1990

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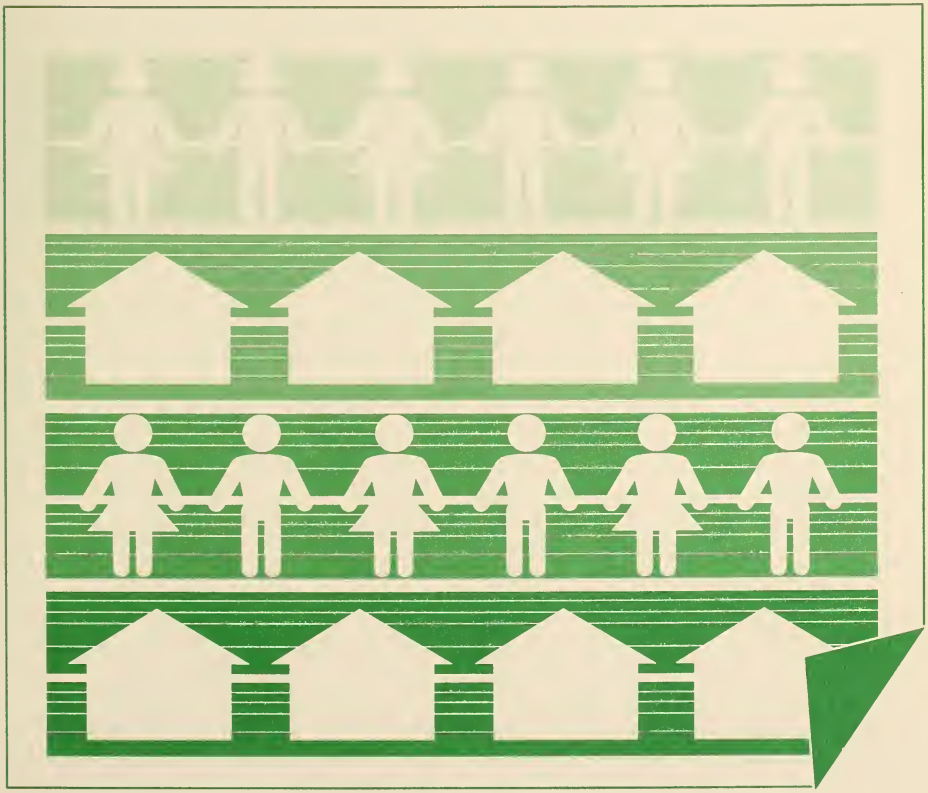
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1990 Census of Population and Housing

Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas

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HOW TO USE THIS CENSUS REPORT

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How to Use the Statistical Tables I–2
User Notes I–3

INTRODUCTION

Data from the 1990 census are presented in several different report series. These series are published under the following three subject titles:

1. 1990 Census of Population (1990 CP)
2. 1990 Census of Housing (1990 CH)
3. 1990 Census of Population and Housing (1990 CPH)

The types of data and the geographic areas shown in reports differ from one series to another. In most series, there is one report for each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands), plus a United States summary report. Some series include reports for American Indian and Alaska Native areas, metropolitan areas, and urbanized areas. See appendix F for detailed information about the various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; other related materials; and sources of assistance.

The data from the 1990 census were derived from a limited number of basic questions asked of the entire population and about every housing unit (referred to as the 100-percent questions), and from additional questions asked of a sample of the population and housing units (referred to as the sample questions). Two primary versions of questionnaires were used: a short form containing only the 100-percent questions and a long form containing both the 100-percent questions and the additional sample questions. Appendix E presents facsimiles of the questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data included in this report. Appendix F lists the subjects that are covered by the 100-percent and sample components of the 1990 census.

Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1990, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which is codified in Title 13, United States Code.

HOW TO FIND RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN DETAIL AND SUBJECT-MATTER DATA

This report includes a table finding guide to assist the user in locating those statistical tables that contain the data that are needed. The table finding guide lists alphabetically, the subjects shown in this report by race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin. To determine which tables in this report show data for a particular topic, find the subject in the left-hand column of the table finding guide and then look across the columns using the headings at the top for specific race groups or persons of Hispanic origin. Below is an example of a table finding guide.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry	18	--	--	--	--	--	--
Class of worker	18	--	--	--	--	--	--
Count adjustment	1	2	3	4	5	8	7
Disability	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin	8, 18	--	--	--	--	--	--
Household type and relationship	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry	18	--	--	--	--	--	--
Journey to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race	8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Residence in 1985	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons)	17	--	--	--	--	--	--
Work status in 1989	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989	18	--	--	--	--	--	--
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS							
Bedrooms	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium	32	--	--	--	--	--	--
Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Urban, rural, and farm residence (housing units)	32	--	--	--	--	--	--
Vacancy characteristics	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA	1	--	--	--	--	--	--

-- Not applicable for this report.

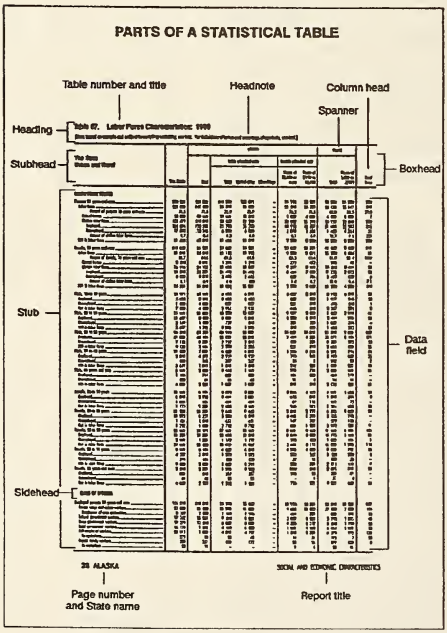
HOW TO USE THE STATISTICAL TABLES

Parts of a Statistical Table

The census data included in printed reports are arranged in tables. Each table includes four major parts: *(1) heading, (2) boxhead, (3) stub, and (4) data field.* A typical census report table is illustrated below.

The *heading* consists of the table number, title, and headnote. The table number indicates the position of the table within the report, while the title is a brief statement indicating the classification, nature, and time reference of the data presented in the table. The headnote is enclosed in brackets and is located under the title. It contains statements that qualify, explain, or provide information pertaining to the entire table. In some tables showing racial and Hispanic origin groups, the headnote includes information that data are presented only when certain population-size criteria (thresholds) are met. (For more information on thresholds, see the "User Notes" section.)

The *boxhead* is under the heading. This portion of the table, which contains the individual column heads or captions, describes the data in each vertical column. In the boxhead of many tables, a spanner appears across and above two or more column heads or across two or more lower spanners. The purpose of a spanner is to classify or qualify items below it or separate the table into identifiable blocks in terms of major aspects of the data.



The *stub* is located at the left edge of the table. It includes a listing of line or row captions or descriptions. At the top of the stub is the stubhead. The stubhead is considered to be an extension of the table title and usually shows generic geographic area designations and restrictions.

In the stub, several features are used to help the user better understand the contents of the table. Usually, a block of data lines is preceded by a sidehead. The sidehead, similar to a spanner, describes and classifies the stub entries following it. The use of indentation in a stub indicates the relationship of one data line to another. Indented data lines represent subcategories that in most instances, sum to a total. Occasionally in tables, it is desirable to show one or more single-line subcategories that do not sum to the total. The unit of measure, such as dollars, is shown when it is not clear from the general wording of the data line.

The *data field* is that part of the table that contains the data. It extends from the bottom of the boxhead to the bottom of the table and from the right of the stub to the right-hand edge of the page.

Both geographic and subject-matter terms appear in tables. It is important to read the definitions of the terms used in the tables because census terms often are defined in special ways that reflect the manner in which the questions were asked and the data were tabulated. Definitions of geographic terms are provided in appendix A. Subject-matter terms are defined in appendix B.

Symbols and Geographic Abbreviations

The following symbols are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A dash "-" represents zero, a figure that rounds to less than 0.1, or a percent that rounds to less than 0.1.
- Three dots "..." mean not applicable.
- (NA) means not available.
- The prefix "r" indicates that the count has been revised since publication of 1980 reports or that the area was erroneously omitted or not shown in the correct geographic relationship in the 1980 census reports. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports.
- A dagger "†" next to the name of a geographic area indicates that there has been a geographic change(s) (for example, an annexation or detachment, a new incorporation, or a name change) since the information published for the 1980 census for that area. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports. The geographic change information for the entities in a State is shown in the "User Notes" section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing*

Unit Counts report, for that State. The information for all States appears in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation for Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

- A plus sign "+" or a minus sign "–" following a figure denotes that the median falls in the initial or terminal category of an open-ended distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures" in appendix B.)
- A minus sign "–" preceding a figure denotes decrease.

The following geographic abbreviations are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A "(pt.)" next to the name of a geographic area in a hierarchical presentation indicates that the geographic entity is only partially located in the superior geographic entity. For example, a "(pt.)" next to a place name in a county subdivision-place hierarchy indicates that the place is located in more than one county subdivision. (Places also may be "split" by county, congressional district, urban/rural, metropolitan area, voting district, and other geographic boundaries, depending on the presentation.) Other geographic entities also can be "split" by a higher-level entity. The exception is a tabulation block, which is unique within all geographic entities in census products.
- BG is block group.
- BNA is block numbering area.
- CDP is census designated place.
- CMSA is consolidated metropolitan statistical area.
- MA is metropolitan area.
- MSA is metropolitan statistical area.
- PMSA is primary metropolitan statistical area.
- TDSA is tribal designated statistical area.
- TJSA is tribal jurisdiction statistical area.
- unorg. is unorganized territory.
- VTD is voting district.

Census tables often include derived measures such as medians, means, percents, and ratios. More detailed information about derived measures is provided in appendix B.

CENSUS TRACT COMPARABILITY TABLES

A listing of all the census tract reports in this series and information on changes in the boundaries of census tracts between 1980 and 1990 for the area covered in this report appear on page IV-1, directly before the statistical tables.

The census tract comparability table shows the 1980 components of 1990 census tracts and 1990 components of 1980 census tracts, as relevant, for: (1) 1980 census tracts that were split into two or more 1990 census tracts; (2) 1980 census tracts that were combined into new 1990 census tracts; (3) 1980 census tracts in areas with new numbering systems for 1990; and (4) those census tracts with boundary changes between 1980 and 1990 that affected 2.5 percent or more of the population of the census tract.

A census tract will not appear in the comparability tables if: (1) no change occurred between 1980 and 1990; (2) boundary revisions affected fewer than 2.5 percent of the persons and that was the only change that occurred to that census tract; (3) the area has block numbering areas for 1990; or (4) an area where census tracts were defined for the first time in 1990.

USER NOTES

User notes include corrections, errata, and related explanatory information. They present information about unique characteristics of the report and changes or corrections made too late to be reflected in the text or tables themselves.

CONTENTS OF THE APPENDIXES

Appendix A—Provides definitions of the types of geographic areas and related information used in census reports.

Appendix B—Contains definitions for the subject-matter items used in census reports, including explanations of derived measures, limitations of the data, and comparability with previous censuses. The subjects are listed alphabetically. In reports that contain both population and housing characteristics, the population characteristics are described first, followed by the explanations of the housing subjects.

Appendix C—Provides information on confidentiality of the data, allocations and substitutions, and sources of errors in the data.

Appendix D—Explains the residence rules used in counting the population and housing units, presents a brief overview of data collection operations, and describes processing procedures used to convert data from unedited questionnaires to final 1990 publications and tapes. This appendix also clarifies the procedures used to collect data for persons abroad at the time of the census, where persons on military bases or away at school were counted, how data were collected for persons in institutions, and which citizens of foreign countries were included in the U.S. data.

Appendix E—Presents a facsimile of the 1990 census questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data in this report.

Appendix F—Summarizes the 1990 census data products program by describing the information available in printed reports and in other sources, such as microfiche or computer tape; and provides information on where to obtain assistance.

Appendix G—Contains maps depicting the geographic areas shown in this report.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. Tables 1 through 15 show 100-percent characteristics. Tables 16 through 45 show sample characteristics. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class of worker	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Disability	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin	8, 16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household type and relationship	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Journey to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Residence in 1985	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons)	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Work status in 1989	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS							
Bedrooms	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vacancy characteristics	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

... Not applicable for this report.

USER NOTES

Additional information concerning this 1990 census product may be available at a later date. If you wish to receive these *User Notes*, contact:

Data User Services Division
Customer Services
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233
301-763-4100

Questions concerning the content of this report may be directed to:

Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

Population Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF DATA

GENERAL

User Note 1

Age Reporting—Review of detailed 1990 information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age on April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round up their age if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in completed months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the discussion on comparability under "Age" in appendix B.)

User Note 2

The user should note that there are limitations to many of these data. Please refer to the text provided with this report for further explanations on the limitations of the data.

User Note 3

This report series (CPH-3) includes 100-percent and sample data for population and housing characteristics. Tables 1 through 8 present data on general population characteristics based on tabulations of 100-percent data and tables 9 through 15 show 100-percent housing data. Tables 16 through 31 show sample data on social and economic characteristics and tables 32 through 45 show sample housing data.

User Note 4

Persons or householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. References indicating this information were inadvertently omitted from some tables in this report series.

User Note 5

Electrostatic-plotter copies of Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps are no longer sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. Printed copies of maps are obtainable through the Superintendent of Documents. The availability of selected products and information on certain services described in appendix F of this report series has changed. For current information about various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; reference materials; and sources of assistance, see appendix F in the 1990 CP-2 or CH-2 report series.

User Note 6

The data shown in selected products for persons enumerated in "visible in street locations" are incorrect and should not be used. Only the 100-percent data shown in

data products, such as Summary Tape Files (STF's) 1 and 2 and in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics* State reports should be used for persons enumerated at "visible in street locations."

During "Shelter and Street Night Enumeration," all visible persons on the streets were asked only the basic 100-percent population questions (age, sex, marital status, race, and Hispanic origin).

During census processing of sample data, information from the long-form questionnaire was inadvertently assigned to a very small percentage of the visible in street population.

User Note 7

The estimated population totals for persons in group quarters, specifically by group quarters type, that are based on census sample tabulations may differ from comparable figures shown in 100-percent tabulations. Such differences result, in part, from sampling variability which occurs because information was obtained from a sample of the population rather than from all persons. Differences also occur because of nonsampling errors which affect the 100-percent and sample data. Examples of nonsampling errors include respondent and enumerator errors, processing errors, and nonresponse.

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source for data on group quarters type when the primary focus is on counts of the population in group quarters, especially for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's or blocks. When the group quarters population is shown by characteristics covered only on a sample basis (for example, education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

For more information on the limitations of 100-percent and sample data for persons in group quarters and the classification of group quarters type, see appendix B. Reasons for the differences between 100-percent and sample totals will be an important focus of post-census research and evaluation.

User Note 8

Estimated population and housing unit totals based on tabulations from only the sample questionnaires (sample tabulations) may differ from the official counts as tabulated from every census questionnaire (100-percent tabulations). Such differences result, in part, because the sample tabulations are based on information from a sample of households rather than from all households (sampling error). Differences also can occur because the interview situation (length of questionnaire, effect of the interviewer, etc.) and the processing rules differ between the 100-percent and sample tabulations. These types of differences are referred to as nonsampling errors. (For more information on nonsampling error, see appendix C.)

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source of information on population and housing items collected on the 100-percent questionnaire, such as age, race, Hispanic origin, number of rooms, and tenure. This is especially appropriate when the primary focus is on counts of the population or housing units for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's, block groups, and for American Indian and Alaska Native areas. For estimates of counts of persons and housing units by characteristics asked only on a sample basis (such as education, labor force status, income, and source of water), the sample estimates should be used within the context of the error associated with them.

Many users are interested in tabulations of items collected on the sample cross-classified by items collected on a 100-percent basis such as age, race, sex, Hispanic origin, and housing units by tenure. Given the way the weights were applied during sample tabulations, generally, there is exact agreement between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for total population and total housing units for most geographic areas. At the State level and higher geographic levels, sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on would be reasonably similar and, in some cases, the same.

At smaller geographic levels, including census tract/BNA, there is still general agreement between 100-percent counts and sample estimates of total population or housing units. At smaller geographic levels, however, there will be expected differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on. In these cases, users may want to consider using derived measures (such as means and medians) or percent distributions. Whether using absolute numbers or derived measures for small population groups and for a small number of housing units in small geographic areas, users should be cautioned that the sampling error associated with these data may be large.

Even though the differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for these categories are generally small, the differences for the American Indian, as well as the Hispanic origin populations, are relatively larger than for other groups. The following provides some explanation for these differences.

State-level sample estimates of the number of American Indians are generally higher than the corresponding 100-percent counts. It appears the differences are primarily the result of proportionately higher reporting of "Cherokee" tribe on sample questionnaires. This phenomenon occurs primarily in off-reservation areas. The reasons for the greater reporting of Cherokee on sample forms are not fully known at this time. The Census Bureau will do research to provide more information on this phenomenon.

For the Hispanic origin population, sample estimates at the State level are generally lower than the corresponding 100-percent counts. The majority of difference is caused

by the 100-percent and sample processing of the Hispanic question on the sample questionnaire when the respondent did not mark any response category. When processing the sample, we used written entries in race or Hispanic origin as well as responses to questions only asked on the sample, such as ancestry and place of birth. These procedures led to a lower proportion of persons being assigned as Hispanic in sample processing than were assigned during 100-percent processing. The Census Bureau will evaluate the effectiveness of the 100-percent and sample procedures.

As in previous censuses, the Census Bureau will evaluate the quality of the data and make this information available to data users. In the meanwhile, both 100-percent and sample data serve very important purposes and, therefore, should be used within the limitations of the sampling and nonsampling errors.

User Note 9

Thresholds and Complementary Thresholds—To show characteristics for a large number of racial and Hispanic groups and to avoid using a large number of pages to show characteristics for small population groups, population thresholds are used in some tables in selected reports. Also, complementary population thresholds are used in some tables to avoid showing largely repetitive data for the White population and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population. Specifically, complementary thresholds are used to limit the presentation of characteristics for the White population when the population of races other than White is small and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population when the Hispanic origin population is small.

For example, assume that the threshold and complementary threshold are 400 in a table showing data by race and Hispanic origin for counties. The threshold of 400 applies to each group, and in addition, the complementary threshold of 400 applies to White and to White, not of Hispanic origin. The following figure shows how the threshold and complementary threshold for race and Hispanic origin apply for a hypothetical county. (For simplicity, it is assumed that the "Other race" population of the county is zero because characteristics are not shown for the "Other race" population below the State level.

User Note 10

Thresholds in CPH-3—For this report series, the threshold and complementary threshold of 400 persons used to present characteristics for racial and Hispanic origin groups are applied separately for 100-percent and sample data. Therefore, the geographic coverage may differ between tables showing 100-percent data and tables showing sample data.

Figure. **Example of Threshold and Complementary Threshold**

Race and Hispanic origin	Population	Characteristics shown	Reason
All persons	14,700	Yes	Threshold does not apply to total population.
White	13,800	Yes	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White persons, *and* there are 400 or more persons of races other than White.
Black	500	Yes	Threshold applies. There are 400 or more Black persons.
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	100	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut persons.
Asian or Pacific Islander	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Asian or Pacific Islander persons.
Hispanic origin (or any race)	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Hispanic persons.
White, not of Hispanic origin	13,500	No	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White, not of Hispanic origin persons, *but* there are fewer than 400 Hispanic origin persons.

LIST OF CENSUS TRACT REPORTS

Report No.	Area
1	United States
2	Alabama
3	Alaska
4	Arizona
5	Arkansas
6	California
7	Colorado
8	Connecticut
9	Delaware
10	Not Assigned
11	Florida
12	Georgia
13	Hawaii
14	Idaho
15	Illinois
16	Indiana
17	Iowa
18	Kansas
19	Kentucky
20	Louisiana
21	Maine
22	Maryland
23	Massachusetts
24	Michigan
25	Minnesota
26	Mississippi
27	Missouri
28	Montana
29	Nebraska
30	Nevada
31	New Hampshire
32	Not Assigned
33	New Mexico
34	New York
35	North Carolina
36	North Dakota
37	Ohio
38	Oklahoma
39	Oregon
40	Pennsylvania
41	Rhode Island
42	South Carolina
43	South Dakota
44	Tennessee
45	Texas
46	Utah
47	Vermont
48	Virginia
49	Washington
50	West Virginia
51	Wisconsin
52	Wyoming
53	Puerto Rico
54	Not Assigned
55	Virgin Islands
56	Not Assigned
57	Not Assigned
58	Abilene, TX MSA
59	Aguadilla, PR MSA
60	Albany, GA MSA
61	Albany–Schenectady–Troy, NY MSA
62	Albuquerque, NM MSA
63	Alexandria, LA MSA
64	Allentown–Bethlehem–Easton, PA–NJ MSA
65	Altoona, PA MSA
66	Amarillo, TX MSA
67	Anchorage, AK MSA
68	Anderson, IN MSA
69	Anderson, SC MSA
70	Anniston, AL MSA
71	Appleton–Oshkosh–Neenah, WI MSA
72	Arecibo, PR MSA
73	Asheville, NC MSA
74	Athens, GA MSA
75	Atlanta, GA MSA
76	Atlantic City, NJ MSA
77	Augusta, GA–SC MSA
78	Austin, TX MSA
79	Bakersfield, CA MSA
80	Baltimore, MD MSA
81	Bangor, ME MSA
82	Baton Rouge, LA MSA
83	Battle Creek, MI MSA
84	Beaumont–Port Arthur, TX MSA
85	Bellingham, WA MSA
86	Benton Harbor, MI MSA
87	Billings, MT MSA
88	Biloxi–Gulfport, MS MSA
89	Binghamton, NY MSA
90	Birmingham, AL MSA
91	Bismarck, ND MSA
92	Bloomington, IN MSA
93	Bloomington–Normal, IL MSA
94	Boise City, ID MSA
	Boston–Lawrence–Salem, MA–NH CMSA:
95A	Boston, MA PMSA
95B	Brockton, MA PMSA
95C	Lawrence–Haverhill, MA–NH PMSA
95D	Lowell, MA–NH PMSA
95E	Nashua, NH PMSA
95F	Salem–Gloucester, MA PMSA
96	Bradenton, FL MSA
97	Bremerton, WA MSA
98	Brownsville–Harlingen, TX MSA
99	Bryan–College Station, TX MSA
	Buffalo–Niagara Falls, NY CMSA:
100A	Buffalo, NY PMSA
100B	Niagara Falls, NY PMSA
101	Burlington, NC MSA
102	Burlington, VT MSA
103	Canton, OH MSA
104	Casper, WY MSA
105	Cedar Rapids, IA MSA
106	Champaign–Urbana–Rantoul, IL MSA
107	Charleston, SC MSA
108	Charleston, WV MSA
109	Charlotte–Gastonia–Rock Hill, NC–SC MSA
110	Charlottesville, VA MSA
111	Chattanooga, TN–GA MSA
112	Cheyenne, WY MSA
	Chicago–Gary–Lake County, IL–IN–WI CMSA:
113A	Aurora–Elgin, IL PMSA
113B	Chicago, IL PMSA
113C	Gary–Hammond, IN PMSA
113D	Joliet, IL PMSA
113E	Kenosha, WI PMSA
113F	Lake County, IL PMSA
114	Chico, CA MSA
	Cincinnati–Hamilton, OH–KY–IN CMSA:
115A	Cincinnati, OH–KY–IN PMSA
115B	Hamilton–Middletown, OH PMSA
116	Clarksville–Hopkinsville, TN–KY MSA
	Cleveland–Akron–Lorain, OH CMSA:
117A	Akron, OH PMSA
117B	Cleveland, OH PMSA
117C	Lorain–Elyria, OH PMSA
118	Colorado Springs, CO MSA
119	Columbia, MO MSA
120	Columbia, SC MSA
121	Columbus, GA–AL MSA
122	Columbus, OH MSA
123	Corpus Christi, TX MSA
124	Cumberland, MD–WV MSA
	Dallas–Fort Worth, TX CMSA:
125A	Dallas, TX PMSA
125B	Fort Worth–Arlington, TX PMSA
126	Danville, VA MSA
127	Davenport–Rock Island–Moline, IA–IL MSA
128	Dayton–Springfield, OH MSA
129	Daytona Beach, FL MSA
130	Decatur, AL MSA
131	Decatur, IL MSA

Report No.	Area
	Denver–Boulder, CO CMSA:
132A	Boulder–Longmont, CO PMSA
132B	Denver, CO PMSA
133	Des Moines, IA MSA
	Detroit–Ann Arbor, MI CMSA:
134A	Ann Arbor, MI PMSA
134B	Detroit, MI PMSA
135	Dothan, AL MSA
136	Dubuque, IA MSA
137	Duluth, MN–WI MSA
138	Eau Claire, WI MSA
139	El Paso, TX MSA
140	Elkhart–Goshen, IN MSA
141	Elmira, NY MSA
142	Enid, OK MSA
143	Erie, PA MSA
144	Eugene–Springfield, OR MSA
145	Evansville, IN–KY MSA
146	Fargo–Moorhead, ND–MN MSA
147	Fayetteville, NC MSA
148	Fayetteville–Springdale, AR MSA
149	Fitchburg–Leominster, MA MSA
150	Flint, MI MSA
151	Florence, AL MSA
152	Florence, SC MSA
153	Fort Collins–Loveland, CO MSA
154	Fort Myers–Cape Coral, FL MSA
155	Fort Pierce, FL MSA
156	Fort Smith, AR–OK MSA
157	Fort Walton Beach, FL MSA
158	Fort Wayne, IN MSA
159	Fresno, CA MSA
160	Gadsden, AL MSA
161	Gainesville, FL MSA
162	Glens Falls, NY MSA
163	Grand Forks, ND MSA
164	Grand Rapids, MI MSA
165	Great Falls, MT MSA
166	Greeley, CO MSA
167	Green Bay, WI MSA
168	Greensboro–Winston-Salem–High Point, NC MSA
169	Greenville–Spartanburg, SC MSA
170	Hagerstown, MD MSA
171	Harrisburg–Lebanon–Carlisle, PA MSA
	Hartford–New Britain–Middletown, CT CMSA:
172A	Bristol, CT PMSA
172B	Hartford, CT PMSA
172C	Middletown, CT PMSA
172D	New Britain, CT PMSA
173	Hickory–Morganton, NC MSA
174	Honolulu, HI MSA
175	Houma–Thibodaux, LA MSA
	Houston–Galveston–Brazoria, TX CMSA:
176A	Brazoria, TX PMSA
176B	Galveston–Texas City, TX PMSA
176C	Houston, TX PMSA
177	Huntington–Ashland, WV–KY–OH MSA
178	Huntsville, AL MSA
179	Indianapolis, IN MSA
180	Iowa City, IA MSA
181	Jackson, MI MSA
182	Jackson, MS MSA
183	Jackson, TN MSA
184	Jacksonville, FL MSA
185	Jacksonville, NC MSA
186	Jamestown–Dunkirk, NY MSA
187	Janesville–Beloit, WI MSA
188	Johnson City–Kingsport–Bristol, TN–VA MSA
189	Johnstown, PA MSA
190	Joplin, MO MSA
191	Kalamazoo, MI MSA
192	Kankakee, IL MSA
193	Kansas City, MO–KS MSA
194	Killeen–Temple, TX MSA
195	Knoxville, TN MSA
196	Kokomo, IN MSA
197	La Crosse, WI MSA
198	Lafayette, LA MSA
199	Lafayette–West Lafayette, IN MSA
200	Lake Charles, LA MSA
201	Lakeland–Winter Haven, FL MSA
202	Lancaster, PA MSA
203	Lansing–East Lansing, MI MSA
204	Laredo, TX MSA
205	Las Cruces, NM MSA
206	Las Vegas, NV MSA
207	Lawrence, KS MSA
208	Lawton, OK MSA
209	Lewiston–Auburn, ME MSA
210	Lexington–Fayette, KY MSA
211	Lima, OH MSA
212	Lincoln, NE MSA
213	Little Rock–North Little Rock, AR MSA
214	Longview–Marshall, TX MSA
	Los Angeles–Anaheim–Riverside, CA CMSA:
215A	Anaheim–Santa Ana, CA PMSA
215B	Los Angeles–Long Beach, CA PMSA
215C	Oxnard–Ventura, CA PMSA
215D	Riverside–San Bernardino, CA PMSA
216	Louisville, KY–IN MSA
217	Lubbock, TX MSA
218	Lynchburg, VA MSA
219	Macon–Warner Robins, GA MSA
220	Madison, WI MSA
221	Manchester, NH MSA
222	Mansfield, OH MSA
223	Mayagüez, PR MSA
224	McAllen–Edinburg–Mission, TX MSA
225	Medford, OR MSA
226	Melbourne–Titusville–Palm Bay, FL MSA
227	Memphis, TN–AR–MS MSA
228	Merced, CA MSA
	Miami–Fort Lauderdale, FL CMSA:
229A	Fort Lauderdale–Hollywood–Pompano Beach, FL PMSA
229B	Miami–Hialeah, FL PMSA
230	Midland, TX MSA
	Milwaukee–Racine, WI CMSA:
231A	Milwaukee, WI PMSA
231B	Racine, WI PMSA
232	Minneapolis–St. Paul, MN–WI MSA
233	Mobile, AL MSA
234	Modesto, CA MSA
235	Monroe, LA MSA
236	Montgomery, AL MSA
237	Muncie, IN MSA
238	Muskegon, MI MSA
239	Naples, FL MSA
240	Nashville, TN MSA
241	New Bedford, MA MSA
242	New Haven–Meriden, CT MSA
243	New London–Norwich, CT–RI MSA
244	New Orleans, LA MSA
	New York–Northern New Jersey–Long Island, NY–NJ–CT CMSA:
245A	Bergen–Passaic, NJ PMSA
245B	Bridgeport–Milford, CT PMSA
245C	Danbury, CT PMSA
245D	Jersey City, NJ PMSA
245E	Middlesex–Somerset–Hunterdon, NJ PMSA
245F	Monmouth–Ocean, NJ PMSA
245G	Nassau–Suffolk, NY PMSA
245H	New York, NY PMSA
245I	Newark, NJ PMSA
245J	Norwalk, CT PMSA
245K	Orange County, NY PMSA
245L	Stamford, CT PMSA
246	Norfolk–Virginia Beach–Newport News, VA MSA
247	Ocala, FL MSA
248	Odessa, TX MSA
249	Oklahoma City, OK MSA
250	Olympia, WA MSA
251	Omaha, NE–IA MSA
252	Orlando, FL MSA
253	Owensboro, KY MSA
254	Panama City, FL MSA
255	Parkersburg–Marietta, WV–OH MSA
256	Pascagoula, MS MSA
257	Pensacola, FL MSA
258	Peoria, IL MSA
	Philadelphia–Wilmington–Trenton, PA–NJ–DE–MD CMSA:
259A	Philadelphia, PA–NJ PMSA
259B	Trenton, NJ PMSA
259C	Vineland–Millville–Bridgeton, NJ PMSA
259D	Wilmington, DE–NJ–MD PMSA
260	Phoenix, AZ MSA
261	Pine Bluff, AR MSA
	Pittsburgh–Beaver Valley, PA CMSA:
262A	Beaver County, PA PMSA
262B	Pittsburgh, PA PMSA
263	Pittsfield, MA MSA
264	Ponce, PR MSA
265	Portland, ME MSA

Report No.	Area
	Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA CMSA:
266A	Portland, OR PMSA
266B	Vancouver, WA PMSA
267	Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA
268	Poughkeepsie, NY MSA
	Providence-Pawtucket-Fall River, RI-MA CMSA:
269A	Fall River, MA-RI PMSA
269B	Pawtucket-Woonsocket-Attleboro, RI-MA PMSA
269C	Providence, RI PMSA
270	Provo-Orem, UT MSA
271	Pueblo, CO MSA
272	Raleigh-Durham, NC MSA
273	Rapid City, SD MSA
274	Reading, PA MSA
275	Redding, CA MSA
276	Reno, NV MSA
277	Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA MSA
278	Richmond-Petersburg, VA MSA
279	Roanoke, VA MSA
280	Rochester, MN MSA
281	Rochester, NY MSA
282	Rockford, IL MSA
283	Sacramento, CA MSA
284	Saginaw-Bay City-Midland, MI MSA
285	St. Cloud, MN MSA
286	St. Joseph, MO MSA
287	St. Louis, MO-IL MSA
288	Salem, OR MSA
289	Salinas-Seaside-Monterey, CA MSA
290	Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT MSA
291	San Angelo, TX MSA
292	San Antonio, TX MSA
293	San Diego, CA MSA
	San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA CMSA:
294A	Oakland, CA PMSA
294B	San Francisco, CA PMSA
294C	San Jose, CA PMSA
294D	Santa Cruz, CA PMSA
294E	Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA PMSA
294F	Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA PMSA
	San Juan-Caguas, PR CMSA:
295A	Caguas, PR PMSA
295B	San Juan, PR PMSA
296	Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, CA MSA
297	Santa Fe, NM MSA
298	Sarasota, FL MSA
299	Savannah, GA MSA
300	Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, PA MSA
	Seattle-Tacoma, WA CMSA:
301A	Seattle, WA PMSA
301B	Tacoma, WA PMSA
302	Sharon, PA MSA
303	Sheboygan, WI MSA
304	Sherman-Denison, TX MSA
305	Shreveport, LA MSA
306	Sioux City, IA-NE MSA
307	Sioux Falls, SD MSA
308	South Bend-Mishawaka, IN MSA
309	Spokane, WA MSA
310	Springfield, IL MSA
311	Springfield, MO MSA
312	Springfield, MA MSA
313	State College, PA MSA
314	Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV MSA
315	Stockton, CA MSA
316	Syracuse, NY MSA
317	Tallahassee, FL MSA
318	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL MSA
319	Terre Haute, IN MSA
320	Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR MSA
321	Toledo, OH MSA
322	Topeka, KS MSA
323	Tucson, AZ MSA
324	Tulsa, OK MSA
325	Tuscaloosa, AL MSA
326	Tyler, TX MSA
327	Utica-Rome, NY MSA
328	Victoria, TX MSA
329	Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA MSA
330	Waco, TX MSA
331	Washington, DC-MD-VA MSA
332	Waterbury, CT MSA
333	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA
334	Wausau, WI MSA
335	West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Delray Beach, FL MSA
336	Wheeling, WV-OH MSA
337	Wichita, KS MSA
338	Wichita Falls, TX MSA
339	Williamsport, PA MSA
340	Wilmington, NC MSA
341	Worcester, MA MSA
342	Yakima, WA MSA
343	York, PA MSA
344	Youngstown-Warren, OH MSA
345	Yuba City, CA MSA
346	Yuma, AZ MSA

Table A. **Census Tract Comparability: 1990 to 1980**

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1990 tract	1980 tract
ANDERSON COUNTY, SC	
101.01	101 (pt.)
101.02	101 (pt.)
104.01	104 (pt.)
104.02	104 (pt.)
122	121
	122

Table B. Census Tract Comparability: 1980 to 1990

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1980 tract	1990 tract
ANDERSON COUNTY, SC	
101	101.01
	101.02
104	104.01
	104.02
121	122 (pt.)
122	122 (pt.)

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Anderson, SC MSA	Anderson County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Anderson County					
		Total	Anderson city	Clemson city (pt.)	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	1 859.7	1 859.7	32.1	.2	5.8	6.6	9.3	5.8	7.7	4.6
Square miles	718.0	718.0	12.4	.1	2.2	2.5	3.6	2.2	3.0	1.8
AGE										
All persons	**145 196**	**145 196**	**26 184**	**32**	**2 057**	**2 964**	**3 242**	**4 676**	**5 979**	**2 425**
Under 5 years	9 528	9 528	1 801	3	115	268	284	355	406	146
5 to 9 years	9 773	9 773	1 672	–	105	218	248	291	399	139
10 to 14 years	10 326	10 326	1 676	–	111	249	269	341	432	136
15 to 19 years	11 128	11 128	2 132	3	101	233	250	354	483	173
20 to 24 years	9 658	9 658	1 904	–	165	242	222	294	426	163
25 to 34 years	22 585	22 585	3 879	6	393	483	410	651	867	335
35 to 44 years	21 754	21 754	3 227	5	286	379	444	534	734	300
45 to 54 years	16 818	16 818	2 186	5	131	247	371	415	524	287
55 to 64 years	13 894	13 894	2 494	4	130	224	365	382	638	276
65 to 74 years	11 995	11 995	2 741	5	183	222	233	545	622	269
75 to 84 years	6 255	6 255	1 853	1	214	167	127	359	364	177
85 years and over	1 482	1 482	619	–	123	32	19	155	84	24
3 and 4 years	3 846	3 846	697	2	35	116	108	126	155	51
16 years and over	113 466	113 466	20 725	28	1 706	2 192	2 394	3 623	4 646	1 972
18 years and over	109 116	109 116	20 037	27	1 670	2 098	2 292	3 481	4 452	1 899
21 years and over	102 431	102 431	18 455	26	1 606	1 943	2 141	3 279	4 180	1 796
60 years and over	26 503	26 503	6 539	8	586	529	550	1 267	1 402	612
62 years and over	23 842	23 842	6 018	7	565	488	484	1 187	1 263	562
Median	34.8	34.8	35.1	43.0	35.9	30.3	33.5	35.7	34.7	38.6
Female	**75 760**	**75 760**	**14 604**	**13**	**1 147**	**1 582**	**1 742**	**2 679**	**3 308**	**1 264**
Under 5 years	4 684	4 684	928	–	52	125	137	182	198	64
5 to 9 years	4 788	4 788	847	–	53	120	129	156	199	65
10 to 14 years	5 065	5 065	837	–	55	124	128	170	217	74
15 to 19 years	5 428	5 428	1 086	1	54	119	122	171	230	82
20 to 24 years	4 969	4 969	1 006	–	79	124	134	166	238	73
25 to 34 years	11 540	11 540	2 045	2	208	252	221	335	456	163
35 to 44 years	11 231	11 231	1 718	3	143	211	253	285	398	145
45 to 54 years	8 621	8 621	1 190	3	69	120	202	213	293	152
55 to 64 years	7 404	7 404	1 462	1	66	134	190	236	369	148
65 to 74 years	6 895	6 895	1 694	3	120	126	137	354	388	165
75 to 84 years	4 047	4 047	1 296	–	150	102	77	276	259	118
85 years and over	1 088	1 088	495	–	98	25	12	135	63	15
3 and 4 years	1 901	1 901	362	–	18	55	51	67	76	28
16 years and over	60 186	60 186	11 836	13	976	1 197	1 330	2 129	2 642	1 045
18 years and over	58 059	58 059	11 497	12	958	1 153	1 276	2 064	2 554	1 011
21 years and over	54 733	54 733	10 673	12	926	1 065	1 193	1 969	2 414	962
60 years and over	15 721	15 721	4 265	3	399	318	310	904	899	374
62 years and over	14 294	14 294	3 967	3	392	294	275	849	824	353
Median	36.2	36.2	37.9	52.5	39.8	32.0	35.0	40.2	38.2	42.1
Male	**69 436**	**69 436**	**11 580**	**19**	**910**	**1 382**	**1 500**	**1 997**	**2 671**	**1 161**
Median age	33.4	33.4	31.8	39.5	32.8	29.2	31.7	31.4	31.6	35.3
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	**145 196**	**145 196**	**26 184**	**32**	**2 057**	**2 964**	**3 242**	**4 676**	**5 979**	**2 425**
In households	143 558	143 558	24 819	32	1 792	2 930	3 242	4 389	5 962	2 425
Householder	55 481	55 481	10 509	13	826	1 128	1 141	1 777	2 367	1 031
Family householder	41 495	41 495	6 645	12	513	747	929	1 052	1 520	678
Nonfamily householder	13 986	13 986	3 864	1	313	381	212	725	847	353
Living alone	12 579	12 579	3 497	1	279	333	196	649	757	316
Spouse	33 272	33 272	4 428	12	428	449	675	462	851	500
Child	44 329	44 329	7 286	7	468	980	1 184	1 386	1 859	667
Other relatives	7 222	7 222	1 769	–	29	253	190	546	660	158
Nonrelatives	3 254	3 254	827	–	41	120	52	218	225	69
Institutionalized persons	931	931	680	–	265	22	–	259	–	–
Other persons in group quarters	707	707	685	–	–	12	–	28	17	–
Persons per household	2.59	2.59	2.36	2.46	2.17	2.60	2.84	2.47	2.52	2.35
Persons per family	3.04	3.04	3.03	2.58	2.80	3.25	3.21	3.28	3.22	2.95
Persons 65 years and over	**19 732**	**19 732**	**5 213**	**6**	**520**	**421**	**379**	**1 059**	**1 070**	**470**
In households	19 054	19 054	4 609	6	266	407	379	823	1 069	470
Householder	13 117	13 117	3 343	3	191	298	238	609	790	340
Nonfamily householder	6 005	6 005	1 795	–	103	149	89	341	421	180
Living alone	5 865	5 865	1 759	–	102	147	87	330	405	176
Spouse	4 473	4 473	950	3	68	81	101	125	184	90
Other relatives	1 318	1 318	283	–	6	27	35	74	81	35
Nonrelatives	146	146	33	–	1	1	5	15	14	5
Institutionalized persons	659	659	586	–	254	13	–	220	–	–
Other persons in group quarters	19	19	18	–	–	1	–	16	1	–
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	**41 495**	**41 495**	**6 645**	**12**	**513**	**747**	**929**	**1 052**	**1 520**	**678**
With own children under 18 years	18 822	18 822	2 845	5	235	381	426	464	625	259
Number of own children under 18 years	32 112	32 112	5 208	5	374	713	844	889	1 164	434
Married-couple families	**33 272**	**33 272**	**4 428**	**12**	**428**	**449**	**675**	**462**	**851**	**500**
With own children under 18 years	14 633	14 633	1 675	5	179	204	261	174	325	191
Number of own children under 18 years	25 183	25 183	3 053	5	296	377	474	341	610	320
Female householder, no husband present	**6 474**	**6 474**	**1 895**	**–**	**68**	**230**	**230**	**495**	**555**	**140**
With own children under 18 years	3 408	3 408	1 045	–	48	154	152	256	263	52
Number of own children under 18 years	5 750	5 750	1 949	–	68	294	349	489	493	90
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	**54 346**	**54 346**	**9 043**	**16**	**739**	**1 016**	**1 093**	**1 518**	**2 048**	**943**
Never married	13 421	13 421	3 012	3	171	354	274	670	740	237
Now married, except separated	34 376	34 376	4 658	12	466	477	694	494	915	528
Separated	1 156	1 156	308	–	13	43	22	114	86	23
Widowed	1 499	1 499	386	–	34	43	30	112	94	36
Divorced	3 894	3 894	679	1	55	99	73	128	213	119
Females 15 years and over	**61 223**	**61 223**	**11 992**	**13**	**987**	**1 213**	**1 348**	**2 171**	**2 694**	**1 061**
Never married	11 599	11 599	3 111	1	178	338	324	674	761	150
Now married, except separated	34 349	34 349	4 658	12	453	483	690	507	914	525
Separated	1 792	1 792	592	–	18	72	56	165	175	33
Widowed	8 498	8 498	2 527	–	246	202	150	636	571	229
Divorced	4 985	4 985	1 104	–	92	118	128	189	273	124

Table 1. **General Characteristics of Persons: 1990**—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Anderson County—Con.					Anderson city, Anderson County				
	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 107	Tract 112	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	3.8	5.3	10.1	57.4	58.6	.3	4.7	2.9	3.5	2.3
Square miles	1.5	2.0	3.9	22.2	22.6	.1	1.8	1.1	1.3	.9
AGE										
All persons	**3 197**	**1 757**	**4 214**	**5 371**	**5 166**	**97**	**3 747**	**1 816**	**2 782**	**1 707**
Under 5 years	218	98	250	382	351	3	168	99	254	202
5 to 9 years	209	93	264	364	437	–	168	99	211	170
10 to 14 years	191	94	280	362	396	–	148	89	239	147
15 to 19 years	194	96	261	375	456	7	619	89	219	123
20 to 24 years	217	118	262	448	233	11	358	132	224	119
25 to 34 years	552	348	587	896	708	14	433	340	446	212
35 to 44 years	424	252	613	716	1 068	12	391	247	359	196
45 to 54 years	232	139	500	608	711	6	282	107	228	156
55 to 64 years	250	167	558	500	377	10	401	117	203	182
65 to 74 years	361	216	435	449	252	8	437	164	207	124
75 to 84 years	258	110	170	227	133	14	277	211	161	67
85 years and over	91	26	34	44	44	12	65	122	31	9
3 and 4 years	77	45	106	159	152	1	76	30	112	77
16 years and over	2 544	1 452	3 384	4 183	3 879	93	3 231	1 510	2 044	1 166
18 years and over	2 452	1 416	3 265	4 039	3 689	92	3 164	1 481	1 957	1 115
21 years and over	2 352	1 356	3 110	3 813	3 474	85	2 478	1 424	1 807	1 038
60 years and over	858	445	921	970	584	39	996	554	503	284
62 years and over	804	410	817	872	536	35	898	535	464	252
Median	35.3	36.1	38.4	33.3	35.0	47.5	34.4	36.7	30.1	29.2
Female	**1 808**	**878**	**2 233**	**2 865**	**2 604**	**46**	**2 112**	**1 028**	**1 500**	**953**
Under 5 years	114	50	134	190	167	2	96	45	121	104
5 to 9 years	107	45	132	182	211	–	76	48	116	92
10 to 14 years	92	43	136	177	199	–	78	46	121	65
15 to 19 years	94	38	120	191	224	2	353	48	114	60
20 to 24 years	115	48	128	247	98	2	177	62	115	79
25 to 34 years	292	164	312	456	383	3	222	183	231	125
35 to 44 years	218	112	321	370	556	4	208	125	204	114
45 to 54 years	138	74	263	328	340	5	154	56	110	91
55 to 64 years	156	89	315	274	184	2	234	61	125	99
65 to 74 years	227	131	240	274	124	5	266	109	120	76
75 to 84 years	183	68	110	149	81	12	194	148	99	43
85 years and over	72	16	22	27	37	9	54	97	24	5
3 and 4 years	41	22	55	78	64	–	45	16	54	40
16 years and over	1 484	730	1 812	2 274	1 969	44	1 846	878	1 126	684
18 years and over	1 430	711	1 757	2 201	1 875	43	1 810	864	1 085	657
21 years and over	1 383	693	1 691	2 084	1 783	41	1 432	835	1 000	615
60 years and over	575	268	525	590	323	27	642	382	306	166
62 years and over	541	249	468	529	295	26	587	376	283	150
Median	38.2	38.9	39.5	34.8	35.3	73.0	37.2	41.3	31.7	31.4
Male	**1 389**	**879**	**1 981**	**2 506**	**2 562**	**51**	**1 635**	**788**	**1 282**	**754**
Median age	32.2	33.6	36.9	32.0	34.6	34.9	30.7	33.3	28.9	27.1
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	**3 197**	**1 757**	**4 214**	**5 371**	**5 166**	**97**	**3 747**	**1 816**	**2 782**	**1 707**
In households	3 154	1 635	4 214	5 371	5 129	43	3 119	1 551	2 748	1 707
Householder	1 394	728	1 802	2 184	1 752	27	1 460	729	1 051	598
Family householder	837	478	1 262	1 498	1 502	9	900	446	693	485
Nonfamily householder	557	250	540	686	250	18	560	283	358	113
Living alone	520	218	480	606	225	17	518	258	314	107
Spouse	560	399	1 027	1 082	1 387	4	767	373	400	307
Child	848	406	1 190	1 641	1 831	4	741	396	934	688
Other relatives	246	47	104	289	97	6	79	24	250	93
Nonrelatives	106	55	91	175	62	2	72	29	113	21
Institutionalized persons	43	122	–	–	37	54	–	265	22	–
Other persons in group quarters	–	–	–	–	–	–	628	–	12	–
Persons per household	2.26	2.25	2.34	2.46	2.93	1.59	2.14	2.13	2.61	2.85
Persons per family	2.98	2.78	2.84	3.01	3.21	2.56	2.76	2.78	3.29	3.24
Persons 65 years and over	**710**	**352**	**639**	**720**	**429**	**34**	**779**	**497**	**399**	**200**
In households	669	351	639	720	392	13	779	243	385	200
Householder	494	236	448	532	260	10	556	177	283	131
Nonfamily householder	268	114	207	268	109	7	308	98	144	55
Living alone	264	111	204	259	106	7	303	97	142	54
Spouse	130	95	163	147	99	1	192	60	76	49
Other relatives	41	19	28	35	30	2	30	5	25	17
Nonrelatives	4	1	–	6	3	–	1	1	1	3
Institutionalized persons	41	1	–	–	37	21	–	254	13	–
Other persons in group quarters	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	**837**	**478**	**1 262**	**1 498**	**1 502**	**9**	**900**	**446**	**693**	**485**
With own children under 18 years	357	183	519	649	822	2	318	205	356	249
Number of own children under 18 years	621	296	904	1 143	1 426	3	558	324	673	542
Married-couple families	**560**	**399**	**1 027**	**1 082**	**1 387**	**4**	**767**	**373**	**400**	**307**
With own children under 18 years	222	140	377	430	758	1	258	155	181	122
Number of own children under 18 years	396	234	660	769	1 330	1	472	256	340	231
Female householder, no husband present	**231**	**68**	**199**	**349**	**88**	**2**	**122**	**59**	**246**	**171**
With own children under 18 years	113	38	131	190	51	1	57	43	152	125
Number of own children under 18 years	194	52	228	333	76	2	81	59	291	307
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	**1 084**	**732**	**1 589**	**1 947**	**1 955**	**50**	**1 401**	**640**	**936**	**496**
Never married	337	191	369	564	420	22	529	142	338	129
Now married, except separated	587	428	1 057	1 128	1 418	11	784	409	428	316
Separated	29	29	25	55	11	5	14	12	42	9
Widowed	43	24	33	57	32	5	21	33	40	13
Divorced	88	60	105	143	74	7	53	44	88	29
Females 15 years and over	**1 495**	**740**	**1 831**	**2 316**	**2 027**	**44**	**1 862**	**889**	**1 142**	**692**
Never married	322	115	297	544	339	9	620	155	329	176
Now married, except separated	595	409	1 049	1 111	1 414	6	788	397	432	314
Separated	84	27	55	111	20	3	25	15	72	39
Widowed	352	122	252	344	157	17	306	240	196	84
Divorced	142	67	178	206	97	9	123	82	113	79

Table 1. **General Characteristics of Persons: 1990**—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Anderson city, Anderson County—Can.							Clemson city (pt.), Anderson County	Remainder of Anderson County	
	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	2.8	3.7	.1	3.3	2.1	5.5	.8	.2	2.8	3.1
Square miles	1.1	1.4	–	1.3	.8	2.1	.3	.1	1.1	1.2
AGE										
All persons	**3 885**	**3 966**	**81**	**3 192**	**1 382**	**3 366**	**163**	**32**	**241**	**182**
Under 5 years	290	270	5	218	78	207	7	3	16	14
5 to 9 years	243	269	8	209	79	212	4	–	6	7
10 to 14 years	294	295	6	191	61	203	3	–	22	10
15 to 19 years	297	314	6	194	61	198	5	3	12	14
20 to 24 years	230	290	7	217	91	223	2	–	33	18
25 to 34 years	525	574	12	551	275	482	15	6	53	37
35 to 44 years	450	506	16	424	176	434	16	5	39	20
45 to 54 years	333	343	8	231	98	384	10	5	24	19
55 to 64 years	314	405	6	250	134	457	15	4	13	21
65 to 74 years	436	403	5	358	203	383	13	5	19	15
75 to 84 years	329	235	2	258	105	151	43	1	3	6
85 years and over	144	62	–	91	21	32	30	–	1	1
3 and 4 years	103	99	2	77	34	86	–	2	5	4
16 years and over	3 000	3 067	60	2 539	1 151	2 717	147	28	196	148
18 years and over	2 885	2 936	58	2 447	1 130	2 627	145	27	189	141
21 years and over	2 719	2 760	54	2 347	1 091	2 508	144	26	182	136
60 years and over	1 077	913	11	855	407	809	91	8	32	26
62 years and over	1 012	825	9	801	379	719	89	7	30	24
Median	35.9	34.5	31.4	35.3	37.7	38.6	71.3	43.0	28.4	33.7
Female	**2 253**	**2 218**	**38**	**1 805**	**743**	**1 805**	**103**	**13**	**119**	**82**
Under 5 years	152	134	1	114	40	114	5	–	7	4
5 to 9 years	126	128	1	107	41	110	2	–	5	4
10 to 14 years	142	157	5	92	30	99	2	–	9	3
15 to 19 years	147	149	2	94	28	87	2	1	6	5
20 to 24 years	132	169	2	115	40	111	2	–	17	9
25 to 34 years	274	303	6	292	143	255	8	2	25	21
35 to 44 years	241	275	8	218	87	227	7	3	18	7
45 to 54 years	170	194	5	137	54	208	6	3	13	10
55 to 64 years	201	237	3	156	76	263	5	1	5	9
65 to 74 years	290	257	3	225	125	210	8	3	11	6
75 to 84 years	252	167	2	183	65	101	30	–	2	3
85 years and over	126	48	–	72	14	20	26	–	1	1
3 and 4 years	52	53	–	41	16	45	–	–	2	1
16 years and over	1 798	1 765	31	1 481	624	1 467	92	13	98	71
18 years and over	1 743	1 705	30	1 427	612	1 429	92	12	94	68
21 years and over	1 663	1 610	28	1 380	597	1 380	92	12	91	65
60 years and over	785	597	7	573	251	465	64	3	17	12
62 years and over	735	546	7	539	237	417	64	3	16	11
Median	41.0	37.8	38.5	38.2	40.8	39.9	78.8	52.5	29.1	33.6
Male	**1 632**	**1 748**	**43**	**1 387**	**639**	**1 561**	**60**	**19**	**122**	**100**
Median age	31.0	31.3	25.5	32.2	34.6	36.6	59.4	39.5	28.0	34.0
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	**3 885**	**3 966**	**81**	**3 192**	**1 382**	**3 366**	**163**	**32**	**241**	**182**
In households	3 598	3 949	81	3 149	1 382	3 366	126	32	241	182
Householder	1 481	1 564	25	1 390	638	1 489	77	13	97	77
Family householder	845	981	22	836	399	1 000	29	12	67	54
Nonfamily householder	616	583	3	554	239	489	48	1	30	23
Living alone	547	523	2	517	209	437	48	1	21	19
Spouse	345	517	18	559	327	785	26	12	55	49
Child	1 142	1 240	32	848	320	919	22	7	72	46
Other relatives	462	467	4	246	44	93	1	–	5	3
Nonrelatives	188	161	2	106	53	80	–	–	12	7
Institutionalized persons	259	–	–	43	–	–	37	–	–	–
Other persons in group quarters	28	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Persons per household	2.46	2.52	3.24	2.27	2.17	2.26	1.64	2.46	2.48	2.36
Persons per family	3.31	3.27	3.45	2.98	2.73	2.80	2.69	2.58	2.97	2.81
Persons 65 years and over	**909**	**700**	**7**	**707**	**329**	**566**	**86**	**6**	**23**	**22**
In households	673	699	7	666	329	566	49	6	23	22
Householder	502	521	4	492	223	403	41	3	14	15
Nonfamily householder	294	287	1	267	109	192	33	–	5	5
Living alone	284	279	1	263	106	190	33	–	5	5
Spouse	95	108	1	129	89	143	7	3	8	5
Other relatives	61	63	2	41	16	20	1	–	1	2
Nonrelatives	15	7	–	4	1	–	–	–	–	–
Institutionalized persons	220	–	–	41	–	–	37	–	–	–
Other persons in group quarters	16	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	**845**	**981**	**22**	**836**	**399**	**1 000**	**29**	**12**	**67**	**54**
With own children under 18 years	382	416	13	357	144	393	10	5	30	25
Number of own children under 18 years	741	777	22	621	231	698	18	5	50	40
Married-couple families	**345**	**517**	**18**	**559**	**327**	**785**	**26**	**12**	**55**	**49**
With own children under 18 years	136	214	11	222	105	261	9	5	24	23
Number of own children under 18 years	273	406	18	396	175	469	16	5	40	37
Female householder, no husband present	**423**	**389**	**4**	**231**	**64**	**183**	**1**	–	**9**	**4**
With own children under 18 years	219	177	2	113	35	121	–	–	5	2
Number of own children under 18 years	421	330	4	194	47	213	–	–	9	3
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	**1 225**	**1 333**	**31**	**1 082**	**532**	**1 262**	**55**	**16**	**99**	**80**
Never married	555	512	10	336	127	303	9	3	29	16
Now married, except separated	368	555	19	586	337	813	32	12	57	49
Separated	97	64	–	29	16	19	1	–	1	1
Widowed	100	69	–	43	21	32	9	–	1	3
Divorced	105	133	2	88	31	95	4	1	11	11
Females 15 years and over	**1 833**	**1 799**	**31**	**1 492**	**632**	**1 482**	**94**	**13**	**98**	**71**
Never married	587	553	5	322	98	245	12	1	23	9
Now married, except separated	382	555	19	594	335	804	32	12	56	51
Separated	147	130	–	84	24	52	1	–	3	–
Widowed	559	386	5	350	115	224	45	–	6	6
Divorced	158	175	2	142	60	157	4	–	10	5

Table 1. **General Characteristics of Persons: 1990**—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Anderson County—Con.									
	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 101.01	Tract 101.02	Tract 102
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	7.0	3.0	4.1	4.5	.5	3.2	4.5	103.0	43.5	30.1
Square miles	2.7	1.2	1.6	1.7	.2	1.2	1.8	39.8	16.8	11.6
AGE										
All persons	**1 535**	**791**	**2 013**	**2 344**	**5**	**375**	**848**	**8 451**	**3 730**	**3 486**
Under 5 years	82	65	136	141	–	20	43	663	233	241
5 to 9 years	78	48	130	131	–	14	52	630	280	246
10 to 14 years	122	47	137	130	–	33	77	696	304	254
15 to 19 years	127	57	169	167	–	35	63	673	274	246
20 to 24 years	103	64	136	156	–	27	39	479	228	190
25 to 34 years	198	126	293	323	1	73	105	1 452	557	616
35 to 44 years	248	84	228	284	–	76	179	1 672	682	548
45 to 54 years	215	82	181	279	1	41	116	1 076	512	439
55 to 64 years	183	68	233	270	–	33	101	521	296	305
65 to 74 years	109	109	219	264	3	13	52	388	253	248
75 to 84 years	60	30	129	175	–	5	19	170	86	133
85 years and over	10	11	22	24	–	5	2	31	25	20
3 and 4 years	31	23	56	49	–	11	20	251	100	101
16 years and over	1 228	623	1 579	1 912	5	301	667	6 338	2 858	2 684
18 years and over	1 177	596	1 516	1 841	5	286	638	6 056	2 752	2 597
21 years and over	1 103	560	1 420	1 742	5	265	602	5 701	2 598	2 465
60 years and over	266	190	489	601	3	38	112	834	504	535
62 years and over	232	175	438	553	3	31	98	725	444	481
Median	37.4	33.9	35.2	39.0	65.5	32.9	38.0	32.9	34.8	34.2
Female	**789**	**426**	**1 090**	**1 226**	**3**	**135**	**428**	**4 223**	**1 850**	**1 749**
Under 5 years	33	30	64	63	–	10	20	339	112	122
5 to 9 years	37	30	71	64	–	4	22	297	126	108
10 to 14 years	63	28	60	69	–	13	37	337	129	108
15 to 19 years	62	24	81	80	–	10	33	304	133	116
20 to 24 years	55	34	69	71	–	8	17	238	112	91
25 to 34 years	96	61	153	157	–	21	57	767	285	300
35 to 44 years	139	44	123	137	–	25	94	856	358	299
45 to 54 years	111	43	99	147	1	20	55	484	248	207
55 to 64 years	91	35	132	145	–	13	52	259	136	145
65 to 74 years	61	64	131	162	2	6	30	216	140	151
75 to 84 years	34	24	92	116	–	3	9	107	52	88
85 years and over	7	9	15	15	–	2	2	19	19	14
3 and 4 years	11	15	23	28	–	6	10	131	50	53
16 years and over	646	331	877	1 014	3	106	345	3 192	1 450	1 380
18 years and over	619	321	849	981	3	99	328	3 053	1 404	1 339
21 years and over	578	306	804	934	3	96	311	2 898	1 323	1 278
60 years and over	144	119	302	367	2	17	60	468	280	319
62 years and over	125	114	278	346	2	12	51	411	251	292
Median	38.7	36.7	39.2	42.4	65.5	35.8	38.2	33.1	35.6	36.0
Male	**746**	**365**	**923**	**1 118**	**2**	**240**	**420**	**4 228**	**1 880**	**1 737**
Median age	36.0	32.6	32.2	35.5	50.5	31.3	37.8	32.7	33.7	32.5
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	**1 535**	**791**	**2 013**	**2 344**	**5**	**375**	**848**	**8 451**	**3 730**	**3 486**
In households	1 535	791	2 013	2 344	5	253	848	8 451	3 730	3 486
Householder	543	316	803	1 006	4	90	313	2 929	1 310	1 333
Family householder	444	207	539	656	1	79	262	2 518	1 117	1 033
Nonfamily householder	99	109	264	350	3	11	51	411	193	300
Living alone	89	102	234	314	3	9	43	362	171	270
Spouse	368	117	334	482	1	72	242	2 246	1 009	873
Child	496	244	619	635	–	86	271	2 885	1 247	1 063
Other relatives	97	84	193	154	–	3	11	279	106	162
Nonrelatives	31	30	64	67	–	2	11	112	58	55
Institutionalized persons	–	–	–	–	–	122	–	–	–	–
Other persons in group quarters	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Persons per household	2.83	2.50	2.51	2.33	1.25	2.81	2.71	2.89	2.85	2.62
Persons per family	3.16	3.15	3.13	2.94	2.00	3.04	3.00	3.15	3.11	3.03
Persons 65 years and over	**179**	**150**	**370**	**463**	**3**	**23**	**73**	**589**	**364**	**401**
In households	179	150	370	463	3	22	73	589	364	401
Householder	107	107	269	336	2	13	45	371	227	271
Nonfamily householder	34	47	134	179	1	5	15	139	78	139
Living alone	33	46	126	175	1	5	14	138	75	135
Spouse	52	30	76	89	1	6	20	148	104	95
Other relatives	18	13	18	33	–	3	8	65	30	30
Nonrelatives	2	–	7	5	–	–	–	5	3	5
Institutionalized persons	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Other persons in group quarters	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	**444**	**207**	**539**	**656**	**1**	**79**	**262**	**2 518**	**1 117**	**1 033**
With own children under 18 years	177	82	209	246	–	39	126	1 345	541	497
Number of own children under 18 years	302	148	387	412	–	65	206	2 251	913	817
Married-couple families	**368**	**117**	**334**	**482**	**1**	**72**	**242**	**2 246**	**1 009**	**873**
With own children under 18 years	139	38	111	180	–	35	116	1 202	493	415
Number of own children under 18 years	243	68	204	302	–	59	191	2 032	836	690
Female householder, no husband present	**59**	**72**	**166**	**136**	–	**4**	**16**	**191**	**80**	**114**
With own children under 18 years	27	37	86	50	–	3	10	104	38	62
Number of own children under 18 years	42	68	163	86	–	5	15	164	66	95
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	**597**	**293**	**715**	**912**	**2**	**200**	**327**	**3 212**	**1 430**	**1 334**
Never married	145	115	228	227	1	64	66	642	314	295
Now married, except separated	378	126	360	509	1	91	244	2 301	1 030	896
Separated	13	17	22	23	–	13	6	42	11	26
Widowed	17	12	25	36	–	3	1	46	18	26
Divorced	44	23	80	117	–	29	10	181	57	91
Females 15 years and over	**656**	**338**	**895**	**1 030**	**3**	**108**	**349**	**3 250**	**1 483**	**1 411**
Never married	148	87	208	145	–	17	52	489	234	200
Now married, except separated	376	125	359	506	1	74	245	2 300	1 029	895
Separated	17	18	45	33	–	3	3	48	24	19
Widowed	66	77	185	224	2	7	28	238	125	176
Divorced	49	31	98	122	–	7	21	175	71	121

Table 1. **General Characteristics of Persons: 1990**—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Anderson County—Con.									
	Tract 103	Tract 104.01	Tract 104.02	Tract 105	Tract 106	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 108	Tract 109	Tract 110	Tract 111
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	23.0	24.1	86.9	94.7	168.3	57.2	57.4	94.0	45.9	9.6
Square miles	8.9	9.3	33.5	36.6	65.0	22.1	22.2	36.3	17.7	3.7
AGE										
All persons	**3 715**	**5 580**	**4 241**	**3 199**	**5 496**	**5 339**	**2 979**	**2 663**	**7 097**	**1 872**
Under 5 years	217	374	284	205	353	379	176	158	447	77
5 to 9 years	259	378	318	215	338	364	198	156	528	98
10 to 14 years	274	381	292	257	367	362	189	173	481	91
15 to 19 years	285	416	335	216	406	372	216	171	491	86
20 to 24 years	257	402	276	193	319	448	183	141	423	126
25 to 34 years	590	853	736	528	909	890	499	416	1 195	328
35 to 44 years	535	764	715	482	896	711	455	412	1 155	266
45 to 54 years	395	562	518	475	740	603	394	343	870	257
55 to 64 years	360	586	342	280	497	496	318	328	764	239
65 to 74 years	340	545	278	203	419	444	216	244	526	225
75 to 84 years	171	262	122	128	208	226	115	99	196	73
85 years and over	32	57	25	17	44	44	20	22	21	6
3 and 4 years	97	146	125	85	161	157	72	58	185	28
16 years and over	2 914	4 368	3 281	2 483	4 359	4 155	2 371	2 136	5 539	1 590
18 years and over	2 807	4 200	3 141	2 389	4 189	4 012	2 293	2 073	5 323	1 544
21 years and over	2 638	3 940	2 965	2 268	3 950	3 787	2 164	1 975	5 076	1 499
60 years and over	723	1 148	594	470	900	962	494	541	1 071	432
62 years and over	649	1 031	535	419	826	865	425	480	941	388
Median	34.6	34.8	33.2	34.7	35.6	33.2	35.6	37.8	34.9	40.6
Female	**1 913**	**2 975**	**2 133**	**1 608**	**2 761**	**2 852**	**1 512**	**1 339**	**3 563**	**986**
Under 5 years	110	187	145	87	163	190	94	86	215	37
5 to 9 years	124	184	164	106	172	182	100	68	241	44
10 to 14 years	133	198	148	122	179	177	87	85	246	52
15 to 19 years	139	190	168	106	208	190	106	88	231	46
20 to 24 years	133	202	132	102	153	247	92	81	230	63
25 to 34 years	289	444	366	273	458	454	239	195	595	174
35 to 44 years	260	383	348	234	445	367	243	208	608	142
45 to 54 years	199	306	254	241	358	325	196	167	457	144
55 to 64 years	197	320	169	134	251	273	159	169	362	121
65 to 74 years	193	336	157	115	222	271	114	120	255	123
75 to 84 years	112	184	68	75	123	149	66	56	107	37
85 years and over	24	41	14	13	29	27	16	16	16	3
3 and 4 years	49	70	65	33	71	78	43	35	93	15
16 years and over	1 525	2 370	1 645	1 271	2 212	2 261	1 210	1 075	2 809	846
18 years and over	1 468	2 291	1 574	1 223	2 124	2 189	1 166	1 044	2 709	817
21 years and over	1 382	2 173	1 485	1 164	1 997	2 072	1 103	996	2 592	799
60 years and over	433	715	322	264	495	587	266	283	544	231
62 years and over	392	650	291	237	463	526	230	250	477	210
Median	36.1	37.0	33.3	35.3	36.1	34.7	36.2	37.9	35.4	40.8
Male	**1 802**	**2 605**	**2 108**	**1 591**	**2 735**	**2 487**	**1 467**	**1 324**	**3 534**	**886**
Median age	33.6	32.9	33.1	34.1	35.2	31.9	34.6	37.5	34.3	40.4
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	**3 715**	**5 580**	**4 241**	**3 199**	**5 496**	**5 339**	**2 979**	**2 663**	**7 097**	**1 872**
In households	3 710	5 580	4 241	3 199	5 496	5 339	2 964	2 661	7 097	1 837
Householder	1 467	2 184	1 555	1 177	2 090	2 171	1 179	1 039	2 624	808
Family householder	1 116	1 623	1 252	967	1 633	1 486	886	818	2 189	573
Nonfamily householder	351	561	303	210	457	685	293	221	435	235
Living alone	317	523	275	190	415	605	264	195	371	206
Spouse	916	1 289	1 086	823	1 425	1 070	745	699	1 938	518
Child	1 093	1 707	1 353	1 012	1 668	1 634	860	725	2 190	413
Other relatives	156	315	167	140	210	289	116	134	199	55
Nonrelatives	78	85	80	47	103	175	64	64	146	43
Institutionalized persons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	35
Other persons in group quarters	5	–	–	–	–	–	15	2	–	–
Persons per household	2.53	2.55	2.73	2.72	2.63	2.46	2.51	2.56	2.70	2.27
Persons per family	2.94	3.04	3.08	3.04	3.02	3.01	2.94	2.90	2.98	2.72
Persons 65 years and over	**543**	**864**	**425**	**348**	**671**	**714**	**351**	**365**	**743**	**304**
In households	543	864	425	348	671	714	350	365	743	296
Householder	378	589	286	239	435	529	234	240	463	184
Nonfamily householder	176	290	119	101	162	268	91	81	134	53
Living alone	173	288	115	95	157	259	89	77	129	53
Spouse	129	203	107	79	179	144	84	97	236	95
Other relatives	34	68	31	25	52	35	30	23	42	17
Nonrelatives	2	4	1	5	5	6	2	5	2	–
Institutionalized persons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8
Other persons in group quarters	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	**1 116**	**1 623**	**1 252**	**967**	**1 633**	**1 486**	**886**	**818**	**2 189**	**573**
With own children under 18 years	501	738	606	451	707	644	391	306	987	184
Number of own children under 18 years	823	1 220	1 010	739	1 214	1 138	630	504	1 657	303
Married-couple families	**916**	**1 289**	**1 086**	**823**	**1 425**	**1 070**	**745**	**699**	**1 938**	**518**
With own children under 18 years	403	579	527	388	616	425	320	250	838	160
Number of own children under 18 years	676	983	899	654	1 076	764	528	414	1 430	273
Female householder, no husband present	**148**	**267**	**101**	**105**	**142**	**349**	**102**	**85**	**184**	**43**
With own children under 18 years	73	137	49	49	63	190	49	41	108	19
Number of own children under 18 years	111	209	69	66	91	333	72	66	174	24
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	**1 419**	**2 041**	**1 671**	**1 229**	**2 191**	**1 931**	**1 185**	**1 076**	**2 780**	**753**
Never married	289	479	361	252	498	561	258	218	567	156
Now married, except separated	940	1 329	1 110	841	1 464	1 116	784	715	1 981	531
Separated	31	36	27	19	36	55	23	27	34	13
Widowed	51	57	50	32	50	57	30	27	38	13
Divorced	108	140	123	85	143	142	90	89	160	40
Females 15 years and over	**1 546**	**2 406**	**1 676**	**1 293**	**2 247**	**2 303**	**1 231**	**1 100**	**2 861**	**853**
Never married	208	403	265	199	378	543	195	171	434	140
Now married, except separated	935	1 323	1 116	840	1 470	1 099	767	718	1 987	531
Separated	37	71	28	30	29	111	23	15	42	11
Widowed	242	410	162	139	225	344	140	116	190	83
Divorced	124	199	105	85	145	206	106	80	208	88

Table 1. **General Characteristics of Persons: 1990**—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Anderson County—Con.									
	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 113	Tract 114	Tract 115	Tract 116	Tract 117	Tract 118	Tract 119	Tract 120	Tract 122
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	57.8	123.7	72.1	108.0	78.8	203.4	48.6	32.7	58.4	173.6
Square miles	22.3	47.8	27.8	41.7	30.4	78.5	18.8	12.6	22.5	67.0
AGE										
All persons	**5 003**	**5 369**	**7 443**	**6 068**	**1 553**	**5 342**	**3 473**	**7 881**	**6 806**	**3 860**
Under 5 years	344	369	438	356	86	357	253	506	448	243
5 to 9 years	433	358	463	385	91	359	272	517	486	263
10 to 14 years	393	427	497	445	130	384	317	562	507	289
15 to 19 years	451	463	562	430	107	415	268	592	564	310
20 to 24 years	231	382	486	363	100	343	252	612	480	264
25 to 34 years	693	884	1 014	854	225	800	586	1 215	1 072	579
35 to 44 years	1 052	860	1 069	852	213	750	535	1 059	1 082	599
45 to 54 years	701	628	836	689	237	619	418	946	900	511
55 to 64 years	362	447	845	680	155	509	316	830	634	364
65 to 74 years	239	377	768	596	120	477	170	676	435	259
75 to 84 years	90	141	385	348	67	274	66	308	155	151
85 years and over	14	33	80	70	22	55	20	58	43	28
3 and 4 years	152	154	157	155	32	152	100	191	180	109
16 years and over	3 732	4 127	5 935	4 791	1 224	4 161	2 575	6 175	5 258	3 000
18 years and over	3 544	3 945	5 703	4 629	1 181	3 993	2 460	5 945	5 011	2 876
21 years and over	3 330	3 681	5 374	4 381	1 122	3 748	2 310	5 574	4 694	2 695
60 years and over	493	778	1 659	1 351	261	1 065	400	1 444	934	606
62 years and over	447	689	1 489	1 224	238	960	345	1 295	794	543
Median	34.5	32.9	37.4	37.3	36.8	35.2	31.5	34.5	33.4	34.5
Female	**2 501**	**2 736**	**3 987**	**3 177**	**804**	**2 806**	**1 733**	**4 180**	**3 505**	**1 952**
Under 5 years	162	185	201	178	42	164	123	242	219	122
5 to 9 years	209	167	230	176	51	186	116	265	250	138
10 to 14 years	197	223	253	228	62	194	142	279	236	131
15 to 19 years	222	226	275	193	53	202	124	281	289	150
20 to 24 years	96	190	250	188	57	184	138	319	250	135
25 to 34 years	375	472	524	416	113	399	289	631	545	299
35 to 44 years	549	422	569	455	106	398	273	547	561	292
45 to 54 years	334	321	454	360	121	320	213	515	454	251
55 to 64 years	179	221	479	377	83	271	173	459	337	185
65 to 74 years	116	205	457	328	59	273	89	395	244	146
75 to 84 years	51	80	240	234	42	177	38	204	91	87
85 years and over	11	24	55	44	15	38	15	43	29	16
3 and 4 years	64	77	63	83	18	72	54	95	87	44
16 years and over	1 877	2 121	3 247	2 551	638	2 221	1 324	3 342	2 750	1 529
18 years and over	1 783	2 037	3 130	2 471	614	2 140	1 270	3 239	2 623	1 480
21 years and over	1 691	1 895	2 968	2 366	589	2 015	1 198	3 046	2 449	1 381
60 years and over	259	418	998	800	148	624	224	874	529	332
62 years and over	231	370	903	727	136	565	195	805	457	300
Median	34.8	33.1	39.3	39.3	37.1	37.1	32.5	36.1	34.3	35.0
Male	**2 502**	**2 633**	**3 456**	**2 891**	**749**	**2 536**	**1 740**	**3 701**	**3 301**	**1 908**
Median age	34.2	32.7	35.0	34.8	36.5	33.4	30.1	32.7	32.7	34.1
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	**5 003**	**5 369**	**7 443**	**6 068**	**1 553**	**5 342**	**3 473**	**7 881**	**6 806**	**3 860**
In households	5 003	5 342	7 443	6 068	1 553	5 317	3 473	7 881	6 764	3 860
Householder	1 675	1 902	2 997	2 422	583	2 017	1 238	3 102	2 486	1 422
Family householder	1 473	1 563	2 167	1 799	460	1 543	1 001	2 273	1 953	1 086
Nonfamily householder	202	339	830	623	123	474	237	829	533	336
Living alone	177	297	769	587	109	441	203	731	465	304
Spouse	1 361	1 293	1 673	1 417	408	1 235	820	1 686	1 673	909
Child	1 809	1 774	2 205	1 807	466	1 655	1 172	2 415	2 194	1 220
Other relatives	96	270	407	339	66	313	173	413	281	217
Nonrelatives	62	103	161	83	30	97	70	265	130	92
Institutionalized persons	–	27	–	–	–	25	–	–	42	–
Other persons in group quarters	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Persons per household	2.99	2.81	2.48	2.51	2.66	2.64	2.81	2.54	2.72	2.71
Persons per family	3.22	3.13	2.98	2.98	3.04	3.08	3.16	2.99	3.12	3.16
Persons 65 years and over	**343**	**551**	**1 233**	**1 014**	**209**	**806**	**256**	**1 042**	**633**	**438**
In households	343	551	1 233	1 014	209	782	256	1 042	593	438
Householder	219	351	863	713	141	549	175	731	377	298
Nonfamily householder	76	126	421	324	68	244	68	339	148	140
Living alone	73	125	413	321	66	235	65	333	146	136
Spouse	92	151	287	240	46	189	52	210	160	106
Other relatives	29	48	77	57	18	36	27	84	53	28
Nonrelatives	3	1	6	4	4	8	2	17	3	6
Institutionalized persons	–	–	–	–	–	24	–	–	40	–
Other persons in group quarters	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	**1 473**	**1 563**	**2 167**	**1 799**	**460**	**1 543**	**1 001**	**2 273**	**1 953**	**1 086**
With own children under 18 years	812	754	919	759	201	684	534	1 033	938	506
Number of own children under 18 years	1 408	1 248	1 519	1 255	342	1 180	910	1 701	1 640	867
Married-couple families	**1 361**	**1 293**	**1 673**	**1 417**	**408**	**1 235**	**820**	**1 686**	**1 673**	**909**
With own children under 18 years	749	620	654	570	182	522	440	719	801	414
Number of own children under 18 years	1 314	1 019	1 086	958	311	917	746	1 231	1 427	717
Female householder, no husband present	**87**	**199**	**397**	**322**	**35**	**227**	**137**	**458**	**223**	**117**
With own children under 18 years	51	103	217	166	14	123	71	257	102	57
Number of own children under 18 years	76	180	356	264	24	208	125	387	158	92
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	**1 900**	**2 054**	**2 742**	**2 287**	**597**	**1 980**	**1 279**	**2 902**	**2 565**	**1 504**
Never married	411	495	658	580	115	470	279	701	566	350
Now married, except separated	1 386	1 324	1 726	1 448	416	1 285	850	1 759	1 716	943
Separated	10	39	62	48	9	47	18	74	33	32
Widowed	23	59	90	76	22	49	29	81	51	40
Divorced	70	137	206	135	35	129	103	287	199	139
Females 15 years and over	**1 933**	**2 161**	**3 303**	**2 595**	**649**	**2 262**	**1 352**	**3 394**	**2 800**	**1 561**
Never married	327	420	606	457	111	429	213	563	543	270
Now married, except separated	1 382	1 324	1 726	1 445	418	1 287	851	1 760	1 729	954
Separated	19	49	113	80	5	72	39	127	55	31
Widowed	112	219	530	424	75	351	129	513	261	166
Divorced	93	149	328	189	40	123	120	431	212	140

Table 2. **General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Anderson, SC MSA	Anderson County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Anderson County					
		Total	Anderson city	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 9	Tract 107
AGE									
All persons	**120 384**	**120 384**	**17 043**	**1 597**	**1 866**	**1 282**	**2 586**	**2 319**	**3 513**
Under 5 years	7 356	7 356	854	85	102	67	113	137	217
5 to 9 years	7 741	7 741	851	72	91	48	142	126	207
10 to 14 years	8 047	8 047	818	91	116	51	130	102	185
15 to 19 years	8 714	8 714	1 255	111	112	52	173	102	208
20 to 24 years	7 615	7 615	1 174	117	111	62	158	150	300
25 to 34 years	18 641	18 641	2 380	225	210	156	349	389	586
35 to 44 years	18 314	18 314	2 103	202	255	124	298	305	482
45 to 54 years	14 524	14 524	1 526	149	261	117	243	182	432
55 to 64 years	12 212	12 212	916	172	287	121	322	207	377
65 to 74 years	10 524	10 524	2 153	194	200	207	376	302	319
75 to 84 years	5 438	5 438	1 496	150	106	170	234	233	171
85 years and over	1 258	1 258	517	29	15	107	48	84	29
3 and 4 years	3 023	3 023	335	35	43	22	45	49	99
16 years and over	95 578	95 578	14 360	1 329	1 538	1 108	2 168	1 936	2 865
18 years and over	92 204	92 204	14 007	1 286	1 496	1 086	2 100	1 891	2 785
21 years and over	86 940	86 940	12 974	1 213	1 414	1 053	2 002	1 833	2 647
60 years and over	23 154	23 154	5 199	460	454	557	829	741	700
62 years and over	20 837	20 837	4 798	425	405	526	765	698	631
Median	36.1	36.1	40.4	40.3	42.5	52.0	42.6	39.7	36.2
Female	**62 288**	**62 288**	**9 459**	**834**	**994**	**762**	**1 422**	**1 302**	**1 862**
Under 5 years	3 590	3 590	442	42	50	28	58	65	105
5 to 9 years	3 747	3 747	422	42	49	21	71	59	103
10 to 14 years	3 936	3 936	413	40	57	22	71	45	90
15 to 19 years	4 224	4 224	641	50	51	19	83	54	107
20 to 24 years	3 848	3 848	567	49	58	33	81	82	160
25 to 34 years	9 394	9 394	1 201	112	104	72	161	196	294
35 to 44 years	9 300	9 300	1 076	101	144	66	140	151	241
45 to 54 years	7 387	7 387	825	69	144	57	134	104	233
55 to 64 years	6 421	6 421	1 098	102	151	72	177	128	204
65 to 74 years	6 004	6 004	1 318	113	114	140	240	189	195
75 to 84 years	3 516	3 516	1 048	92	63	138	170	164	114
85 years and over	921	921	408	22	9	94	36	65	16
3 and 4 years	1 494	1 494	177	17	23	14	22	24	45
16 years and over	50 212	50 212	8 107	703	829	686	1 204	1 129	1 544
18 years and over	48 556	48 556	7 930	687	812	677	1 169	1 100	1 503
21 years and over	45 974	45 974	7 412	650	769	668	1 125	1 071	1 433
60 years and over	13 642	13 642	3 366	281	252	422	541	493	428
62 years and over	12 413	12 413	3 143	258	231	399	508	468	384
Median	37.5	37.5	44.7	43.3	43.9	63.8	48.2	44.9	38.2
Male	**58 096**	**58 096**	**7 584**	**763**	**872**	**520**	**1 164**	**1 017**	**1 651**
Median age	34.6	34.6	36.3	36.2	40.2	37.3	36.9	35.3	34.3
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	**120 384**	**120 384**	**17 043**	**1 597**	**1 866**	**1 282**	**2 586**	**2 319**	**3 513**
In households	119 052	119 052	15 905	1 571	1 866	1 040	2 574	2 279	3 513
Householder	47 246	47 246	7 388	701	732	513	1 192	1 097	1 529
Family householder	35 455	35 455	4 541	434	585	263	697	632	1 005
Nonfamily householder	11 791	11 791	2 847	267	147	250	495	465	524
Living alone	10 663	10 663	2 621	241	137	231	450	439	459
Spouse	30 077	30 077	3 623	334	488	177	477	490	831
Child	34 907	34 907	3 887	402	530	245	611	517	933
Other relatives	4 485	4 485	611	89	89	51	207	116	100
Nonrelatives	2 337	2 337	396	45	27	54	87	59	120
Institutionalized persons	743	743	571	18	–	225	–	40	–
Other persons in group quarters	589	589	567	8	–	17	12	–	–
Persons per household	2.52	2.52	2.16	2.25	2.55	2.04	2.16	2.08	2.30
Persons per family	2.96	2.96	2.79	2.91	2.89	2.80	2.86	2.78	2.86
Persons 65 years and over	**17 220**	**17 220**	**4 166**	**373**	**321**	**484**	**658**	**619**	**519**
In households	16 626	16 626	3 641	361	321	280	657	581	519
Householder	11 391	11 391	2 633	268	200	216	493	420	386
Nonfamily householder	5 229	5 229	1 438	138	74	144	285	229	199
Living alone	5 121	5 121	1 419	136	72	140	277	229	193
Spouse	4 084	4 084	822	76	89	49	118	125	113
Other relatives	1 047	1 047	173	16	28	13	39	34	16
Nonrelatives	104	104	13	1	4	2	7	2	4
Institutionalized persons	578	578	510	11	–	191	–	38	–
Other persons in group quarters	16	16	15	1	–	13	1	–	–
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	**35 455**	**35 455**	**4 541**	**434**	**585**	**263**	**697**	**632**	**1 005**
With own children under 18 years	15 591	15 591	1 679	174	199	100	229	236	398
Number of own children under 18 years	25 901	25 901	2 788	273	332	167	392	383	666
Married-couple families	**30 128**	**30 128**	**3 630**	**333**	**488**	**177**	**477**	**492**	**834**
With own children under 18 years	13 028	13 028	1 259	132	155	60	155	179	316
Number of own children under 18 years	22 039	22 039	2 159	211	250	111	280	303	539
Female householder, no husband present	**4 011**	**4 011**	**749**	**77**	**84**	**70**	**162**	**112**	**137**
With own children under 18 years	1 950	1 950	358	30	40	34	55	45	64
Number of own children under 18 years	2 959	2 959	536	42	74	47	80	66	102
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	**46 225**	**46 225**	**6 338**	**639**	**719**	**425**	**979**	**821**	**1 340**
Never married	9 953	9 953	1 695	186	146	133	247	188	328
Now married, except separated	31 018	31 018	3 790	343	498	186	517	514	865
Separated	719	719	111	10	9	16	24	13	16
Widowed	1 156	1 156	247	30	24	34	46	31	32
Divorced	3 379	3 379	495	70	42	56	145	75	99
Females 15 years and over	**51 015**	**51 015**	**8 182**	**710**	**838**	**691**	**1 222**	**1 133**	**1 564**
Never married	7 822	7 822	1 521	104	111	123	187	169	304
Now married, except separated	30 955	30 955	3 785	359	497	197	514	517	849
Separated	986	986	198	13	21	16	38	36	39
Widowed	6 988	6 988	1 837	158	109	280	318	283	225
Divorced	4 264	4 264	841	76	100	75	165	128	147

Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementory threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Anderson city, Anderson County					Remainder of Anderson County			
	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 101.01	Tract 104.01
AGE									
All persons	**1 425**	**1 043**	**1 053**	**1 374**	**2 314**	**823**	**1 212**	**7 905**	**4 731**
Under 5 years	71	54	45	56	137	48	57	624	306
5 to 9 years	65	53	32	80	126	38	62	591	324
10 to 14 years	82	59	42	80	102	57	50	636	314
15 to 19 years	98	67	33	88	102	45	85	612	333
20 to 24 years	99	70	41	92	150	41	66	438	335
25 to 34 years	190	112	123	181	388	98	168	1 367	732
35 to 44 years	185	135	97	181	305	120	117	1 560	663
45 to 54 years	131	139	99	111	181	122	132	1 026	488
55 to 64 years	151	169	104	161	207	118	161	494	492
65 to 74 years	180	113	177	192	299	87	184	372	484
75 to 84 years	145	63	157	121	233	43	113	156	216
85 years and over	28	9	103	31	84	6	17	29	44
3 and 4 years	31	24	14	19	49	19	26	237	120
16 years and over	1 189	864	929	1 141	1 931	674	1 027	5 939	3 721
18 years and over	1 153	840	911	1 102	1 886	656	998	5 687	3 587
21 years and over	1 085	792	895	1 054	1 828	622	948	5 363	3 384
60 years and over	436	265	498	432	738	189	397	792	985
62 years and over	403	236	472	399	695	169	366	686	889
Median	41.3	42.9	56.3	41.1	39.7	41.9	45.1	33.1	35.3
Female	**755**	**576**	**642**	**764**	**1 299**	**418**	**658**	**3 941**	**2 512**
Under 5 years	38	28	19	27	65	22	31	322	146
5 to 9 years	38	34	13	34	59	15	37	283	155
10 to 14 years	37	30	18	51	45	27	20	307	167
15 to 19 years	45	30	11	45	54	21	38	278	153
20 to 24 years	40	36	23	48	82	22	33	221	167
25 to 34 years	93	55	54	84	196	49	77	712	379
35 to 44 years	95	78	52	85	151	66	55	795	324
45 to 54 years	59	80	49	62	103	64	72	458	269
55 to 64 years	93	92	62	89	128	59	88	246	262
65 to 74 years	107	68	121	123	187	46	117	206	301
75 to 84 years	89	40	128	92	164	23	78	95	157
85 years and over	21	5	92	24	65	4	12	18	32
3 and 4 years	16	13	9	8	24	10	14	124	56
16 years and over	635	479	590	643	1 126	350	561	2 972	2 013
18 years and over	622	468	583	619	1 097	344	550	2 845	1 950
21 years and over	588	444	579	597	1 068	325	528	2 708	1 860
60 years and over	269	152	384	289	491	100	252	438	617
62 years and over	247	139	362	269	466	92	239	383	562
Median	44.1	44.6	66.9	45.9	44.8	43.5	50.0	33.1	37.8
Male	**670**	**467**	**411**	**610**	**1 015**	**405**	**554**	**3 964**	**2 219**
Median age	37.0	40.4	40.9	36.0	35.3	39.9	38.2	33.0	33.2
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	**1 425**	**1 043**	**1 053**	**1 374**	**2 314**	**823**	**1 212**	**7 905**	**4 731**
In households	1 399	1 043	811	1 362	2 274	823	1 212	7 905	4 731
Householder	629	420	419	634	1 093	312	558	2 756	1 879
Family householder	381	326	202	353	631	259	344	2 381	1 395
Nonfamily householder	248	94	217	281	462	53	214	375	484
Living alone	225	90	200	259	436	47	191	329	450
Spouse	286	258	137	240	489	230	237	2 153	1 147
Child	358	304	177	336	517	226	275	2 670	1 405
Other relatives	87	51	35	106	116	38	101	224	232
Nonrelatives	39	10	43	46	59	17	41	102	68
Institutionolized persons	18	–	225	–	40	–	–	–	–
Other persons in group quorters	8	–	17	12	–	–	–	–	–
Persons per household	2.23	2.49	1.96	2.15	2.08	2.63	2.18	2.87	2.52
Persons per family	2.93	2.89	2.75	2.93	2.78	2.90	2.78	3.12	3.00
Persons 65 years and over	**353**	**185**	**437**	**344**	**616**	**136**	**314**	**557**	**744**
In households	341	185	233	343	578	136	314	557	744
Householder	254	119	181	263	418	81	230	347	507
Nonfamily householder	134	49	123	164	228	25	121	126	251
Living alone	132	48	120	162	228	24	115	125	249
Spouse	71	47	38	55	124	42	63	146	180
Other relatives	15	16	12	23	34	12	16	60	53
Nonrelatives	1	3	2	2	2	1	5	4	4
Institutionolized persons	11	–	191	–	38	–	–	–	–
Other persons in group quorters	1	–	13	1	–	–	–	–	–
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	**381**	**326**	**202**	**353**	**631**	**259**	**344**	**2 381**	**1 395**
With own children under 18 years	150	115	76	130	236	84	99	1 259	632
Number of own children under 18 years	235	187	122	224	383	145	168	2 109	1 031
Married-couple families	**285**	**259**	**137**	**239**	**491**	**229**	**238**	**2 156**	**1 150**
With own children under 18 years	110	84	46	89	179	71	66	1 141	520
Number of own children under 18 years	176	127	82	160	303	123	120	1 928	875
Female householder, no husband present	**73**	**61**	**52**	**85**	**112**	**23**	**77**	**151**	**192**
With own children under 18 years	28	30	25	32	45	10	23	81	91
Number of own children under 18 years	39	58	33	50	66	16	30	130	129
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	**565**	**393**	**342**	**506**	**819**	**326**	**473**	**3 025**	**1 743**
Never married	171	88	104	133	187	58	114	570	365
Now married, except separated	295	266	145	259	513	232	258	2 208	1 183
Separated	10	4	14	13	13	5	11	35	31
Widowed	28	13	32	29	31	11	17	42	40
Divorced	61	22	47	72	75	20	73	170	124
Females 15 years and aver	**642**	**484**	**592**	**652**	**1 130**	**354**	**570**	**3 029**	**2 044**
Never married	97	67	108	105	169	44	82	424	289
Now married, except separated	309	263	154	259	516	234	255	2 198	1 178
Separated	13	14	13	26	36	7	12	41	45
Widowed	152	70	254	165	281	39	153	207	350
Divorced	71	70	63	97	128	30	68	159	182

Table 2. **General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990**—Con.

[Threshold and complementory threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Anderson County—Con.								
	Tract 106	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 113	Tract 114	Tract 115	Tract 117	Tract 119	Tract 120	Tract 122
AGE									
All persons	**5 046**	**3 481**	**4 137**	**6 035**	**5 182**	**4 297**	**6 708**	**5 618**	**3 283**
Under 5 years	314	214	284	308	286	279	408	365	219
5 to 9 years	297	207	269	355	324	265	421	384	236
10 to 14 years	339	185	313	395	363	281	436	400	241
15 to 19 years	358	205	330	436	346	317	467	444	257
20 to 24 years	290	300	281	366	273	245	495	364	216
25 to 34 years	849	580	692	809	729	628	1 023	901	483
35 to 44 years	830	477	664	877	741	622	872	866	514
45 to 54 years	685	427	486	699	603	507	805	781	439
55 to 64 years	464	373	374	726	599	450	788	552	307
65 to 74 years	396	314	304	675	539	417	647	386	221
75 to 84 years	185	170	113	328	318	237	291	133	130
85 years and over	39	29	27	61	61	49	55	42	20
3 and 4 years	146	97	115	112	134	119	157	146	96
16 years and over	4 028	2 837	3 209	4 896	4 130	3 408	5 348	4 385	2 527
18 years and over	3 879	2 758	3 077	4 711	3 997	3 282	5 164	4 191	2 430
21 years and over	3 663	2 621	2 893	4 459	3 808	3 098	4 867	3 947	2 280
60 years and over	833	692	632	1 426	1 215	937	1 372	825	514
62 years and over	766	624	557	1 291	1 103	836	1 232	706	459
Median	35.9	36.1	33.5	39.0	38.4	37.3	35.9	34.4	34.7
Female	**2 523**	**1 849**	**2 107**	**3 221**	**2 693**	**2 229**	**3 537**	**2 894**	**1 660**
Under 5 years	139	105	149	141	143	128	195	173	112
5 to 9 years	153	103	127	180	147	127	211	209	123
10 to 14 years	170	90	164	198	183	145	211	188	109
15 to 19 years	181	106	163	206	156	152	215	225	131
20 to 24 years	138	160	140	190	139	128	257	193	109
25 to 34 years	425	292	367	402	350	313	517	462	250
35 to 44 years	406	238	314	464	388	327	444	440	245
45 to 54 years	335	230	246	373	315	251	431	395	217
55 to 64 years	230	203	184	413	325	237	441	289	155
65 to 74 years	212	192	165	405	295	233	380	213	124
75 to 84 years	106	114	68	208	214	154	194	79	74
85 years and over	28	16	20	41	38	34	41	28	11
3 and 4 years	63	45	59	42	73	57	79	70	39
16 years and over	2 033	1 531	1 643	2 661	2 185	1 798	2 878	2 289	1 286
18 years and over	1 957	1 491	1 577	2 574	2 119	1 737	2 802	2 186	1 243
21 years and over	1 840	1 421	1 474	2 444	2 039	1 644	2 650	2 052	1 162
60 years and over	455	425	342	865	715	543	838	464	279
62 years and over	427	381	302	789	651	485	772	405	250
Median	36.5	38.1	33.5	40.9	40.7	39.2	38.5	34.9	34.7
Male	**2 523**	**1 632**	**2 030**	**2 814**	**2 489**	**2 068**	**3 171**	**2 724**	**1 623**
Median age	35.4	34.2	33.5	36.0	36.2	35.4	33.8	33.8	34.6
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	**5 046**	**3 481**	**4 137**	**6 035**	**5 182**	**4 297**	**6 708**	**5 618**	**3 283**
In households	5 046	3 481	4 118	6 035	5 182	4 274	6 708	5 576	3 283
Householder	1 945	1 516	1 517	2 498	2 101	1 698	2 752	2 088	1 243
Family householder	1 527	993	1 241	1 829	1 566	1 291	1 974	1 660	941
Nonfamily householder	418	523	276	669	535	407	778	428	302
Living alone	377	458	239	629	508	381	694	379	273
Spouse	1 345	819	1 088	1 499	1 314	1 105	1 504	1 462	800
Child	1 487	926	1 282	1 678	1 483	1 237	1 928	1 746	1 010
Other relatives	175	100	161	258	218	167	325	194	149
Nonrelatives	94	120	70	102	66	67	199	86	81
Institutionalized persons	–	–	19	–	–	23	–	42	–
Other persons in group quarters	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Persons per household	2.60	2.30	2.71	2.42	2.47	2.52	2.44	2.67	2.64
Persons per family	2.98	2.86	3.04	2.88	2.93	2.94	2.91	3.05	3.08
Persons 65 years and over	**620**	**513**	**444**	**1 064**	**918**	**703**	**993**	**561**	**371**
In households	620	513	444	1 064	918	680	993	521	371
Householder	399	383	281	742	636	480	701	330	254
Nonfamily householder	144	199	104	359	287	223	330	129	125
Living alone	139	193	103	354	284	215	324	128	122
Spouse	171	110	125	261	228	168	203	145	95
Other relatives	47	16	37	57	50	26	74	44	18
Nonrelatives	3	4	1	4	4	6	15	2	4
Institutionalized persons	–	–	–	–	–	23	–	40	–
Other persons in group quarters	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	**1 527**	**993**	**1 241**	**1 829**	**1 566**	**1 291**	**1 974**	**1 660**	**941**
With own children under 18 years	648	393	591	752	643	550	845	778	447
Number of own children under 18 years	1 096	661	963	1 202	1 064	930	1 364	1 326	768
Married-couple families	**1 351**	**822**	**1 088**	**1 501**	**1 317**	**1 104**	**1 506**	**1 462**	**802**
With own children under 18 years	574	311	522	583	532	451	607	678	369
Number of own children under 18 years	986	534	844	951	892	787	1 023	1 178	640
Female householder, no husband present	**118**	**137**	**110**	**256**	**202**	**128**	**365**	**148**	**88**
With own children under 18 years	52	64	50	132	91	66	192	70	46
Number of own children under 18 years	74	102	87	191	142	100	275	103	73
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	**2 035**	**1 324**	**1 604**	**2 275**	**1 989**	**1 643**	**2 523**	**2 145**	**1 271**
Never married	447	325	315	468	440	317	566	411	257
Now married, except separated	1 384	853	1 112	1 542	1 337	1 143	1 565	1 499	826
Separated	29	16	23	32	31	33	59	23	21
Widowed	42	32	42	59	63	37	70	41	36
Divorced	133	98	112	174	118	113	263	171	131
Females 15 years and over	**2 061**	**1 551**	**1 667**	**2 702**	**2 220**	**1 829**	**2 920**	**2 324**	**1 316**
Never married	324	303	252	380	311	253	393	380	193
Now married, except separated	1 387	837	1 115	1 543	1 337	1 147	1 563	1 509	835
Separated	24	39	25	65	42	32	104	35	25
Widowed	200	225	165	433	372	290	472	223	133
Divorced	126	147	110	281	158	107	388	177	130

Table 3. **General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Anderson, SC MSA	Anderson County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Anderson County					
		Total	Anderson city	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 9	Tract 107
AGE									
All persons	**24 151**	**24 151**	**8 971**	**1 346**	**1 359**	**3 384**	**3 371**	**866**	**1 831**
Under 5 years	2 101	2 101	929	182	181	287	290	79	163
5 to 9 years	1 967	1 967	802	141	156	243	255	81	156
10 to 14 years	2 237	2 237	846	155	149	290	301	89	175
15 to 19 years	2 347	2 347	857	118	137	301	309	91	163
20 to 24 years	2 004	2 004	720	123	109	232	266	67	145
25 to 34 years	3 817	3 817	1 460	258	198	493	513	159	300
35 to 44 years	3 327	3 327	1 099	175	186	408	433	118	231
45 to 54 years	2 221	2 221	642	95	110	294	280	49	174
55 to 64 years	1 639	1 639	574	52	76	261	313	43	123
65 to 74 years	1 460	1 460	586	28	32	338	246	59	130
75 to 84 years	809	809	355	16	21	189	130	24	56
85 years and over	222	222	101	3	4	48	35	7	15
3 and 4 years	797	797	353	81	64	103	110	27	59
16 years and over	17 426	17 426	6 248	852	846	2 506	2 463	600	1 299
18 years and over	16 470	16 470	5 917	803	786	2 387	2 337	553	1 235
21 years and over	15 087	15 087	5 385	722	718	2 218	2 163	512	1 148
60 years and over	3 314	3 314	1 333	68	94	710	572	116	270
62 years and over	2 974	2 974	1 214	62	78	661	497	105	241
Median	28.7	28.7	27.3	23.1	23.0	32.0	30.5	26.9	28.8
Female	**13 086**	**13 086**	**5 052**	**736**	**737**	**1 910**	**1 873**	**499**	**986**
Under 5 years	1 054	1 054	474	82	86	153	138	48	84
5 to 9 years	1 002	1 002	415	75	79	135	126	48	78
10 to 14 years	1 106	1 106	416	82	67	148	146	47	87
15 to 19 years	1 168	1 168	434	67	71	152	147	40	82
20 to 24 years	1 096	1 096	434	73	76	133	155	33	84
25 to 34 years	2 073	2 073	820	140	115	261	293	93	155
35 to 44 years	1 861	1 861	632	108	107	217	257	66	128
45 to 54 years	1 195	1 195	358	51	58	154	159	33	93
55 to 64 years	954	954	361	32	38	164	189	28	70
65 to 74 years	883	883	375	13	23	214	148	38	79
75 to 84 years	528	528	247	10	14	138	89	18	35
85 years and over	166	166	86	3	3	41	26	7	11
3 and 4 years	390	390	179	38	27	52	54	17	32
16 years and over	9 700	9 700	3 667	488	496	1 437	1 429	349	716
18 years and over	9 240	9 240	3 506	461	459	1 381	1 376	324	684
21 years and over	8 516	8 516	3 210	411	419	1 295	1 280	306	638
60 years and over	2 055	2 055	894	37	57	482	357	81	162
62 years and over	1 861	1 861	820	36	44	450	315	72	145
Median	30.5	30.5	29.3	24.2	24.4	34.2	32.6	28.7	30.1
Male	**11 065**	**11 065**	**3 919**	**610**	**622**	**1 474**	**1 498**	**367**	**845**
Median age	26.6	26.6	24.6	21.5	19.3	29.4	27.1	24.2	26.9
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	**24 151**	**24 151**	**8 971**	**1 346**	**1 359**	**3 384**	**3 371**	**866**	**1 831**
In households	23 864	23 864	8 762	1 341	1 359	3 339	3 366	863	1 831
Householder	8 060	8 060	3 074	423	404	1 259	1 167	294	645
Family householder	5 916	5 916	2 076	310	341	786	819	204	488
Nonfamily householder	2 144	2 144	998	113	63	473	348	90	157
Living alone	1 880	1 880	866	92	58	416	306	79	144
Spouse	3 029	3 029	777	113	184	283	369	67	244
Child	9 202	9 202	3 347	567	647	1 139	1 243	328	701
Other relatives	2 693	2 693	1 144	163	100	494	452	127	188
Nonrelatives	880	880	420	75	24	164	135	47	53
Institutionalized persons	185	185	107	4	–	34	–	3	–
Other persons in group quarters	102	102	102	1	–	11	5	–	–
Persons per household	2.96	2.96	2.84	3.16	3.36	2.65	2.89	2.95	2.84
Persons per family	3.52	3.52	3.53	3.72	3.73	3.44	3.52	3.58	3.32
Persons 65 years and over	**2 491**	**2 491**	**1 042**	**47**	**57**	**575**	**411**	**90**	**201**
In households	2 407	2 407	963	45	57	543	411	87	201
Householder	1 716	1 716	707	30	37	393	296	73	146
Nonfamily householder	771	771	355	11	14	197	136	38	69
Living alone	739	739	338	11	14	190	128	34	66
Spouse	384	384	128	5	12	76	66	5	34
Other relatives	265	265	108	10	7	61	42	7	19
Nonrelatives	42	42	20	–	1	13	7	2	2
Institutionalized persons	81	81	76	2	–	29	–	3	–
Other persons in group quarters	3	3	3	–	–	3	–	–	–
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	**5 916**	**5 916**	**2 076**	**310**	**341**	**786**	**819**	**204**	**488**
With own children under 18 years	3 146	3 146	1 147	204	225	363	393	121	248
Number of own children under 18 years	6 018	6 018	2 372	430	506	721	767	236	470
Married-couple families	**3 046**	**3 046**	**779**	**113**	**185**	**285**	**371**	**68**	**245**
With own children under 18 years	1 536	1 536	401	69	105	114	167	43	113
Number of own children under 18 years	2 976	2 976	854	159	220	229	325	91	223
Female householder, no husband present	**2 442**	**2 442**	**1 140**	**173**	**145**	**423**	**392**	**118**	**210**
With own children under 18 years	1 443	1 443	684	124	111	221	208	68	124
Number of own children under 18 years	2 771	2 771	1 408	251	273	442	413	128	231
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	**7 922**	**7 922**	**2 647**	**371**	**368**	**1 090**	**1 062**	**261**	**600**
Never married	3 407	3 407	1 296	166	125	534	491	147	233
Now married, except separated	3 242	3 242	843	131	193	308	395	73	259
Separated	431	431	192	33	13	98	60	16	39
Widowed	340	340	139	12	6	78	48	12	25
Divorced	502	502	177	29	31	72	68	13	44
Females 15 years and over	**9 924**	**9 924**	**3 747**	**497**	**505**	**1 474**	**1 463**	**356**	**737**
Never married	3 714	3 714	1 569	231	212	549	572	153	235
Now married, except separated	3 217	3 217	839	121	190	308	394	74	255
Separated	795	795	394	59	35	148	137	48	70
Widowed	1 487	1 487	686	44	41	356	252	67	119
Divorced	711	711	259	42	27	113	108	14	58

Table 3. **General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990**—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Anderson city, Anderson County					Remainder of Anderson County				
	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 101.01	Tract 104.01
AGE										
All persons	**1 341**	**649**	**2 826**	**2 577**	**866**	**710**	**558**	**794**	**483**	**829**
Under 5 years	182	147	245	213	79	34	42	77	31	66
5 to 9 years	141	116	211	187	81	40	32	68	34	52
10 to 14 years	155	84	252	214	89	65	38	87	57	67
15 to 19 years	118	55	264	225	91	82	37	84	57	80
20 to 24 years	123	48	189	197	67	61	43	69	37	67
25 to 34 years	256	98	400	389	159	100	93	124	67	119
35 to 44 years	173	58	352	323	118	128	56	110	100	97
45 to 54 years	95	17	231	231	49	93	63	49	44	71
55 to 64 years	52	12	210	243	43	64	51	70	26	90
65 to 74 years	27	10	259	211	59	22	79	35	14	61
75 to 84 years	16	4	172	114	24	17	17	16	14	46
85 years and over	3	–	41	30	7	4	7	5	2	13
3 and 4 years	81	52	89	80	27	12	14	30	12	25
16 years and over	847	294	2 065	1 916	600	552	441	547	353	633
18 years and over	798	267	1 968	1 824	553	519	419	513	325	599
21 years and over	717	239	1 818	1 696	512	479	400	467	297	543
60 years and over	67	17	579	480	116	77	131	92	40	163
62 years and over	61	15	540	425	105	63	121	72	37	142
Median	23.0	14.1	31.5	31.7	26.9	33.2	34.1	26.4	29.9	32.3
Female	**734**	**366**	**1 607**	**1 445**	**499**	**371**	**303**	**428**	**248**	**452**
Under 5 years	82	75	133	106	48	11	20	32	14	40
5 to 9 years	75	57	113	92	48	22	22	34	12	28
10 to 14 years	82	31	124	106	47	36	24	40	30	31
15 to 19 years	67	30	136	104	40	41	16	43	24	37
20 to 24 years	73	43	109	120	33	33	24	35	14	35
25 to 34 years	138	68	218	217	93	47	43	76	43	65
35 to 44 years	108	34	188	189	66	73	29	68	54	56
45 to 54 years	51	11	120	132	33	47	34	27	23	35
55 to 64 years	32	6	139	147	28	32	25	42	12	54
65 to 74 years	13	8	169	134	38	15	45	14	9	35
75 to 84 years	10	3	124	75	18	11	14	14	12	27
85 years and over	3	–	34	23	7	3	7	3	1	9
3 and 4 years	38	26	43	45	17	1	9	9	6	13
16 years and over	486	200	1 204	1 116	349	296	233	313	192	348
18 years and over	459	184	1 156	1 080	324	275	225	296	181	332
21 years and over	409	166	1 080	1 007	306	253	215	273	164	304
60 years and over	37	13	401	307	81	44	81	50	29	98
62 years and over	36	11	373	276	72	33	77	39	27	88
Median	24.1	18.2	34.1	33.8	28.7	33.7	36.4	30.0	32.8	33.3
Male	**607**	**283**	**1 219**	**1 132**	**367**	**339**	**255**	**366**	**235**	**377**
Median age	21.4	11.2	28.5	28.7	24.2	31.9	33.4	22.7	23.8	30.5
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	**1 341**	**649**	**2 826**	**2 577**	**866**	**710**	**558**	**794**	**483**	**829**
In households	1 336	649	2 781	2 572	863	710	558	794	483	829
Householder	419	174	1 038	924	294	230	221	243	152	296
Family householder	310	157	640	625	204	184	146	194	120	223
Nonfamily householder	109	17	398	299	90	46	75	49	32	73
Living alone	89	16	346	264	79	42	70	42	29	69
Spouse	113	46	207	275	67	138	76	94	76	138
Child	567	378	964	901	328	269	175	342	194	296
Other relatives	163	41	427	360	127	59	67	92	51	82
Nonrelatives	74	10	145	112	47	14	19	23	10	17
Institutionalized persons	4	–	34	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
Other persons in group quarters	1	–	11	5	–	–	–	–	–	–
Persons per household	3.18	3.72	2.67	2.78	2.95	3.09	2.56	3.27	3.18	2.79
Persons per family	3.72	3.96	3.49	3.46	3.58	3.54	3.23	3.73	3.68	3.30
Persons 65 years and over	**46**	**14**	**472**	**355**	**90**	**43**	**103**	**56**	**30**	**120**
In households	44	14	440	355	87	43	103	56	30	120
Householder	29	11	321	257	73	26	72	39	23	82
Nonfamily householder	10	5	171	123	38	9	26	13	12	39
Living alone	10	5	164	117	34	9	26	11	12	39
Spouse	5	2	57	53	5	10	19	13	2	23
Other relatives	10	1	49	40	7	6	12	2	4	15
Nonrelatives	–	–	13	5	2	1	–	2	1	–
Institutionalized persons	2	–	29	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
Other persons in group quarters	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	**310**	**157**	**640**	**625**	**204**	**184**	**146**	**194**	**120**	**223**
With own children under 18 years	204	132	305	284	121	93	58	109	73	102
Number of own children under 18 years	430	349	619	550	236	157	102	217	123	184
Married-couple families	**113**	**47**	**208**	**276**	**68**	**138**	**77**	**95**	**77**	**136**
With own children under 18 years	69	37	90	123	43	68	24	44	50	56
Number of own children under 18 years	159	100	191	243	91	120	38	82	87	105
Female householder, no husband present	**173**	**109**	**369**	**303**	**118**	**36**	**54**	**89**	**37**	**73**
With own children under 18 years	124	94	193	145	68	17	28	63	21	45
Number of own children under 18 years	251	247	388	280	128	26	54	133	32	78
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	**368**	**99**	**881**	**822**	**261**	**269**	**209**	**240**	**169**	**291**
Never married	166	39	449	378	147	86	85	113	66	111
Now married, except separated	131	48	223	294	73	145	85	101	82	142
Separated	32	5	83	49	16	8	15	11	7	5
Widowed	12	–	68	40	12	6	10	8	4	17
Divorced	27	7	58	61	13	24	14	7	10	16
Females 15 years and over	**495**	**203**	**1 237**	**1 141**	**356**	**302**	**237**	**322**	**192**	**353**
Never married	229	108	477	446	153	104	72	126	62	114
Now married, except separated	121	48	227	293	74	142	81	101	80	142
Separated	59	25	134	104	48	10	14	33	7	22
Widowed	44	14	305	220	67	27	51	32	27	59
Divorced	42	8	94	78	14	19	19	30	16	16

Table 3. **General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990**—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Andersan County—Con.								
	Tract 106	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 113	Tract 114	Tract 115	Tract 117	Tract 119	Tract 120	Tract 122
AGE									
All persons	**425**	**1 831**	**1 211**	**1 400**	**869**	**1 026**	**1 138**	**1 151**	**572**
Under 5 years	38	163	83	130	68	72	95	79	24
5 to 9 years	38	156	85	108	59	92	94	98	27
10 to 14 years	23	175	113	101	82	103	122	105	48
15 to 19 years	48	163	131	125	83	94	121	115	52
20 to 24 years	29	145	100	120	88	97	114	111	47
25 to 34 years	60	300	186	203	122	170	190	166	96
35 to 44 years	60	231	193	191	110	125	178	212	84
45 to 54 years	53	174	140	136	84	112	136	115	71
55 to 64 years	27	123	73	119	78	58	40	79	56
65 to 74 years	22	130	73	91	57	60	28	49	38
75 to 84 years	23	56	28	57	29	37	17	21	21
85 years and over	4	15	6	19	9	6	3	1	8
3 and 4 years	15	59	38	45	21	32	32	33	13
16 years and over	315	1 299	905	1 032	649	743	803	848	468
18 years and over	294	1 235	856	986	620	701	759	796	441
21 years and over	271	1 148	776	909	561	643	686	725	412
60 years and over	63	270	146	231	134	127	71	108	91
62 years and over	56	241	132	196	120	123	62	87	84
Median	31.6	28.8	30.1	30.5	29.3	27.8	26.0	29.1	33.8
Female	**221**	**986**	**616**	**762**	**476**	**565**	**621**	**589**	**287**
Under 5 years	23	84	35	60	35	33	45	43	10
5 to 9 years	16	78	36	50	28	58	52	39	15
10 to 14 years	7	87	58	55	45	49	66	46	22
15 to 19 years	27	82	63	68	36	48	64	62	18
20 to 24 years	15	84	49	60	49	55	62	53	25
25 to 34 years	33	155	103	122	64	84	113	82	49
35 to 44 years	34	128	106	104	66	69	95	118	46
45 to 54 years	21	93	73	80	44	69	82	56	33
55 to 64 years	18	70	37	66	50	33	16	47	29
65 to 74 years	9	79	40	51	33	40	14	31	22
75 to 84 years	17	35	12	32	20	23	10	11	13
85 years and over	1	11	4	14	6	4	2	1	5
3 and 4 years	8	32	17	21	10	15	15	16	5
16 years and over	168	716	471	582	360	416	448	448	238
18 years and over	156	684	453	553	346	396	423	424	232
21 years and over	146	638	414	521	321	365	382	384	216
60 years and over	37	162	76	132	84	80	35	64	52
62 years and over	33	145	68	113	76	79	32	51	50
Median	32.8	30.1	31.8	31.9	31.5	29.7	28.1	32.2	36.2
Male	**204**	**845**	**595**	**638**	**393**	**461**	**517**	**562**	**285**
Median age	30.0	26.9	28.4	27.6	26.3	26.4	25.1	27.4	31.4
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	**425**	**1 831**	**1 211**	**1 400**	**869**	**1 026**	**1 138**	**1 151**	**572**
In households	425	1 831	1 203	1 400	869	1 024	1 138	1 151	572
Householder	141	645	382	497	316	316	341	389	176
Family householder	104	488	319	336	230	250	292	288	144
Nonfamily householder	37	157	63	161	86	66	49	101	32
Living alone	36	144	58	140	78	59	36	83	29
Spouse	72	244	200	171	98	128	174	202	108
Child	172	701	482	525	319	409	475	435	209
Other relatives	31	188	107	149	119	144	87	84	68
Nonrelatives	9	53	32	58	17	27	61	41	11
Institutionalized persons	–	–	8	–	–	2	–	–	–
Other persons in group quarters	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Persons per household	3.00	2.84	3.17	2.82	2.77	3.28	3.30	2.99	3.24
Persons per family	3.63	3.32	3.49	3.51	3.33	3.76	3.48	3.55	3.67
Persons 65 years and over	**49**	**201**	**107**	**167**	**95**	**103**	**48**	**71**	**67**
In households	49	201	107	167	95	102	48	71	67
Householder	36	146	70	120	76	69	29	47	44
Nonfamily householder	18	69	22	62	36	21	8	19	15
Living alone	18	66	22	59	36	20	8	18	14
Spouse	7	34	26	25	12	21	7	15	11
Other relatives	4	19	11	20	7	10	10	8	10
Nonrelatives	2	2	–	2	–	2	2	1	2
Institutionalized persons	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Other persons in group quarters	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	**104**	**488**	**319**	**336**	**230**	**250**	**292**	**288**	**144**
With own children under 18 years	58	248	160	166	115	133	183	157	58
Number of own children under 18 years	109	470	276	315	187	244	325	305	99
Married-couple families	**73**	**245**	**203**	**170**	**98**	**130**	**175**	**206**	**107**
With own children under 18 years	41	113	96	70	38	71	108	120	45
Number of own children under 18 years	81	223	169	133	65	128	197	240	77
Female householder, no husband present	**24**	**210**	**88**	**141**	**119**	**98**	**91**	**75**	**28**
With own children under 18 years	11	124	52	85	74	56	64	32	10
Number of own children under 18 years	17	231	90	165	119	106	111	55	19
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	**151**	**600**	**443**	**464**	**292**	**334**	**369**	**408**	**233**
Never married	50	233	176	189	139	152	131	152	93
Now married, except separated	76	259	209	182	107	140	188	210	117
Separated	7	39	16	30	17	14	15	10	11
Widowed	8	25	17	31	12	12	11	9	4
Divorced	10	44	25	32	17	16	24	27	8
Females 15 years and over	**175**	**737**	**487**	**597**	**368**	**425**	**458**	**461**	**240**
Never married	54	235	167	225	144	174	166	157	76
Now married, except separated	75	255	204	180	104	137	189	213	116
Separated	5	70	24	48	37	39	22	19	6
Widowed	23	119	53	97	52	59	38	37	32
Divorced	18	58	39	47	31	16	43	35	10

Table 4. **General Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 5. **General Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 6. **General Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitons of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Anderson, SC MSA	Anderson County
AGE		
All persons	**559**	**559**
Under 5 years	56	56
5 to 9 years	47	47
10 to 14 years	41	41
15 to 19 years	61	61
20 to 24 years	55	55
25 to 34 years	100	100
35 to 44 years	84	84
45 to 54 years	54	54
55 to 64 years	36	36
65 to 74 years	18	18
75 to 84 years	6	6
85 years and over	1	1
3 and 4 years	22	22
16 years and over	403	403
18 years and over	382	382
21 years and over	341	341
60 years and over	43	43
62 years and over	32	32
Median	26.5	26.5
Female	**288**	**288**
Under 5 years	25	25
5 to 9 years	23	23
10 to 14 years	22	22
15 to 19 years	26	26
20 to 24 years	29	29
25 to 34 years	59	59
35 to 44 years	42	42
45 to 54 years	26	26
55 to 64 years	19	19
65 to 74 years	12	12
75 to 84 years	4	4
85 years and over	1	1
3 and 4 years	11	11
16 years and over	212	212
18 years and over	205	205
21 years and over	183	183
60 years and over	28	28
62 years and over	22	22
Median	28.1	28.1
Male	**271**	**271**
Median age	25.1	25.1
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP		
All persons	**559**	**559**
In households	539	539
Householder	162	162
Family householder	124	124
Nonfamily householder	38	38
Living alone	29	29
Spouse	125	125
Child	186	186
Other relatives	27	27
Nonrelatives	39	39
Institutionalized persons	3	3
Other persons in group quarters	17	17
Persons per household	2.89	2.89
Persons per family	3.27	3.27
Persons 65 years and over	**25**	**25**
In households	25	25
Householder	18	18
Nonfamily householder	10	10
Living alone	10	10
Spouse	5	5
Other relatives	2	2
Nonrelatives	–	–
Institutionalized persons	–	–
Other persons in group quarters	–	–
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN		
Families	**124**	**124**
With own children under 18 years	81	81
Number of own children under 18 years	155	155
Married-couple families	**102**	**102**
With own children under 18 years	69	69
Number of own children under 18 years	125	125
Female householder, no husband present	**19**	**19**
With own children under 18 years	12	12
Number of own children under 18 years	24	24
MARITAL STATUS		
Males 15 years and over	**197**	**197**
Never married	64	64
Now married, except separated	111	111
Separated	6	6
Widowed	3	3
Divorced	13	13
Females 15 years and over	**218**	**218**
Never married	47	47
Now married, except separated	132	132
Separated	7	7
Widowed	17	17
Divorced	15	15

Table 7. **General Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990**

[Threshold and complementory threshold ore 400 persons. For definitions of terms ond meonings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Anderson, SC MSA	Anderson County
AGE		
All persons	**120 013**	**120 013**
Under 5 years	7 327	7 327
5 to 9 years	7 715	7 715
10 to 14 years	8 021	8 021
15 to 19 years	8 671	8 671
20 to 24 years	7 578	7 578
25 to 34 years	18 586	18 586
35 to 44 years	18 252	18 252
45 to 54 years	14 477	14 477
55 to 64 years	12 186	12 186
65 to 74 years	10 509	10 509
75 to 84 years	5 434	5 434
85 years ond over	1 257	1 257
3 ond 4 years	3 008	3 008
16 years ond over	95 296	95 296
18 years ond over	91 938	91 938
21 years ond over	86 701	86 701
60 years ond over	23 121	23 121
62 years ond over	20 810	20 810
Medion	36.1	36.1
Female	**62 095**	**62 095**
Under 5 years	3 573	3 573
5 to 9 years	3 735	3 735
10 to 14 years	3 924	3 924
15 to 19 years	4 205	4 205
20 to 24 years	3 831	3 831
25 to 34 years	9 359	9 359
35 to 44 years	9 269	9 269
45 to 54 years	7 364	7 364
55 to 64 years	6 408	6 408
65 to 74 years	5 994	5 994
75 to 84 years	3 513	3 513
85 years ond over	920	920
3 ond 4 years	1 485	1 485
16 years ond over	50 063	50 063
18 years ond over	48 414	48 414
21 years ond over	45 847	45 847
60 years ond over	13 620	13 620
62 years ond over	12 394	12 394
Medion	37.5	37.5
Male	**57 918**	**57 918**
Medion oge	34.7	34.7
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP		
All persons	**120 013**	**120 013**
In households	118 690	118 690
Householder	47 133	47 133
Family householder	35 368	35 368
Nonfamily householder	11 765	11 765
Living olone	10 642	10 642
Spouse	29 987	29 987
Child	34 782	34 782
Other relatives	4 471	4 471
Nonrelatives	2 317	2 317
Institutionolized persons	743	743
Other persons in group quorters	580	580
Persons per household	2.52	2.52
Persons per fomily	2.96	2.96
Persons 65 years ond over	**17 200**	**17 200**
In households	16 606	16 606
Householder	11 376	11 376
Nonfamily householder	5 221	5 221
Living olone	5 113	5 113
Spouse	4 080	4 080
Other relatives	1 046	1 046
Nonrelatives	104	104
Institutionolized persons	578	578
Other persons in group quorters	16	16
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN		
Fomilies	**35 368**	**35 368**
With own children under 18 years	15 540	15 540
Number of own children under 18 years	25 802	25 802
Morried-couple fomilies	**30 050**	**30 050**
With own children under 18 years	12 979	12 979
Number of own children under 18 years	21 948	21 948
Female householder, no husband present	**4 005**	**4 005**
With own children under 18 years	1 948	1 948
Number of own children under 18 years	2 956	2 956
MARITAL STATUS		
Moles 15 years ond over	**46 087**	**46 087**
Never married	9 908	9 908
Now married, except separoted	30 939	30 939
Seporoted	714	714
Widowed	1 155	1 155
Divorced	3 371	3 371
Females 15 years ond over	**50 863**	**50 863**
Never married	7 791	7 791
Now morried, except seporoted	30 857	30 857
Seporoted	983	983
Widowed	6 976	6 976
Divorced	4 256	4 256

Table 8. **Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Anderson, SC MSA	Anderson County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Anderson County								
		Total	Anderson city	Clemson city (pt.)	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11
RACE													
All persons	**145 196**	**145 196**	**26 184**	**32**	**2 057**	**2 964**	**3 242**	**4 676**	**5 979**	**2 425**	**3 197**	**1 757**	**4 214**
White	120 384	120 384	17 043	32	1 911	1 597	1 866	1 282	2 586	2 282	2 319	1 548	3 916
Black	24 151	24 151	8 971	–	124	1 346	1 359	3 384	3 371	130	866	179	256
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	173	173	42	–	5	3	6	4	6	3	4	7	9
American Indian	170	170	42	–	5	3	6	4	6	3	4	7	9
Eskimo	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Aleut	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Asian or Pacific Islander	340	340	80	–	9	11	9	4	6	10	5	14	27
Asian	332	332	78	–	8	11	9	4	6	10	5	14	27
Chinese	66	66	20	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	8	8
Filipino	21	21	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	–
Japanese	30	30	8	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1
Asian Indian	101	101	30	–	5	11	2	1	–	7	2	2	14
Korean	60	60	4	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2
Vietnamese	26	26	7	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	1	–
Cambodian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hmong	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Laotian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Thai	16	16	2	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	–	–	1
Other Asian	12	12	4	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	1
Pacific Islander	8	8	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hawaiian	5	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Samoan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guamanian	3	3	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Pacific Islander	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other race	148	148	48	–	8	7	2	2	10	–	3	9	6
HISPANIC ORIGIN													
All persons	**145 196**	**145 196**	**26 184**	**32**	**2 057**	**2 964**	**3 242**	**4 676**	**5 979**	**2 425**	**3 197**	**1 757**	**4 214**
Hispanic origin (of any race)	559	559	139	–	13	9	2	9	23	1	23	22	21
Mexican	205	205	44	–	6	5	–	–	5	–	4	17	5
Puerto Rican	117	117	29	–	3	3	2	1	7	–	8	2	1
Cuban	23	23	5	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
Other Hispanic	214	214	61	–	4	–	–	8	11	1	9	3	13
Not of Hispanic origin	144 637	144 637	26 045	32	2 044	2 955	3 240	4 667	5 956	2 424	3 174	1 735	4 193
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN													
All persons	**145 196**	**145 196**	**26 184**	**32**	**2 057**	**2 964**	**3 242**	**4 676**	**5 979**	**2 425**	**3 197**	**1 757**	**4 214**
White	120 384	120 384	17 043	32	1 911	1 597	1 866	1 282	2 586	2 282	2 319	1 548	3 916
Hispanic origin	371	371	74	–	3	2	–	6	4	–	17	11	9
Not of Hispanic origin	120 013	120 013	16 969	32	1 908	1 595	1 866	1 276	2 582	2 282	2 302	1 537	3 907
Black	24 151	24 151	8 971	–	124	1 346	1 359	3 384	3 371	130	866	179	256
Hispanic origin	54	54	20	–	1	2	1	1	9	–	1	2	6
Not of Hispanic origin	24 097	24 097	8 951	–	123	1 344	1 358	3 383	3 362	130	865	177	250
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	173	173	42	–	5	3	6	4	6	3	4	7	9
Hispanic origin	10	10	3	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	2	–	–
Not of Hispanic origin	163	163	39	–	5	3	5	4	6	2	2	7	9
Asian or Pacific Islander	340	340	80	–	9	11	9	4	6	10	5	14	27
Hispanic origin	6	6	1	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Not of Hispanic origin	334	334	79	–	8	11	9	2	6	10	5	14	27
Other race	148	148	48	–	8	7	2	2	10	–	3	9	6
Hispanic origin	118	118	41	–	8	5	–	–	10	–	3	9	6
Not of Hispanic origin	30	30	7	–	–	2	2	2	–	–	–	–	–

Table 8. **Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990**—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Anderson County—Con.		Anderson city, Anderson County									
	Tract 107	Tract 112	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)
RACE												
All persons	**5 371**	**5 166**	**97**	**3 747**	**1 816**	**2 782**	**1 707**	**3 885**	**3 966**	**81**	**3 192**	**1 382**
White	3 513	4 967	58	3 522	1 689	1 425	1 043	1 053	1 374	70	2 314	1 244
Black	1 831	182	31	206	105	1 341	649	2 826	2 577	11	866	114
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	12	2	1	2	5	3	5	4	4	–	4	5
American Indian	10	2	1	2	5	3	5	4	4	–	4	5
Eskimo	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Aleut	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Asian or Pacific Islander	10	14	6	10	9	6	8	2	5	–	5	11
Asian	10	14	6	9	8	6	8	2	5	–	5	11
Chinese	6	11	–	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	7
Filipino	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Japanese	1	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
Asian Indian	1	–	6	–	5	6	1	1	–	–	2	2
Korean	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Vietnamese	1	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–
Cambodian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hmong	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Laotian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Thai	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Other Asian	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–
Pacific Islander	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hawaiian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Samoan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guamanian	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Pacific Islander	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other race	5	1	1	7	8	7	2	–	6	–	3	8
HISPANIC ORIGIN												
All persons	**5 371**	**5 166**	**97**	**3 747**	**1 816**	**2 782**	**1 707**	**3 885**	**3 966**	**81**	**3 192**	**1 382**
Hispanic origin (of any race)	25	10	1	31	13	9	1	6	18	–	23	19
Mexican	7	4	–	8	6	5	–	–	4	–	4	15
Puerto Rican	8	1	1	6	3	3	1	1	3	–	8	2
Cuban	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	–
Other Hispanic	10	4	–	17	4	–	–	5	11	–	9	2
Not of Hispanic origin	5 346	5 156	96	3 716	1 803	2 773	1 706	3 879	3 948	81	3 169	1 363
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN												
All persons	**5 371**	**5 166**	**97**	**3 747**	**1 816**	**2 782**	**1 707**	**3 885**	**3 966**	**81**	**3 192**	**1 382**
White	3 513	4 967	58	3 522	1 689	1 425	1 043	1 053	1 374	70	2 314	1 244
Hispanic origin	17	9	–	26	3	2	–	6	3	–	17	11
Not of Hispanic origin	3 496	4 958	58	3 496	1 686	1 423	1 043	1 047	1 371	70	2 297	1 233
Black	1 831	182	31	206	105	1 341	649	2 826	2 577	11	866	114
Hispanic origin	4	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	9	–	1	–
Not of Hispanic origin	1 827	182	31	205	104	1 339	649	2 826	2 568	11	865	114
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	12	2	1	2	5	3	5	4	4	–	4	5
Hispanic origin	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–
Not of Hispanic origin	12	2	1	2	5	3	4	4	4	–	2	5
Asian or Pacific Islander	10	14	6	10	9	6	8	2	5	–	5	11
Hispanic origin	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not of Hispanic origin	10	14	6	10	8	6	8	2	5	–	5	11
Other race	5	1	1	7	8	7	2	–	6	–	3	8
Hispanic origin	4	1	1	4	8	5	–	–	6	–	3	8
Not of Hispanic origin	1	–	–	3	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–

Table 8. **Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990**—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Anderson city, Anderson County—Con.		Clemson city (pt.), Anderson County	Remainder of Anderson County								
	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)
RACE												
All persons	**3 366**	**163**	**32**	**241**	**182**	**1 535**	**791**	**2 013**	**2 344**	**5**	**375**	**848**
White	3 089	162	32	222	172	823	229	1 212	2 212	5	304	827
Black	244	1	–	19	5	710	558	794	119	–	65	12
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	9	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	3	–	2	–
American Indian	9	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	3	–	2	–
Eskimo	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Aleut	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Asian or Pacific Islander	18	–	–	–	5	1	2	1	10	–	3	9
Asian	18	–	–	–	5	1	2	1	10	–	3	9
Chinese	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Filipino	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	1	–
Japanese	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Asian Indian	7	–	–	–	5	1	–	–	7	–	–	7
Korean	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Vietnamese	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Cambodian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hmong	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Laotian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Thai	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	–
Other Asian	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pacific Islander	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hawaiian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Samoan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guamanian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Pacific Islander	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other race	6	–	–	–	–	–	2	4	–	–	1	–
HISPANIC ORIGIN												
All persons	**3 366**	**163**	**32**	**241**	**182**	**1 535**	**791**	**2 013**	**2 344**	**5**	**375**	**848**
Hispanic origin (of any race)	18	–	–	–	–	1	3	5	1	–	3	3
Mexican	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	3
Puerto Rican	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	4	–	–	–	–
Cuban	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Hispanic	13	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	1	–	1	–
Not of Hispanic origin	3 348	163	32	241	182	1 534	788	2 008	2 343	5	372	845
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN												
All persons	**3 366**	**163**	**32**	**241**	**182**	**1 535**	**791**	**2 013**	**2 344**	**5**	**375**	**848**
White	3 089	162	32	222	172	823	229	1 212	2 212	5	304	827
Hispanic origin	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	3
Not of Hispanic origin	3 083	162	32	222	172	823	229	1 211	2 212	5	304	824
Black	244	1	–	19	5	710	558	794	119	–	65	12
Hispanic origin	6	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	2	–
Not of Hispanic origin	238	1	–	19	5	709	557	794	119	–	63	12
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	9	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	3	–	2	–
Hispanic origin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Not of Hispanic origin	9	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	2	–	2	–
Asian or Pacific Islander	18	–	–	–	5	1	2	1	10	–	3	9
Hispanic origin	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Not of Hispanic origin	18	–	–	–	5	1	–	1	10	–	3	9
Other race	6	–	–	–	–	–	2	4	–	–	1	–
Hispanic origin	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	1	–
Not of Hispanic origin	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–

Table 8. **Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990**—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Anderson County—Con.											
	Tract 101.01	Tract 101.02	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104.01	Tract 104.02	Tract 105	Tract 106	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 108	Tract 109	Tract 110
RACE												
All persons	**8 451**	**3 730**	**3 486**	**3 715**	**5 580**	**4 241**	**3 199**	**5 496**	**5 339**	**2 979**	**2 663**	**7 097**
White	7 905	3 681	3 406	3 661	4 731	4 045	2 842	5 046	3 481	2 664	2 411	6 858
Black	483	37	62	50	829	187	343	425	1 831	310	249	197
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	16	6	4	1	7	4	4	3	12	1	2	19
American Indian	16	6	4	1	7	4	4	3	10	1	2	19
Eskimo	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Aleut	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Asian or Pacific Islander	39	5	11	2	3	4	6	18	10	3	1	15
Asian	39	5	11	2	3	4	6	17	10	2	1	15
Chinese	8	3	1	–	–	–	–	3	6	–	–	2
Filipino	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1
Japanese	3	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	1	–
Asian Indian	8	–	3	–	–	–	–	4	1	–	–	6
Korean	8	1	3	2	–	4	4	2	1	2	–	6
Vietnamese	–	–	1	–	1	–	2	5	1	–	–	–
Cambodian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hmong	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Laotian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Thai	1	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Asian	4	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Pacific Islander	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–
Hawaiian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–
Samoan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guamanian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Pacific Islander	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other race	8	1	3	1	10	1	4	4	5	1	–	8
HISPANIC ORIGIN												
All persons	**8 451**	**3 730**	**3 486**	**3 715**	**5 580**	**4 241**	**3 199**	**5 496**	**5 339**	**2 979**	**2 663**	**7 097**
Hispanic origin (of any race)	35	7	28	17	20	5	14	13	25	14	2	21
Mexican	11	–	12	9	–	2	5	5	7	1	2	9
Puerto Rican	14	4	15	1	5	–	–	1	8	6	–	1
Cuban	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	3
Other Hispanic	10	3	1	7	14	3	9	5	10	7	–	8
Not of Hispanic origin	8 416	3 723	3 458	3 698	5 560	4 236	3 185	5 483	5 314	2 965	2 661	7 076
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN												
All persons	**8 451**	**3 730**	**3 486**	**3 715**	**5 580**	**4 241**	**3 199**	**5 496**	**5 339**	**2 979**	**2 663**	**7 097**
White	7 905	3 681	3 406	3 661	4 731	4 045	2 842	5 046	3 481	2 664	2 411	6 858
Hispanic origin	24	5	25	16	8	4	11	13	17	11	2	12
Not of Hispanic origin	7 881	3 676	3 381	3 645	4 723	4 041	2 831	5 033	3 464	2 653	2 409	6 846
Black	483	37	62	50	829	187	343	425	1 831	310	249	197
Hispanic origin	2	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	4	2	–	–
Not of Hispanic origin	481	37	62	50	826	187	343	425	1 827	308	249	197
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	16	6	4	1	7	4	4	3	12	1	2	19
Hispanic origin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not of Hispanic origin	16	6	4	1	7	4	4	3	12	1	2	19
Asian or Pacific Islander	39	5	11	2	3	4	6	18	10	3	1	15
Hispanic origin	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Not of Hispanic origin	38	4	11	2	3	4	6	18	10	3	1	14
Other race	8	1	3	1	10	1	4	4	5	1	–	8
Hispanic origin	8	1	3	1	9	1	3	–	4	1	–	8
Not of Hispanic origin	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	4	1	–	–	–

Table 8. **Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990**—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Anderson County—Con										
	Tract 111	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 113	Tract 114	Tract 115	Tract 116	Tract 117	Tract 118	Tract 119	Tract 120	Tract 122
RACE											
All persons	**1 872**	**5 003**	**5 369**	**7 443**	**6 068**	**1 553**	**5 342**	**3 473**	**7 881**	**6 806**	**3 860**
White	1 795	4 805	4 137	6 035	5 182	1 506	4 297	3 206	6 708	5 618	3 283
Black	53	181	1 211	1 400	869	43	1 026	251	1 138	1 151	572
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	–	2	1	2	6	4	4	7	6	11	1
American Indian	–	2	1	2	5	4	4	7	6	11	1
Eskimo	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Aleut	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Asian or Pacific Islander	23	14	15	4	7	–	7	5	19	14	4
Asian	23	14	15	4	7	–	6	3	19	13	4
Chinese	6	11	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2
Filipino	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
Japanese	4	–	–	4	3	–	1	–	1	1	–
Asian Indian	7	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	8	5	–
Korean	6	1	–	–	2	–	4	–	4	5	–
Vietnamese	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	6	–	1
Cambodian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hmong	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Laotian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Thai	–	–	6	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other Asian	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–
Pacific Islander	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	1	–
Hawaiian	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	–
Samoan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guamanian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
Other Pacific Islander	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other race	1	1	5	2	4	–	8	4	10	12	–
HISPANIC ORIGIN											
All persons	**1 872**	**5 003**	**5 369**	**7 443**	**6 068**	**1 553**	**5 342**	**3 473**	**7 881**	**6 806**	**3 860**
Hispanic origin (of any race)	5	10	13	18	25	9	13	23	41	32	14
Mexican	3	4	2	5	9	7	5	6	30	18	3
Puerto Rican	1	1	–	1	5	2	–	10	2	3	3
Cuban	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	6
Other Hispanic	1	4	9	12	11	–	8	5	9	10	2
Not of Hispanic origin	1 867	4 993	5 356	7 425	6 043	1 544	5 329	3 450	7 840	6 774	3 846
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN											
All persons	**1 872**	**5 003**	**5 369**	**7 443**	**6 068**	**1 553**	**5 342**	**3 473**	**7 881**	**6 806**	**3 860**
White	1 795	4 805	4 137	6 035	5 182	1 506	4 297	3 206	6 708	5 618	3 283
Hispanic origin	4	9	6	11	16	6	10	21	28	20	14
Not of Hispanic origin	1 791	4 796	4 131	6 024	5 166	1 500	4 287	3 185	6 680	5 598	3 269
Black	53	181	1 211	1 400	869	43	1 026	251	1 138	1 151	572
Hispanic origin	–	–	5	5	2	–	3	–	4	–	–
Not of Hispanic origin	53	181	1 206	1 395	867	43	1 023	251	1 134	1 151	572
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	–	2	1	2	6	4	4	7	6	11	1
Hispanic origin	–	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–
Not of Hispanic origin	–	2	1	2	3	1	4	7	6	11	1
Asian or Pacific Islander	23	14	15	4	7	–	7	5	19	14	4
Hispanic origin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not of Hispanic origin	23	14	15	4	7	–	7	5	19	14	4
Other race	1	1	5	2	4	–	8	4	10	12	–
Hispanic origin	1	1	2	2	4	–	–	2	9	12	–
Not of Hispanic origin	–	–	3	–	–	–	8	2	1	–	–

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Anderson, SC MSA	Anderson County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Anderson County					
		Total	Anderson city	Clemson city (pt.)	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8
All housing units	**60 745**	**60 745**	**11 503**	**13**	**891**	**1 286**	**1 170**	**2 020**	**2 678**	**1 095**
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units	55 481	55 481	10 509	13	826	1 128	1 141	1 777	2 367	1 031
Owner-occupied housing units	41 697	41 697	5 492	12	359	518	860	658	1 223	727
Percent of occupied housing units	75.2	75.2	52.3	92.3	43.5	45.9	75.4	37.0	51.7	70.5
White	37 431	37 431	4 601	12	358	447	615	231	776	717
Black	4 159	4 159	878	–	1	69	242	425	442	9
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	41	41	3	–	–	–	–	1	1	–
Asian or Pacific Islander	53	53	9	–	–	2	3	1	2	1
Other race	13	13	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–
Hispanic origin (of any race)	100	100	11	–	–	1	–	2	5	–
White, not of Hispanic origin	37 351	37 351	4 593	12	358	446	615	230	775	717
Renter-occupied housing units	13 784	13 784	5 017	1	467	610	281	1 119	1 144	304
White	9 815	9 815	2 787	1	424	254	117	282	416	273
Black	3 901	3 901	2 196	–	35	354	162	834	725	30
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	17	17	11	–	3	1	1	1	2	–
Asian or Pacific Islander	28	28	14	–	4	–	–	1	–	1
Other race	23	23	9	–	1	1	1	1	1	–
Hispanic origin (of any race)	62	62	24	–	4	2	–	1	3	–
White, not of Hispanic origin	9 782	9 782	2 776	1	423	253	117	281	416	273
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units	**5 264**	**5 264**	**994**	**–**	**65**	**158**	**29**	**243**	**311**	**64**
For sale only	567	567	104	–	2	13	7	11	28	5
For rent	1 358	1 358	480	–	49	89	15	102	145	26
Rented or sold, not occupied	552	552	126	–	8	7	4	26	35	5
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	1 362	1 362	30	–	2	5	–	8	4	–
For migrant workers	6	6	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	–
Other vacant	1 419	1 419	252	–	4	44	3	96	97	28
Boarded up	86	86	19	–	–	2	–	8	14	2
ROOMS										
1 room	157	157	63	–	3	13	–	33	2	2
2 rooms	784	784	330	–	14	37	11	66	84	15
3 rooms	3 624	3 624	1 119	–	90	124	41	292	267	73
4 rooms	14 620	14 620	3 175	–	300	459	117	690	1 099	477
5 rooms	16 208	16 208	2 543	–	181	313	323	476	642	321
6 rooms	13 802	13 802	2 082	3	140	198	436	277	398	154
7 rooms	6 368	6 368	1 143	2	80	79	168	94	114	38
8 or more rooms	5 182	5 182	1 048	8	83	63	74	92	72	15
Median, all housing units	5.2	5.2	4.9	8.0	4.7	4.5	5.7	4.4	4.4	4.5
Mean, all housing units	5.4	5.4	5.2	8.2	5.1	4.8	5.7	4.6	4.6	4.6
Median, occupied housing units	5.3	5.3	5.0	8.0	4.8	4.6	5.7	4.4	4.4	4.5
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.6	5.6	5.9	7.8	6.2	5.3	5.9	5.3	4.9	4.7
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.2	4.2	4.1	8.5+	4.1	4.2	4.8	4.0	4.1	4.1
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached	43 107	43 107	7 716	13	375	864	921	1 331	2 071	889
1, attached	701	701	253	–	33	11	10	46	41	12
2	1 480	1 480	708	–	22	88	7	214	186	14
3 or 4	1 464	1 464	855	–	90	49	44	181	137	4
5 to 9	1 957	1 957	1 201	–	250	130	128	14	64	1
10 to 19	809	809	213	–	14	25	26	12	8	–
20 to 49	253	253	230	–	86	21	–	64	–	–
50 or more	134	134	82	–	–	–	–	82	–	–
Mobile home or trailer	10 365	10 365	150	–	16	84	21	60	140	169
Other	475	475	95	–	5	14	13	16	31	6
Occupied housing units	**55 481**	**55 481**	**10 509**	**13**	**826**	**1 128**	**1 141**	**1 777**	**2 367**	**1 031**
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person	12 579	12 579	3 497	1	279	333	196	649	757	316
2 persons	18 541	18 541	3 330	5	298	300	360	475	705	346
3 persons	10 810	10 810	1 601	7	121	224	244	232	333	177
4 persons	8 776	8 776	1 174	–	96	140	199	197	285	118
5 persons	3 233	3 233	553	–	28	73	87	124	172	47
6 or more persons	1 542	1 542	354	–	4	58	55	100	115	27
Median, occupied housing units	2.32	2.32	2.03	2.57	1.95	2.27	2.56	2.00	2.10	2.08
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.37	2.37	2.08	2.64	2.30	2.12	2.43	2.02	2.02	2.03
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.13	2.13	1.94	1.50–	1.64	2.45	3.01	1.99	2.24	2.21
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less	53 884	53 884	10 092	13	815	1 050	1 098	1 651	2 207	994
1.01 to 1.50	1 336	1 336	327	–	9	58	39	107	123	32
1.51 or more	261	261	90	–	2	20	4	19	37	5
Mean	.48	.48	.45	.30	.42	.53	.50	.53	.54	.50
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**29 841**	**29 841**	**4 977**	**12**	**324**	**449**	**790**	**575**	**1 042**	**578**
Less than $20,000	2 217	2 217	470	–	1	81	11	140	309	160
$20,000 to $39,999	6 667	6 667	1 139	–	17	187	108	277	472	286
$40,000 to $59,999	8 333	8 333	1 336	–	74	99	431	99	201	109
$60,000 to $79,999	6 080	6 080	1 009	6	105	35	197	46	47	21
$80,000 to $99,999	2 967	2 967	445	5	55	23	30	8	7	–
$100,000 to $149,999	2 402	2 402	361	1	52	14	11	3	6	1
$150,000 to $199,999	774	774	135	–	18	9	2	1	–	1
$200,000 to $249,999	220	220	46	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
$250,000 to $299,999	105	105	26	–	1	–	–	1	–	–
$300,000 or more	76	76	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median (dollars)	53 200	53 200	52 700	80 000	75 000	33 900	53 200	30 000	27 400	27 600
Mean (dollars)	62 600	62 600	61 500	81 900	81 700	43 000	54 400	33 900	30 700	29 800
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**13 183**	**13 183**	**4 922**	**1**	**463**	**594**	**277**	**1 095**	**1 113**	**301**
Median contract rent (dollars)	220	220	227	–	368	213	145	168	176	205
Mean contract rent (dollars)	231	231	235	–	379	207	176	170	175	207
With meals included in rent	33	33	28	–	–	1	–	5	1	–
Mean contract rent (dollars)	564	564	634	–	–	163	–	180	90	–
No meals included in rent	11 930	11 930	4 632	–	457	563	196	1 067	1 045	274
No cash rent	1 220	1 220	262	1	6	30	81	23	67	27

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Anderson County—Con.					Anderson city, Anderson County				
	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 107	Tract 112	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)
All housing units	**1 485**	**779**	**1 896**	**2 390**	**1 843**	**31**	**1 547**	**787**	**1 184**	**619**
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units	1 394	728	1 802	2 184	1 752	27	1 460	729	1 051	598
Owner-occupied housing units	847	440	1 163	1 396	1 600	6	944	313	471	372
Percent of occupied housing units	60.8	60.4	64.5	63.9	91.3	22.2	64.7	42.9	44.8	62.2
White	761	425	1 155	1 026	1 552	5	937	312	402	332
Black	86	14	5	367	45	–	6	1	68	38
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	–	–	1	2	1	–	–	–	–	–
Asian or Pacific Islander	–	1	2	1	2	1	1	–	1	2
Other race	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hispanic origin (of any race)	3	–	3	5	2	–	2	–	1	–
White, not of Hispanic origin	758	425	1 152	1 021	1 550	5	935	312	401	332
Renter-occupied housing units	547	288	639	788	152	21	516	416	580	226
White	336	247	534	503	142	17	475	379	227	88
Black	208	36	95	278	10	4	39	29	351	136
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	1	–	2	1	–	–	–	3	1	1
Asian or Pacific Islander	2	3	5	3	–	–	1	4	–	–
Other race	–	2	3	3	–	–	1	1	1	1
Hispanic origin (of any race)	3	4	6	6	–	–	2	4	2	–
White, not of Hispanic origin	333	245	533	499	142	17	473	378	226	88
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units	**91**	**51**	**94**	**206**	**91**	**4**	**87**	**58**	**133**	**21**
For sale only	13	10	23	20	18	3	11	2	12	4
For rent	20	20	42	70	47	1	31	42	81	12
Rented or sold, not occupied	10	13	11	16	9	–	31	8	3	3
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	3	2	5	10	6	–	2	2	4	–
For migrant workers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other vacant	45	6	13	90	11	–	12	4	33	2
Boarded up	1	–	1	4	2	–	–	–	2	–
ROOMS										
1 room	2	1	10	4	2	–	–	3	13	–
2 rooms	19	5	101	51	3	2	7	14	34	11
3 rooms	122	35	171	190	56	8	60	88	115	34
4 rooms	364	159	302	724	155	14	277	252	413	87
5 rooms	429	236	247	605	292	2	262	167	292	186
6 rooms	294	200	340	460	468	3	366	117	187	206
7 rooms	137	83	319	201	309	1	290	72	73	75
8 or more rooms	118	60	406	155	558	1	285	74	57	20
Median, all housing units	5.0	5.3	5.8	4.9	6.4	3.9	6.0	4.7	4.6	5.5
Mean, all housing units	5.2	5.5	5.9	5.1	6.7	4.1	6.1	5.1	4.8	5.4
Median, occupied housing units	5.1	5.3	5.9	5.0	6.4	3.8	6.0	4.9	4.6	5.5
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.5	5.9	6.9	5.5	6.6	5.0	6.6	6.2	5.3	5.8
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.3	4.4	3.8	4.1	4.6	3.7	4.4	4.1	4.2	4.6
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached	1 268	518	1 185	1 465	1 574	7	1 155	328	817	410
1, attached	18	20	46	37	97	–	10	33	11	4
2	55	44	22	85	18	6	117	17	88	2
3 or 4	103	35	74	117	17	4	167	64	49	44
5 to 9	6	109	458	75	–	–	57	239	130	127
10 to 19	5	33	64	106	6	13	8	13	25	26
20 to 49	–	–	37	–	–	–	22	86	21	–
50 or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mobile home or trailer	13	13	4	483	118	–	3	3	30	1
Other	17	7	6	22	13	1	8	4	13	5
Occupied housing units	**1 394**	**728**	**1 802**	**2 184**	**1 752**	**27**	**1 460**	**729**	**1 051**	**598**
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person	520	218	480	606	225	17	518	258	314	107
2 persons	418	284	680	727	512	7	534	262	268	177
3 persons	211	104	306	377	403	2	195	103	213	136
4 persons	140	86	245	285	437	–	139	79	131	99
5 persons	55	25	72	130	138	–	58	24	67	51
6 or more persons	50	11	19	59	37	1	16	3	58	28
Median, occupied housing units	1.92	2.01	2.12	2.17	2.84	1.50–	1.90	1.91	2.29	2.61
Median, owner-occupied housing units	1.89	2.03	2.28	2.27	2.92	1.50–	2.02	2.28	2.13	2.38
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.02	1.98	1.70	1.93	2.11	1.50–	1.57	1.57	2.48	3.08
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less	1 348	720	1 784	2 108	1 743	26	1 453	721	974	569
1.01 to 1.50	39	8	12	66	9	1	5	6	57	25
1.51 or more	7	–	6	10	–	–	2	2	20	4
Mean	.43	.41	.39	.48	.43	.39	.35	.41	.54	.53
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**782**	**402**	**1 055**	**991**	**1 319**	**4**	**876**	**289**	**425**	**351**
Less than $20,000	60	4	1	80	3	2	1	–	81	6
$20,000 to $39,999	266	46	32	316	50	–	44	13	184	67
$40,000 to $59,999	271	189	129	254	199	–	202	67	97	205
$60,000 to $79,999	124	108	286	184	268	1	316	94	25	64
$80,000 to $99,999	30	24	259	82	210	1	134	50	19	6
$100,000 to $149,999	23	23	194	54	314	–	105	45	11	2
$150,000 to $199,999	6	4	92	10	188	–	34	18	7	1
$200,000 to $249,999	1	2	30	3	61	–	23	1	1	–
$250,000 to $299,999	1	2	15	4	14	–	12	1	–	–
$300,000 or more	–	–	17	4	12	–	5	–	–	–
Median (dollars)	44 100	56 300	85 200	45 200	94 400	42 500	71 400	75 400	32 400	50 200
Mean (dollars)	48 500	62 100	102 400	55 100	108 400	45 100	85 900	82 900	40 900	50 800
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**534**	**282**	**636**	**772**	**130**	**21**	**507**	**413**	**565**	**226**
Median contract rent (dollars)	200	359	313	213	404	206	305	371	212	96
Mean contract rent (dollars)	208	349	280	209	438	218	300	382	205	136
With meals included in rent	2	1	1	1	18	–	–	–	1	–
Mean contract rent (dollars)	694	387	337	163	814	–	–	–	163	–
No meals included in rent	490	271	611	706	96	20	485	408	538	150
No cash rent	42	10	24	65	16	1	22	5	26	76

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Anderson city, Anderson County—Con.							Clemson city (pt.), Anderson County	Remainder of Anderson County	
	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)
All housing units	**1 665**	**1 783**	**25**	**1 481**	**686**	**1 575**	**120**	**13**	**104**	**102**
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units	1 461	1 564	25	1 390	638	1 489	77	13	97	77
Owner-occupied housing units	492	760	19	845	361	862	47	12	46	47
Percent of occupied housing units	33.7	48.6	76.0	60.8	56.6	57.9	61.0	92.3	47.4	61.0
White	182	399	19	759	348	859	47	12	46	45
Black	308	358	–	86	12	1	–	–	–	1
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
Asian or Pacific Islander	1	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1
Other race	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hispanic origin (of any race)	1	3	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	–
White, not of Hispanic origin	181	399	19	756	348	858	47	12	46	45
Renter-occupied housing units	969	804	6	545	277	627	30	1	51	30
White	237	235	4	334	238	523	30	1	45	27
Black	730	566	2	208	36	95	–	–	6	3
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	1	2	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–
Asian or Pacific Islander	1	–	–	2	2	4	–	–	–	–
Other race	–	1	–	–	1	3	–	–	–	–
Hispanic origin (of any race)	1	3	–	3	3	6	–	–	–	–
White, not of Hispanic origin	236	235	4	331	236	522	30	1	45	27
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units	**204**	**219**	**–**	**91**	**48**	**86**	**43**	**–**	**7**	**25**
For sale only	9	23	–	13	8	19	–	–	–	1
For rent	87	102	–	20	20	42	42	–	7	8
Rented or sold, not occupied	25	24	–	10	13	9	–	–	–	4
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	8	4	–	3	2	4	1	–	–	1
For migrant workers	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other vacant	75	64	–	45	5	12	–	–	–	11
Boarded up	8	8	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
ROOMS										
1 room	32	2	–	2	1	10	–	–	–	–
2 rooms	63	73	–	19	5	100	2	–	–	3
3 rooms	268	179	1	122	34	168	42	–	2	9
4 rooms	558	723	1	364	156	284	46	–	48	46
5 rooms	362	404	12	428	208	206	14	–	14	21
6 rooms	223	259	9	292	155	259	6	3	23	11
7 rooms	79	86	2	136	75	249	5	2	8	6
8 or more rooms	80	57	–	118	52	299	5	8	9	6
Median, all housing units	4.3	4.4	5.4	5.0	5.2	5.6	3.8	8.0	4.6	4.3
Mean, all housing units	4.6	4.6	5.4	5.2	5.4	5.7	4.2	8.2	5.2	4.7
Median, occupied housing units	4.4	4.4	5.4	5.1	5.3	5.7	4.2	8.0	4.8	4.5
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.4	5.0	5.6	5.5	5.9	6.9	4.8	7.8	6.1	5.2
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.0	4.1	4.8	4.3	4.4	3.8	3.5	8.5+	4.1	4.1
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached	1 042	1 310	25	1 264	431	908	19	13	47	47
1, attached	44	27	–	18	17	12	77	–	–	–
2	206	151	–	55	43	20	3	–	5	–
3 or 4	180	129	–	103	35	70	10	–	26	–
5 to 9	13	64	–	6	108	457	–	–	11	–
10 to 19	12	8	–	5	33	64	6	–	1	–
20 to 49	64	–	–	–	–	37	–	–	–	–
50 or more	82	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mobile home or trailer	11	73	–	13	13	3	–	–	13	54
Other	11	21	–	17	6	4	5	–	1	1
Occupied housing units	**1 461**	**1 564**	**25**	**1 390**	**638**	**1 489**	**77**	**13**	**97**	**77**
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person	547	523	2	517	209	437	48	1	21	19
2 persons	390	436	6	417	249	567	17	5	36	32
3 persons	183	218	7	211	89	236	8	7	18	11
4 persons	152	192	6	140	60	175	1	–	17	9
5 persons	101	114	2	55	20	59	2	–	4	6
6 or more persons	88	81	2	50	11	15	1	–	1	–
Median, occupied housing units	1.97	2.09	3.14	1.93	1.94	2.04	1.50–	2.57	2.26	2.11
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.02	2.03	3.25	1.89	1.92	2.23	1.50–	2.64	2.44	2.09
Median, renter-occupied housing units	1.93	2.18	2.50	2.03	1.98	1.67	1.50–	1.50–	2.13	2.17
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less	1 355	1 450	22	1 344	630	1 472	76	13	94	76
1.01 to 1.50	88	82	3	39	8	12	1	–	3	1
1.51 or more	18	32	–	7	–	5	–	–	–	–
Mean	.54	.54	.60	.43	.40	.39	.36	.30	.48	.48
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**440**	**648**	**19**	**780**	**327**	**784**	**34**	**12**	**35**	**24**
Less than $20,000	117	198	–	60	4	1	–	–	1	–
$20,000 to $39,999	200	288	5	266	41	29	2	–	4	3
$40,000 to $59,999	75	124	10	269	148	121	18	–	7	2
$60,000 to $79,999	36	28	4	124	87	221	9	6	11	10
$80,000 to $99,999	7	5	–	30	22	171	–	5	5	4
$100,000 to $149,999	3	5	–	23	20	144	3	1	7	3
$150,000 to $199,999	1	–	–	6	3	63	2	–	–	2
$200,000 to $249,999	–	–	–	1	1	19	–	–	–	–
$250,000 to $299,999	–	–	–	1	1	10	–	–	–	–
$300,000 or more	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–
Median (dollars)	29 600	27 200	43 800	44 100	56 600	82 100	58 300	80 000	70 800	70 000
Mean (dollars)	34 000	30 700	47 000	48 500	61 600	96 100	69 900	81 900	71 300	80 600
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**951**	**781**	**6**	**532**	**272**	**624**	**24**	**1**	**50**	**29**
Median contract rent (dollars)	167	171	381	200	359	312	696	–	360	244
Mean contract rent (dollars)	168	169	382	208	349	274	735	–	352	251
With meals included in rent	4	1	–	2	1	1	18	–	–	–
Mean contract rent (dollars)	185	90	–	694	387	337	814	–	–	–
No meals included in rent	931	739	5	488	264	599	5	–	49	25
No cash rent	16	41	1	42	7	24	1	1	1	4

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Anderson County—Con.									
	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 101.01	Tract 101.02	Tract 102
All housing units	**551**	**355**	**895**	**1 070**	**4**	**93**	**321**	**3 030**	**1 350**	**1 412**
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units	543	316	803	1 006	4	90	313	2 929	1 310	1 333
Owner-occupied housing units	488	166	463	708	2	79	301	2 601	1 192	1 141
Percent of occupied housing units	89.9	52.5	57.7	70.4	50.0	87.8	96.2	88.8	91.0	85.6
White	283	49	377	698	2	77	296	2 465	1 183	1 125
Black	204	117	84	9	–	2	4	116	7	15
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	1	–
Asian or Pacific Islander	1	–	1	1	–	–	1	10	1	1
Other race	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	–
Hispanic origin (of any race)	–	1	2	–	–	–	2	8	1	6
White, not of Hispanic origin	283	49	376	698	2	77	294	2 459	1 182	1 119
Renter-occupied housing units	55	150	340	298	2	11	12	328	118	192
White	29	45	181	269	2	9	11	291	115	183
Black	26	104	159	28	–	–	–	36	3	6
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Asian or Pacific Islander	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	1	–	1
Other race	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2
Hispanic origin (of any race)	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	5
White, not of Hispanic origin	29	45	181	269	2	9	11	291	114	180
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units	**8**	**39**	**92**	**64**	**–**	**3**	**8**	**101**	**40**	**79**
For sale only	3	2	5	5	–	2	4	20	7	13
For rent	3	15	43	26	–	–	–	27	7	25
Rented or sold, not occupied	1	1	11	5	–	–	2	12	7	5
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	6	–	2
For migrant workers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other vacant	1	21	33	28	–	1	1	36	19	34
Boarded up	–	–	6	2	–	–	1	–	2	2
ROOMS										
1 room	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	2	2	–
2 rooms	–	3	11	15	–	–	1	17	10	7
3 rooms	7	24	88	72	–	1	3	86	39	56
4 rooms	30	132	376	476	–	3	18	478	168	330
5 rooms	137	114	238	309	1	28	41	697	296	380
6 rooms	230	54	139	145	2	45	81	706	367	407
7 rooms	93	15	28	36	1	8	70	552	250	147
8 or more rooms	54	12	15	15	–	8	107	492	218	85
Median, all housing units	5.9	4.7	4.4	4.4	6.0	5.8	6.7	5.8	5.9	5.3
Mean, all housing units	6.1	4.8	4.6	4.6	6.0	5.9	7.0	6.0	6.0	5.4
Median, occupied housing units	6.0	4.7	4.4	4.5	6.0	5.8	6.7	5.9	6.0	5.4
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.0	5.0	4.7	4.7	5.5	5.8	6.7	6.0	6.1	5.5
Median, renter-occupied housing units	5.4	4.3	4.2	4.1	6.5	5.8	6.5	4.5	4.7	4.3
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached	511	289	761	864	4	87	277	2 148	1 055	1 028
1, attached	6	2	14	12	–	3	34	9	1	4
2	5	8	35	14	–	1	2	7	5	22
3 or 4	–	1	8	4	–	–	4	8	–	4
5 to 9	1	1	–	1	–	1	1	3	–	17
10 to 19	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	21
20 to 49	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
50 or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mobile home or trailer	20	49	67	169	–	–	1	837	285	308
Other	8	5	10	6	–	1	2	17	4	8
Occupied housing units	**543**	**316**	**803**	**1 006**	**4**	**90**	**313**	**2 929**	**1 310**	**1 333**
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person	89	102	234	314	3	9	43	362	171	270
2 persons	183	85	269	340	1	35	113	908	408	442
3 persons	108	49	115	170	–	15	70	737	348	290
4 persons	100	45	93	112	–	26	70	653	263	219
5 persons	36	23	58	45	–	5	13	199	86	93
6 or more persons	27	12	34	25	–	–	4	70	34	19
Median, occupied housing units	2.50	2.16	2.12	2.06	1.50–	2.57	2.51	2.76	2.72	2.40
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.47	2.01	2.00	2.01	1.50–	2.75	2.47	2.78	2.72	2.44
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.76	2.46	2.36	2.20	1.50–	2.00	3.30	2.66	2.64	2.11
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less	529	296	757	972	4	90	312	2 877	1 291	1 310
1.01 to 1.50	14	19	41	29	–	–	–	47	17	23
1.51 or more	–	1	5	5	–	–	1	5	2	–
Mean	.47	.52	.54	.50	.21	.47	.39	.48	.47	.48
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**439**	**135**	**394**	**559**	**2**	**75**	**271**	**1 611**	**797**	**798**
Less than $20,000	5	23	111	160	–	–	–	19	7	40
$20,000 to $39,999	41	77	184	281	–	5	3	68	47	151
$40,000 to $59,999	226	24	77	99	2	41	8	154	99	229
$60,000 to $79,999	133	10	19	17	–	21	65	398	233	279
$80,000 to $99,999	24	1	2	–	–	2	88	475	219	66
$100,000 to $149,999	9	–	1	1	–	3	50	388	159	27
$150,000 to $199,999	1	–	–	1	–	1	29	88	23	4
$200,000 to $249,999	–	–	–	–	–	1	11	8	6	1
$250,000 to $299,999	–	–	–	–	–	1	5	9	2	1
$300,000 or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	4	2	–
Median (dollars)	55 800	31 300	27 900	27 000	50 000	54 800	91 400	87 600	81 000	58 500
Mean (dollars)	57 300	33 700	30 600	29 200	50 000	64 300	120 500	92 100	86 100	58 000
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**51**	**144**	**332**	**295**	**2**	**10**	**12**	**294**	**106**	**177**
Median contract rent (dollars)	294	171	192	203	212	363	610	219	259	238
Mean contract rent (dollars)	305	186	187	204	213	354	578	246	285	247
With meals included in rent	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mean contract rent (dollars)	–	163	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No meals included in rent	46	136	306	269	2	7	12	243	91	154
No cash rent	5	7	26	26	–	3	–	51	15	23

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Anderson County—Con.									
	Tract 103	Tract 104.01	Tract 104.02	Tract 105	Tract 106	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 108	Tract 109	Tract 110	Tract 111
All housing units	**1 568**	**2 327**	**1 723**	**1 230**	**2 243**	**2 377**	**1 402**	**1 989**	**2 918**	**888**
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units	1 467	2 184	1 555	1 177	2 090	2 171	1 179	1 039	2 624	808
Owner-occupied housing units	1 151	1 679	1 330	1 054	1 798	1 384	994	880	2 305	587
Percent of occupied housing units	78.5	76.9	85.5	89.5	86.0	63.7	84.3	84.7	87.8	72.6
White	1 138	1 477	1 284	971	1 686	1 014	904	834	2 254	574
Black	12	194	43	79	108	367	90	45	45	8
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	–	6	2	1	1	2	–	1	3	–
Asian or Pacific Islander	1	–	1	2	2	1	–	–	3	5
Other race	–	2	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
Hispanic origin (of any race)	3	5	2	3	1	5	2	–	1	3
White, not of Hispanic origin	1 135	1 475	1 282	969	1 685	1 009	903	834	2 253	571
Renter-occupied housing units	316	505	225	123	292	787	185	159	319	221
White	307	402	214	105	259	502	168	135	308	215
Black	9	102	11	18	33	278	17	23	10	5
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–
Asian or Pacific Islander	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	1
Other race	–	1	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–
Hispanic origin (of any race)	–	1	–	–	1	6	2	–	1	–
White, not of Hispanic origin	307	402	214	105	258	498	166	135	307	215
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units	**101**	**143**	**168**	**53**	**153**	**206**	**223**	**950**	**294**	**80**
For sale only	25	20	17	15	29	20	19	16	27	24
For rent	25	33	77	7	23	70	24	20	23	30
Rented or sold, not occupied	5	26	10	5	41	16	48	9	7	15
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	1	5	7	3	6	10	96	859	175	5
For migrant workers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other vacant	45	59	57	23	54	90	36	46	62	6
Boarded up	11	1	1	2	4	4	2	3	1	–
ROOMS										
1 room	2	1	1	1	8	4	11	13	10	1
2 rooms	7	29	11	7	21	51	26	36	11	3
3 rooms	77	89	75	23	104	190	141	215	88	37
4 rooms	440	598	385	223	439	724	346	583	480	236
5 rooms	488	662	523	360	610	605	356	586	790	155
6 rooms	374	595	450	291	536	457	278	325	881	167
7 rooms	119	219	182	174	278	199	142	146	395	148
8 or more rooms	61	134	96	151	247	147	102	85	263	141
Median, all housing units	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.5	5.4	4.9	5.0	4.8	5.6	5.6
Mean, all housing units	5.1	5.3	5.3	5.8	5.6	5.1	5.1	4.9	5.7	5.8
Median, occupied housing units	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.5	5.5	4.9	5.2	5.2	5.7	5.7
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.4	5.2	5.8	6.4
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.3	4.4	4.5	5.0	4.7	4.1	4.2	4.8	4.5	4.2
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached	1 152	1 858	1 125	874	1 504	1 452	949	1 163	2 314	480
1, attached	4	22	11	4	23	37	28	6	53	60
2	42	62	5	1	7	85	12	2	29	29
3 or 4	3	31	1	–	20	117	18	–	38	22
5 to 9	45	31	3	–	4	75	–	–	19	58
10 to 19	1	29	–	–	47	106	–	1	23	194
20 to 49	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	22
50 or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mobile home or trailer	313	280	565	342	627	483	381	805	421	13
Other	8	14	13	9	11	22	14	12	21	10
Occupied housing units	**1 467**	**2 184**	**1 555**	**1 177**	**2 090**	**2 171**	**1 179**	**1 039**	**2 624**	**808**
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person	317	523	275	190	415	605	264	195	371	206
2 persons	511	702	500	420	758	722	425	417	995	346
3 persons	329	439	343	243	391	370	230	194	573	130
4 persons	203	352	298	225	340	285	175	156	486	90
5 persons	81	112	103	71	122	130	61	46	141	29
6 or more persons	26	56	36	28	64	59	24	31	58	7
Median, occupied housing units	2.32	2.31	2.51	2.45	2.33	2.17	2.27	2.28	2.45	2.07
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.30	2.32	2.52	2.44	2.34	2.26	2.28	2.27	2.47	2.15
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.37	2.29	2.42	2.55	2.30	1.93	2.18	2.34	2.27	1.82
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less	1 435	2 108	1 519	1 152	2 031	2 095	1 144	1 018	2 588	803
1.01 to 1.50	29	66	32	25	51	66	32	15	31	3
1.51 or more	3	10	4	–	8	10	3	6	5	2
Mean	.49	.48	.50	.47	.47	.48	.47	.48	.47	.39
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**822**	**1 369**	**739**	**555**	**977**	**979**	**658**	**442**	**1 846**	**444**
Less than $20,000	97	180	23	25	65	80	20	16	32	1
$20,000 to $39,999	298	471	182	83	156	316	76	76	189	12
$40,000 to $59,999	237	424	275	159	278	254	200	107	462	78
$60,000 to $79,999	142	190	183	129	184	178	152	83	583	145
$80,000 to $99,999	27	51	55	54	130	77	84	52	220	119
$100,000 to $149,999	17	40	20	87	126	53	83	64	209	63
$150,000 to $199,999	2	11	1	12	31	10	31	21	95	16
$200,000 to $249,999	1	2	–	6	3	3	6	14	29	6
$250,000 to $299,999	1	–	–	–	3	4	5	7	13	1
$300,000 or more	–	–	–	–	1	4	1	2	14	3
Median (dollars)	41 000	41 300	50 600	61 300	59 000	44 900	63 100	64 200	67 800	78 300
Mean (dollars)	45 000	45 700	53 400	70 000	68 100	54 800	74 500	81 400	79 900	87 800
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**310**	**489**	**202**	**106**	**250**	**771**	**171**	**141**	**308**	**217**
Median contract rent (dollars)	210	189	214	215	218	213	229	215	316	429
Mean contract rent (dollars)	205	187	214	227	237	209	255	228	325	436
With meals included in rent	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
Mean contract rent (dollars)	–	–	–	–	–	163	–	–	–	287
No meals included in rent	277	429	171	83	222	706	151	103	282	209
No cash rent	33	60	31	23	28	64	20	38	26	7

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Anderson County—Con.									
	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 113	Tract 114	Tract 115	Tract 116	Tract 117	Tract 118	Tract 119	Tract 120	Tract 122
All housing units	**1 723**	**2 020**	**3 218**	**2 575**	**625**	**2 214**	**1 282**	**3 292**	**2 653**	**1 675**
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units	1 675	1 902	2 997	2 422	583	2 017	1 238	3 102	2 486	1 422
Owner-occupied housing units	1 553	1 607	2 224	1 865	509	1 632	1 085	2 228	1 912	1 182
Percent of occupied housing units	92.7	84.5	74.2	77.0	87.3	80.9	87.6	71.8	76.9	83.1
White	1 505	1 286	1 955	1 704	495	1 415	1 020	1 971	1 647	1 038
Black	45	320	267	158	13	215	60	252	260	141
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	1	–	2	2	1	–	4	1	2	–
Asian or Pacific Islander	2	1	–	1	–	1	–	3	1	3
Other race	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	2	–
Hispanic origin (of any race)	2	4	3	3	2	4	8	10	5	3
White, not of Hispanic origin	1 503	1 283	1 953	1 701	494	1 412	1 013	1 962	1 644	1 035
Renter-occupied housing units	122	295	773	557	74	385	153	874	574	240
White	112	231	543	397	71	283	141	781	441	205
Black	10	62	230	158	2	101	12	89	129	35
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–
Asian or Pacific Islander	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–
Other race	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	3	2	–
Hispanic origin (of any race)	–	1	2	6	–	–	2	5	3	1
White, not of Hispanic origin	112	230	542	395	71	283	139	779	440	204
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units	**48**	**118**	**221**	**153**	**42**	**197**	**44**	**190**	**167**	**253**
For sale only	18	11	19	27	2	43	6	25	22	16
For rent	5	29	89	33	4	42	10	59	83	31
Rented or sold, not occupied	9	6	35	15	6	15	14	36	20	40
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	5	26	9	5	12	25	1	14	–	58
For migrant workers	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	3	–
Other vacant	11	46	69	73	17	72	13	56	39	108
Boarded up	2	2	6	4	–	3	–	4	2	2
ROOMS										
1 room	2	2	3	6	2	6	–	7	2	5
2 rooms	1	18	20	15	6	27	11	55	15	17
3 rooms	14	76	188	145	18	157	37	191	167	86
4 rooms	109	394	808	654	100	571	275	1 029	507	439
5 rooms	278	637	870	741	200	726	480	1 091	686	545
6 rooms	462	546	779	647	167	490	331	668	737	326
7 rooms	304	195	309	198	82	141	101	162	357	158
8 or more rooms	553	152	241	169	50	96	47	89	182	99
Median, all housing units	6.5	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.4	5.0	5.2	4.8	5.4	5.0
Mean, all housing units	6.8	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.6	5.1	5.3	4.9	5.5	5.2
Median, occupied housing units	6.5	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.5	5.0	5.2	4.9	5.5	5.2
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.6	5.5	5.6	5.4	5.6	5.2	5.3	5.1	5.8	5.3
Median, renter-occupied housing units	5.0	4.6	4.3	4.3	5.1	4.3	4.5	4.2	4.2	4.5
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached	1 555	1 492	2 434	1 937	464	1 498	809	2 320	1 923	957
1, attached	20	7	20	21	1	8	4	19	7	8
2	15	17	84	108	2	27	2	95	37	7
3 or 4	7	5	36	14	1	12	1	45	109	74
5 to 9	–	2	162	40	–	50	–	62	168	1
10 to 19	–	1	51	37	–	17	–	–	64	2
20 to 49	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
50 or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	52	–	–
Mobile home or trailer	118	476	395	397	154	588	462	664	331	597
Other	8	20	36	21	3	14	4	34	14	29
Occupied housing units	**1 675**	**1 902**	**2 997**	**2 422**	**583**	**2 017**	**1 238**	**3 102**	**2 486**	**1 422**
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person	177	297	769	587	109	441	203	731	465	304
2 persons	495	627	1 027	837	199	681	379	1 063	807	443
3 persons	395	422	547	470	120	403	295	578	517	282
4 persons	436	351	422	352	105	298	234	482	465	240
5 persons	136	142	157	110	38	124	91	173	157	88
6 or more persons	36	63	75	66	12	70	36	75	75	65
Median, occupied housing units	2.92	2.56	2.21	2.25	2.42	2.33	2.63	2.27	2.46	2.42
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.96	2.59	2.23	2.28	2.41	2.36	2.65	2.30	2.58	2.44
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.44	2.46	2.11	2.10	2.50	2.19	2.44	2.18	2.14	2.29
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less	1 667	1 840	2 921	2 357	574	1 930	1 197	3 010	2 426	1 356
1.01 to 1.50	8	44	61	52	6	65	35	80	52	62
1.51 or more	–	18	15	13	3	22	6	12	8	4
Mean	.44	.51	.46	.47	.47	.51	.53	.51	.49	.51
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**1 285**	**1 018**	**1 725**	**1 294**	**234**	**939**	**615**	**1 691**	**1 529**	**551**
Less than $20 000	3	48	204	190	19	135	23	157	30	33
$20 000 to $39 999	48	277	550	358	51	341	167	670	197	146
$40 000 to $59 999	181	367	547	416	80	295	316	625	550	178
$60 000 to $79 999	259	203	249	208	53	121	86	174	449	98
$80 000 to $99 999	210	67	90	76	18	29	12	42	179	39
$100 000 to $149 999	311	39	48	35	9	17	9	15	109	38
$150 000 to $199 999	186	9	23	7	3	1	1	6	11	13
$200 000 to $249 999	61	2	5	1	–	–	1	1	1	5
$250 000 to $299 999	14	4	5	2	–	–	–	–	2	–
$300 000 or more	12	2	4	1	1	–	–	1	1	1
Median (dollars)	95 300	47 400	43 400	43 500	51 200	39 700	46 100	40 300	59 500	49 500
Mean (dollars)	109 400	54 700	49 700	47 600	56 300	42 200	48 000	42 400	63 600	58 600
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**106**	**270**	**745**	**524**	**54**	**342**	**139**	**860**	**548**	**205**
Median contract rent (dollars)	358	239	175	147	168	136	211	225	318	208
Mean contract rent (dollars)	363	233	181	162	172	147	212	224	304	211
With meals included in rent	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–
Mean contract rent (dollars)	–	–	–	–	–	137	–	113	–	–
No meals included in rent	91	232	681	445	30	259	122	779	512	174
No cash rent	15	38	64	79	24	82	17	80	36	31

Table 10. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990**

[Threshold ond complementory threshold ore 400 persons. For definitions of terms ond meonings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Anderson, SC MSA	Anderson County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Anderson County						Anderson city, Anderson County				
		Total	Anderson city	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 9	Tract 107	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)
Occupied housing units	**47 246**	**47 246**	**7 388**	**701**	**732**	**513**	**1 192**	**1 097**	**1 529**	**629**	**420**	**419**	**634**	**1 093**
TENURE														
Owner-occupied housing units	37 431	37 431	4 601	447	615	231	776	761	1 026	402	332	182	399	759
Percent of occupied housing units	79.2	79.2	62.3	63.8	84.0	45.0	65.1	69.4	67.1	63.9	79.0	43.4	62.9	69.4
Renter-occupied housing units	9 815	9 815	2 787	254	117	282	416	336	503	227	88	237	235	334
Percent of occupied housing units	20.8	20.8	37.7	36.2	16.0	55.0	34.9	30.6	32.9	36.1	21.0	56.6	37.1	30.6
ROOMS														
1 room	83	83	44	2	–	30	1	–	2	2	–	30	1	–
2 rooms	426	426	148	5	3	32	15	12	28	3	3	31	11	12
3 rooms	2 216	2 216	559	49	24	61	112	66	118	43	22	56	52	66
4 rooms	10 210	10 210	1 684	238	53	161	560	228	418	211	40	117	309	228
5 rooms	12 603	12 603	1 585	176	214	91	256	331	360	160	122	62	126	330
6 rooms	11 542	11 542	1 518	130	295	67	172	235	321	120	162	54	91	233
7 rooms	5 531	5 531	942	56	105	28	44	119	160	51	59	27	23	118
8 or more rooms	4 635	4 635	908	45	38	43	32	106	122	39	12	42	21	106
Median, occupied housing units	5.3	5.3	5.3	4.8	5.7	4.3	4.3	5.2	5.1	4.8	5.6	4.3	4.3	5.2
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.6	5.6	6.0	5.3	5.8	5.4	4.5	5.6	5.5	5.3	5.8	5.7	4.5	5.6
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.9	3.7	4.1	4.4	4.1	4.1	4.5	3.5	4.1	4.4
UNITS IN STRUCTURE														
1, detached	34 796	34 796	5 304	572	654	297	999	962	996	532	354	232	510	958
1, ottached	467	467	132	8	4	9	10	9	23	8	2	8	4	9
2	856	856	336	40	2	45	34	38	47	40	1	45	30	38
3 or 4	839	839	429	13	13	50	20	53	85	13	13	50	17	53
5 to 9	1 166	1 166	667	10	35	2	6	5	47	10	34	1	6	5
10 to 19	514	514	147	2	12	3	–	3	34	2	12	3	–	3
20 to 49	208	208	187	–	–	62	–	–	–	–	–	62	–	–
50 or more	53	53	13	–	–	13	–	–	–	–	–	13	–	–
Mobile home or troiler	8 067	8 067	111	45	7	30	110	13	283	14	–	5	60	13
Other	280	280	62	11	5	2	13	14	14	10	4	–	7	14
PERSONS IN UNIT														
1 person	10 663	10 663	2 621	241	137	231	450	439	459	225	90	200	259	436
2 persons	16 515	16 515	2 576	214	279	147	403	355	547	183	151	118	194	354
3 persons	9 331	9 331	1 075	131	160	55	146	152	243	120	95	44	74	152
4 persons	7 430	7 430	763	78	111	53	116	102	195	69	60	38	64	102
5 persons	2 430	2 430	264	26	29	19	57	30	67	21	19	14	31	30
6 or more persons	877	877	89	11	16	8	20	19	18	11	5	5	12	19
Medion, occupied housing units	2.28	2.28	1.92	2.01	2.32	1.67	1.86	1.81	2.06	1.99	2.29	1.58	1.80	1.81
Medion, owner-occupied housing units	2.34	2.34	2.04	2.02	2.32	1.89	1.82	1.84	2.18	2.01	2.31	1.89	1.74	1.84
Medion, renter-occupied housing units	2.03	2.03	1.64	1.99	2.39	1.50–	1.96	1.71	1.72	1.94	2.19	1.50–	1.92	1.72
PERSONS PER ROOM														
1.00 or less	46 380	46 380	7 297	686	723	498	1 150	1 086	1 500	615	415	410	610	1 082
1.01 to 1.50	755	755	72	14	8	13	32	10	24	13	4	7	15	10
1.51 or more	111	111	19	1	1	2	10	1	5	1	1	2	9	1
Meon	.46	.46	.39	.44	.44	.44	.47	.38	.44	.44	.45	.42	.46	.38
VALUE														
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**26 517**	**26 517**	**4 171**	**388**	**571**	**197**	**634**	**703**	**741**	**364**	**314**	**160**	**318**	**701**
Less thon $20,000	1 820	1 820	319	70	9	48	244	52	50	70	6	39	146	52
$20,000 to $39,999	5 456	5 456	752	153	86	80	262	215	203	150	66	63	129	215
$40,000 to $59,999	7 269	7 269	1 144	85	321	40	98	257	180	83	181	33	32	255
$60,000 to $79,999	5 605	5 605	949	33	129	19	25	119	161	23	55	15	9	119
$80,000 to $99,999	2 854	2 854	438	23	19	6	3	30	73	19	4	6	1	30
$100,000 to $149,999	2 362	2 362	355	14	5	3	2	22	54	11	1	3	1	22
$150,000 to $199,999	761	761	134	9	2	1	–	6	10	7	1	1	–	6
$200,000 to $249,999	216	216	46	1	–	–	–	1	3	1	–	–	–	1
$250,000 to $299,999	102	102	24	–	–	–	–	1	3	–	–	–	–	1
$300,000 or more	72	72	10	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–
Medion (dollors)	55 300	55 300	57 500	34 800	52 000	31 500	23 800	46 100	50 600	33 100	49 700	31 900	21 200	46 000
Meon (dollors)	64 900	64 900	66 400	44 700	53 200	36 600	27 700	49 900	60 100	42 300	49 900	37 600	24 900	49 900
CONTRACT RENT														
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**9 338**	**9 338**	**2 737**	**244**	**114**	**277**	**404**	**331**	**492**	**218**	**88**	**234**	**225**	**329**
Medion contract rent (dollors)	241	241	287	212	171	210	188	228	245	209	102	210	189	228
Meon contract rent (dollors)	250	250	276	214	195	191	188	235	233	210	146	187	186	235
With meols included in rent	25	25	23	–	–	2	1	1	–	–	–	2	1	1
Meon contract rent (dollors)	690	690	733	–	–	238	90	1 250	–	–	–	238	90	1 250
No meols included in rent	8 359	8 359	2 572	221	91	265	360	305	455	199	69	227	204	303
No cosh rent	954	954	142	23	23	10	43	25	37	19	19	5	20	25

Table 10. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990** —Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Anderson County												
	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 101.01	Tract 104.01	Tract 106	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 113	Tract 114	Tract 115	Tract 117	Tract 119	Tract 120	Tract 122
Occupied housing units	**312**	**558**	**2 756**	**1 879**	**1 945**	**1 516**	**1 517**	**2 498**	**2 101**	**1 698**	**2 752**	**2 088**	**1 243**
TENURE													
Owner-occupied housing units	283	377	2 465	1 477	1 686	1 014	1 286	1 955	1 704	1 415	1 971	1 647	1 038
Percent of occupied housing units	90.7	67.6	89.4	78.6	86.7	66.9	84.8	78.3	81.1	83.3	71.6	78.9	83.5
Renter-occupied housing units	29	181	291	402	259	502	231	543	397	283	781	441	205
Percent of occupied housing units	9.3	32.4	10.6	21.4	13.3	33.1	15.2	21.7	18.9	16.7	28.4	21.1	16.5
ROOMS													
1 room	–	–	2	–	4	2	2	2	1	1	6	1	2
2 rooms	–	4	12	14	17	28	10	10	9	20	35	7	11
3 rooms	2	60	76	67	71	118	55	135	87	96	160	115	51
4 rooms	13	251	409	479	368	418	317	569	472	413	863	339	286
5 rooms	92	130	618	527	514	360	471	653	619	559	943	532	413
6 rooms	133	81	655	490	490	318	392	667	572	404	553	639	273
7 rooms	46	21	518	183	251	158	146	250	185	123	134	303	126
8 or more rooms	26	11	466	119	230	114	124	212	156	82	58	152	81
Median, occupied housing units	5.9	4.4	5.9	5.2	5.5	5.0	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.1	4.8	5.6	5.2
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.9	4.6	6.0	5.4	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.6	5.5	5.2	5.1	5.8	5.3
Median, renter-occupied housing units	5.7	4.1	4.5	4.3	4.7	4.1	4.6	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.1	4.2	4.5
UNITS IN STRUCTURE													
1, detached	300	489	1 970	1 533	1 332	983	1 125	1 962	1 662	1 191	1 966	1 580	736
1, attached	2	6	8	18	17	23	4	11	11	7	14	6	5
2	1	4	7	42	7	47	8	66	59	19	76	28	4
3 or 4	–	3	6	21	13	85	1	25	12	11	36	65	27
5 to 9	1	–	3	26	2	47	2	95	10	26	57	103	1
10 to 19	–	–	1	19	37	34	–	18	10	7	–	37	2
20 to 49	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
50 or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	40	–	–
Mobile home or trailer	7	50	750	211	530	283	364	298	328	429	546	262	461
Other	1	6	11	9	7	14	13	23	9	8	17	7	7
PERSONS IN UNIT													
1 person	47	191	329	450	377	458	239	629	508	381	694	379	273
2 persons	128	209	876	621	727	542	526	897	744	610	982	714	397
3 persons	65	72	699	373	369	236	354	476	400	333	509	449	257
4 persons	51	52	612	305	318	195	271	352	319	245	374	377	200
5 persons	10	26	182	94	102	67	91	106	87	97	138	119	71
6 or more persons	11	8	58	36	52	18	36	38	43	32	55	50	45
Median, occupied housing units	2.35	1.92	2.75	2.29	2.32	2.05	2.49	2.19	2.23	2.27	2.19	2.43	2.38
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.32	1.89	2.76	2.31	2.32	2.17	2.49	2.22	2.25	2.30	2.22	2.51	2.39
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.81	1.99	2.64	2.20	2.31	1.72	2.48	2.05	2.07	2.05	2.12	2.13	2.33
PERSONS PER ROOM													
1.00 or less	308	540	2 716	1 832	1 902	1 487	1 474	2 460	2 063	1 649	2 681	2 054	1 197
1.01 to 1.50	4	17	37	43	40	24	29	33	34	40	64	27	44
1.51 or more	–	1	3	4	3	5	14	5	4	9	7	7	2
Mean	.44	.47	.47	.47	.46	.44	.50	.44	.45	.49	.50	.48	.50
VALUE													
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**257**	**316**	**1 522**	**1 209**	**905**	**729**	**774**	**1 506**	**1 182**	**792**	**1 490**	**1 298**	**461**
Less than $20,000	3	98	16	149	60	50	36	170	171	108	150	19	22
$20,000 to $39,999	20	133	57	399	141	203	204	462	318	276	625	141	116
$40,000 to $59,999	140	66	128	382	240	180	247	475	377	263	546	474	147
$60,000 to $79,999	74	16	369	179	174	155	173	231	200	109	124	383	84
$80,000 to $99,999	15	2	465	48	128	68	60	84	72	29	29	163	35
$100,000 to $149,999	4	1	382	39	125	53	38	47	35	16	11	106	38
$150,000 to $199,999	1	–	84	11	31	10	9	23	6	1	3	9	13
$200,000 to $249,999	–	–	8	2	2	3	1	5	1	–	1	1	5
$250,000 to $299,999	–	–	9	–	3	3	4	5	2	–	–	2	–
$300,000 or more	–	–	4	–	1	4	2	4	–	–	1	–	1
Median (dollars)	55 100	27 600	88 800	42 600	61 200	49 900	49 900	44 400	44 100	40 800	39 300	60 700	51 100
Mean (dollars)	57 300	30 600	93 500	47 000	69 400	59 700	57 600	51 300	48 100	43 500	40 800	64 900	61 500
CONTRACT RENT													
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**26**	**179**	**261**	**388**	**218**	**491**	**214**	**520**	**370**	**243**	**768**	**420**	**177**
Median contract rent (dollars)	358	188	223	202	221	245	243	174	158	143	219	316	224
Mean contract rent (dollars)	351	191	253	197	249	233	236	180	169	152	219	305	228
With meals included in rent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
Mean contract rent (dollars)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	113	–	–
No meals included in rent	22	156	212	336	196	455	182	466	312	190	690	393	149
No cash rent	4	23	49	52	22	36	32	54	58	53	77	27	28

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Table 11. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Anderson, SC MSA	Anderson County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Anderson County						Anderson city, Anderson County				
		Total	Anderson city	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 9	Tract 107	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)
Occupied housing units	**8 060**	**8 060**	**3 074**	**423**	**404**	**1 259**	**1 167**	**294**	**645**	**419**	**174**	**1 038**	**924**	**294**
TENURE														
Owner-occupied housing units	4 159	4 159	878	69	242	425	442	86	367	68	38	308	358	86
Percent of occupied housing units	51.6	51.6	28.6	16.3	59.9	33.8	37.9	29.3	56.9	16.2	21.8	29.7	38.7	29.3
Renter-occupied housing units	3 901	3 901	2 196	354	162	834	725	208	278	351	136	730	566	208
Percent of occupied housing units	48.4	48.4	71.4	83.7	40.1	66.2	62.1	70.7	43.1	83.8	78.2	70.3	61.3	70.7
ROOMS														
1 room	18	18	10	7	–	2	1	1	2	7	–	1	1	1
2 rooms	196	196	123	19	8	30	52	4	15	18	8	29	46	4
3 rooms	718	718	422	59	14	202	108	43	47	58	9	188	95	43
4 rooms	2 254	2 254	1 060	155	57	402	403	114	202	153	42	330	318	114
5 rooms	2 325	2 325	782	96	101	339	321	77	188	96	60	264	239	77
6 rooms	1 594	1 594	442	56	128	191	193	39	125	56	32	155	145	39
7 rooms	602	602	147	16	61	59	57	9	36	16	15	45	51	9
8 or more rooms	353	353	88	15	35	34	32	7	30	15	8	26	29	7
Median, occupied housing units	4.9	4.9	4.4	4.3	5.7	4.5	4.6	4.4	4.8	4.3	5.0	4.4	4.5	4.4
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.0	6.1	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.3	5.1	6.1	5.3	5.4	5.2
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.7	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.7	4.1	4.1	4.1
UNITS IN STRUCTURE														
1, detached	5 373	5 373	1 897	216	249	913	853	226	359	214	44	712	659	226
1, attached	116	116	60	2	5	31	26	5	8	2	1	30	19	5
2	433	433	273	32	3	128	113	14	28	32	–	125	86	14
3 or 4	420	420	336	22	30	120	95	46	22	22	30	119	92	46
5 to 9	529	529	355	99	84	9	44	–	23	99	84	9	44	–
10 to 19	193	193	53	17	13	9	8	2	65	17	13	9	8	2
20 to 49	35	35	33	20	–	–	–	–	–	20	–	–	–	–
50 or more	28	28	19	–	–	19	–	–	–	–	–	19	–	–
Mobile home or trailer	838	838	24	12	12	18	16	–	134	10	1	5	7	–
Other	95	95	24	3	8	12	12	1	6	3	1	10	9	1
PERSONS IN UNIT														
1 person	1 880	1 880	866	92	58	416	306	79	144	89	16	346	264	79
2 persons	1 982	1 982	737	86	79	326	298	62	176	85	25	270	238	62
3 persons	1 447	1 447	517	92	84	176	185	59	133	92	41	138	142	59
4 persons	1 313	1 313	409	61	88	144	168	38	89	61	39	114	128	38
5 persons	787	787	287	46	57	105	115	25	62	46	31	87	83	25
6 or more persons	651	651	258	46	38	92	95	31	41	46	22	83	69	31
Median, occupied housing units	2.62	2.62	2.41	2.86	3.27	2.15	2.43	2.60	2.52	2.89	3.63	2.14	2.33	2.60
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.79	2.79	2.36	3.18	3.13	2.10	2.41	2.50	2.65	3.21	3.75	2.10	2.37	2.50
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.45	2.45	2.44	2.81	3.41	2.20	2.45	2.62	2.38	2.83	3.60	2.16	2.30	2.62
PERSONS PER ROOM														
1.00 or less	7 351	7 351	2 757	362	371	1 148	1 050	259	598	358	151	941	834	259
1.01 to 1.50	564	564	247	42	30	94	90	29	42	42	20	81	67	29
1.51 or more	145	145	70	19	3	17	27	6	5	19	3	16	23	6
Mean	.60	.60	.62	.71	.59	.57	.61	.65	.57	.71	.74	.59	.59	.65
VALUE														
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**3 261**	**3 261**	**798**	**61**	**216**	**377**	**405**	**79**	**249**	**61**	**35**	**279**	**328**	**79**
Less than $20,000	393	393	149	11	2	92	63	8	30	11	–	78	50	8
$20,000 to $39,999	1 200	1 200	386	34	22	196	209	51	113	34	1	136	159	51
$40,000 to $59,999	1 044	1 044	190	14	108	59	103	14	73	14	22	42	92	14
$60,000 to $79,999	465	465	58	2	68	27	22	5	23	2	9	21	19	5
$80,000 to $99,999	107	107	7	–	10	2	4	–	9	–	2	1	4	–
$100,000 to $149,999	34	34	6	–	6	–	4	1	–	–	1	–	4	1
$150,000 to $199,999	11	11	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$200,000 to $249,999	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$250,000 to $299,999	2	2	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–
$300,000 or more	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median (dollars)	40 500	40 500	33 000	29 800	56 500	29 400	33 200	34 500	37 800	29 800	56 100	28 500	35 100	34 500
Mean (dollars)	43 500	43 500	35 700	32 300	57 500	32 500	35 300	36 000	40 300	32 300	59 100	31 900	36 500	36 000
CONTRACT RENT														
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**3 778**	**3 778**	**2 152**	**348**	**161**	**815**	**706**	**200**	**273**	**345**	**136**	**715**	**553**	**200**
Median contract rent (dollars)	177	177	174	213	136	161	169	160	157	213	90	159	164	160
Mean contract rent (dollars)	184	184	182	203	159	163	167	163	162	202	128	162	163	163
With meals included in rent	8	8	5	1	–	3	–	1	1	1	–	2	–	1
Mean contract rent (dollars)	170	170	180	163	–	142	–	137	163	163	–	132	–	137
No meals included in rent	3 510	3 510	2 030	341	104	799	683	182	244	338	80	702	533	182
No cash rent	260	260	117	6	57	13	23	17	28	6	56	11	20	17

Table 11. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990 —Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Anderson County													
	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 101.01	Tract 104.01	Tract 106	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 113	Tract 114	Tract 115	Tract 117	Tract 119	Tract 120	Tract 122
Occupied housing units	**230**	**221**	**243**	**152**	**296**	**141**	**645**	**382**	**497**	**316**	**316**	**341**	**389**	**176**
TENURE														
Owner-occupied housing units	204	117	84	116	194	108	367	320	267	158	215	252	260	141
Percent of occupied housing units	88.7	52.9	34.6	76.3	65.5	76.6	56.9	83.8	53.7	50.0	68.0	73.9	66.8	80.1
Renter-occupied housing units	26	104	159	36	102	33	278	62	230	158	101	89	129	35
Percent of occupied housing units	11.3	47.1	65.4	23.7	34.5	23.4	43.1	16.2	46.3	50.0	32.0	26.1	33.2	19 9
ROOMS														
1 room	–	1	–	–	–	1	2	–	1	1	1	1	–	–
2 rooms	–	1	6	1	15	1	15	4	6	3	4	6	4	3
3 rooms	5	14	13	5	14	11	47	8	39	33	28	11	25	6
4 rooms	15	72	85	30	59	27	202	40	143	124	78	81	81	32
5 rooms	41	75	82	47	89	47	188	131	155	92	114	94	123	61
6 rooms	96	36	48	33	78	26	125	136	88	48	67	97	82	40
7 rooms	46	14	6	24	30	18	36	41	46	9	13	25	47	22
8 or more rooms	27	8	3	12	11	10	30	22	19	6	11	26	27	12
Median, occupied housing units	6.1	4.8	4.7	5.4	5.2	5.1	4.8	5.6	4.9	4.5	4.9	5.3	5.2	5.3
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.1	5.2	5.1	5.6	5.5	5.3	5.3	5.7	5.4	5.1	5.2	5.6	5.6	5.5
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.9	4.3	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.1	4.8	4.2	4.0	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.3
UNITS IN STRUCTURE														
1, detached	205	201	194	115	219	94	359	292	339	170	195	238	278	126
1, attached	4	1	7	–	4	4	8	2	6	4	1	3	–	3
2	3	3	27	–	10	–	28	9	11	35	8	15	5	1
3 or 4	–	1	3	1	3	1	22	4	10	2	1	9	16	–
5 to 9	–	–	–	–	4	–	23	–	43	26	24	4	43	–
10 to 19	–	–	–	–	10	3	65	1	9	27	6	–	17	–
20 to 49	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
50 or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–
Mobile home or trailer	11	13	9	36	43	37	134	68	67	46	77	59	26	43
Other	7	2	3	–	3	2	6	6	12	6	4	3	4	3
PERSONS IN UNIT														
1 person	42	70	42	29	69	36	144	58	140	78	59	36	83	29
2 persons	54	56	60	28	79	31	176	101	129	92	70	80	91	46
3 persons	43	38	43	32	64	22	133	68	71	67	70	68	66	25
4 persons	49	30	40	35	46	21	89	79	69	33	53	105	87	39
5 persons	26	18	32	16	18	19	62	50	51	23	27	33	37	17
6 or more persons	16	9	26	12	20	12	41	26	37	23	37	19	25	20
Median, occupied housing units	2.94	2.22	2.95	3.09	2.50	2.66	2.52	2.97	2.34	2.37	2.91	3.30	2.81	3.02
Median, owner-occupied housing units	3.00	2.08	2.67	3.13	2.42	2.85	2.65	3.17	2.41	2.64	2.99	3.44	3.13	3.37
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.72	2.50	3.06	2.90	2.71	2.14	2.38	2.31	2.26	2.15	2.75	2.84	2.27	2.06
PERSONS PER ROOM														
1.00 or less	220	207	216	141	268	125	598	365	459	289	279	320	363	156
1.01 to 1.50	10	13	23	9	22	11	42	13	28	18	24	16	25	18
1.51 or more	–	1	4	2	6	5	5	4	10	9	13	5	1	2
Mean	.50	.51	.69	.57	.54	.57	.57	.56	.56	.59	.65	.62	.55	60
VALUE														
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**181**	**98**	**77**	**79**	**156**	**69**	**249**	**243**	**217**	**110**	**147**	**197**	**228**	**89**
Less than $20,000	2	14	13	3	31	5	30	11	34	18	27	7	11	11
$20,000 to $39,999	21	60	50	10	70	15	113	73	87	40	65	42	56	30
$40,000 to $59,999	86	17	11	24	40	37	73	120	71	38	42	78	75	31
$60,000 to $79,999	59	6	3	27	11	10	23	30	18	8	12	50	65	13
$80,000 to $99,999	8	1	–	10	3	1	9	7	6	4	–	13	15	4
$100,000 to $149,999	5	–	–	3	1	–	–	1	1	–	1	4	3	–
$150,000 to $199,999	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	2	–
$200,000 to $249,999	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
$250,000 to $299,999	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$300,000 or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–
Median (dollars)	56 600	31 700	28 300	61 600	33 800	50 200	37 800	43 300	37 200	39 300	34 200	48 700	51 700	42 500
Mean (dollars)	57 200	34 200	30 400	63 700	35 000	49 000	40 300	45 800	38 500	43 400	35 400	54 500	56 100	43 000
CONTRACT RENT														
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**25**	**100**	**153**	**32**	**100**	**32**	**273**	**54**	**225**	**152**	**98**	**88**	**124**	**28**
Median contract rent (dollars)	225	169	197	180	148	113	157	230	178	118	110	272	319	90
Mean contract rent (dollars)	264	176	182	181	149	147	162	221	182	145	130	258	302	108
With meals included in rent	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
Mean contract rent (dollars)	–	163	–	–	–	–	163	–	–	–	137	–	–	–
No meals included in rent	24	97	150	30	92	26	244	48	215	131	68	85	116	25
No cash rent	1	2	3	2	8	6	28	6	10	21	29	3	8	3

Table 12. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**

[The abave table was amitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 13. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 14. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Anderson, SC MSA	Anderson County
Occupied housing units	**162**	**162**
TENURE		
Owner-occupied housing units	100	100
Percent of occupied housing units	61.7	61.7
Renter-occupied housing units	62	62
Percent of occupied housing units	38.3	38.3
ROOMS		
1 room	3	3
2 rooms	3	3
3 rooms	16	16
4 rooms	36	36
5 rooms	44	44
6 rooms	40	40
7 rooms	9	9
8 or more rooms	11	11
Median, occupied housing units	5.0	5.0
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.5	5.5
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.2	4.2
UNITS IN STRUCTURE		
1, detached	101	101
1, attached	2	2
2	5	5
3 or 4	5	5
5 to 9	15	15
10 to 19	3	3
20 to 49	1	1
50 or more	–	–
Mobile home or trailer	27	27
Other	3	3
PERSONS IN UNIT		
1 person	29	29
2 persons	45	45
3 persons	35	35
4 persons	30	30
5 persons	16	16
6 or more persons	7	7
Median, occupied housing units	2.70	2.70
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.76	2.76
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.63	2.63
PERSONS PER ROOM		
1.00 or less	147	147
1.01 to 1.50	9	9
1.51 or more	6	6
Mean	.65	.65
VALUE		
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**77**	**77**
Less than $20,000	5	5
$20,000 to $39,999	17	17
$40,000 to $59,999	28	28
$60,000 to $79,999	12	12
$80,000 to $99,999	8	8
$100,000 to $149,999	4	4
$150,000 to $199,999	–	–
$200,000 to $249,999	–	–
$250,000 to $299,999	1	1
$300,000 or more	2	2
Median (dollars)	49 000	49 000
Mean (dollars)	67 500	67 500
CONTRACT RENT		
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**61**	**61**
Median contract rent (dollars)	273	273
Mean contract rent (dollars)	270	270
With meals included in rent	1	1
Mean contract rent (dollars)	387	387
No meals included in rent	55	55
No cash rent	5	5

Table 15. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Anderson, SC MSA	Anderson County
Occupied housing units	**47 133**	**47 133**
TENURE		
Owner-occupied housing units	37 351	37 351
Percent of occupied housing units	79.2	79.2
Renter-occupied housing units	9 782	9 782
Percent of occupied housing units	20.8	20.8
ROOMS		
1 room	81	81
2 rooms	424	424
3 rooms	2 207	2 207
4 rooms	10 189	10 189
5 rooms	12 573	12 573
6 rooms	11 513	11 513
7 rooms	5 522	5 522
8 or more rooms	4 624	4 624
Median, occupied housing units	5.3	5.3
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.6	5.6
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.3	4.3
UNITS IN STRUCTURE		
1, detached	34 717	34 717
1, attached	466	466
2	854	854
3 or 4	835	835
5 to 9	1 161	1 161
10 to 19	512	512
20 to 49	208	208
50 or more	53	53
Mobile home or trailer	8 048	8 048
Other	279	279
PERSONS IN UNIT		
1 person	10 642	10 642
2 persons	16 481	16 481
3 persons	9 312	9 312
4 persons	7 409	7 409
5 persons	2 418	2 418
6 or more persons	871	871
Median, occupied housing units	2.28	2.28
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.34	2.34
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.03	2.03
PERSONS PER ROOM		
1.00 or less	46 275	46 275
1.01 to 1.50	750	750
1.51 or more	108	108
Mean	.46	.46
VALUE		
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**26 453**	**26 453**
Less than $20,000	1 816	1 816
$20,000 to $39,999	5 444	5 444
$40,000 to $59,999	7 247	7 247
$60,000 to $79,999	5 594	5 594
$80,000 to $99,999	2 846	2 846
$100,000 to $149,999	2 358	2 358
$150,000 to $199,999	761	761
$200,000 to $249,999	216	216
$250,000 to $299,999	101	101
$300,000 or more	70	70
Median (dollars)	55 300	55 300
Mean (dollars)	64 800	64 800
CONTRACT RENT		
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**9 306**	**9 306**
Median contract rent (dollars)	240	240
Mean contract rent (dollars)	250	250
With meals included in rent	24	24
Mean contract rent (dollars)	703	703
No meals included in rent	8 332	8 332
No cash rent	950	950

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Anderson, SC MSA	Anderson County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Andersen County								
		Total	Anderson city	Clemson city (pt.)	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11
ANCESTRY													
All persons	**145 196**	**145 196**	**26 184**	**42**	**2 085**	**2 955**	**3 355**	**4 560**	**5 886**	**2 509**	**3 229**	**1 720**	**4 286**
Ancestry specified	118 709	118 709	21 675	42	1 581	2 304	2 785	3 540	5 032	2 015	2 607	1 456	3 867
Single ancestry	93 224	93 224	17 769	–	1 096	1 955	2 444	3 370	4 739	1 432	1 946	1 079	2 814
Multiple ancestry	25 485	25 485	3 906	42	485	349	341	170	293	583	661	377	1 053
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	26 487	26 487	4 509	–	504	651	570	1 020	854	494	622	264	419
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS													
Total ancestries reported	**290 392**	**290 392**	**52 368**	**84**	**4 170**	**5 910**	**6 710**	**9 120**	**11 772**	**5 018**	**6 458**	**3 440**	**8 572**
Arab	164	164	38	–	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	46
Austrian	8	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–
Belgian	38	38	9	–	–	–	–	–	9	7	–	–	–
Canadian	28	28	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13
Czech	130	130	10	–	–	–	–	–	10	5	–	–	–
Danish	146	146	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dutch	2 575	2 575	422	–	45	–	73	10	31	39	46	49	143
English	19 909	19 909	2 949	14	309	176	245	227	503	317	439	324	889
Finnish	54	54	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
French (except Basque)	2 620	2 620	533	13	103	16	49	–	–	–	134	49	124
French Canadian	274	274	58	–	5	36	–	–	–	–	7	–	–
German	18 997	18 997	2 626	–	294	263	275	121	224	353	488	136	917
Greek	267	267	148	–	31	8	–	–	–	21	–	33	27
Hungarian	192	192	6	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–
Irish	28 510	28 510	4 155	–	399	389	396	184	433	782	602	412	1 050
Italian	1 987	1 987	216	28	48	12	34	–	–	33	17	21	57
Lithuanian	82	82	14	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8
Norwegian	286	286	61	–	17	–	–	–	–	–	18	–	5
Polish	1 160	1 160	138	–	6	6	7	–	18	17	–	20	47
Portuguese	6	6	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Romanian	19	19	6	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	6	–	–
Russian	171	171	64	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	13	24	11
Scotch-Irish	8 228	8 228	1 678	29	246	118	159	57	94	68	216	154	377
Scottish	3 110	3 110	454	–	62	12	88	10	45	87	11	59	204
Slovak	261	261	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	6	19
Subsaharan African	108	108	58	–	–	–	–	21	8	–	20	–	–
Swedish	537	537	97	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	8	22
Swiss	123	123	44	–	16	–	16	–	–	–	–	–	8
Ukrainian	31	31	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United States or American	22 065	22 065	2 613	–	143	303	275	257	887	473	379	255	391
Welsh	519	519	97	–	35	–	11	–	7	7	25	21	11
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	54	54	42	–	–	18	5	–	–	8	–	–	–
Yugoslavian	35	35	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other ancestries	176 367	176 367	35 589	–	2 296	4 531	5 071	8 233	9 485	2 788	3 999	1 850	4 088
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS													
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Central American	14	14	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Costa Rican	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guatemalan	5	5	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Honduran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nicaraguan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Panamanian	9	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Salvadoran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Central American, origin not specified	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
South American	46	46	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Argentinean	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Chilean	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Colombian	10	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ecuadorian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Peruvian	6	6	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Venezuelan	30	30	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other South American	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Table 16. **Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990**—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA s in Anderson County—Con.		Anderson city, Anderson County									
	Tract 107	Tract 112	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)
ANCESTRY												
All persons	**5 379**	**5 134**	**98**	**3 746**	**1 801**	**2 797**	**1 772**	**3 820**	**3 879**	**168**	**3 218**	**1 356**
Ancestry specified	4 486	4 494	72	3 202	1 357	2 211	1 492	2 870	3 456	125	2 596	1 175
Single ancestry	3 579	3 195	22	2 468	898	1 862	1 330	2 738	3 220	105	1 940	822
Multiple ancestry	907	1 299	50	734	459	349	162	132	236	20	656	353
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	893	640	26	544	444	586	280	950	423	43	622	181
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS												
Total ancestries reported	**10 758**	**10 268**	**196**	**7 492**	**3 602**	**5 594**	**3 544**	**7 640**	**7 758**	**336**	**6 436**	**2 712**
Arab	–	–	–	–	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	7
Austrian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belgian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	–
Canadian	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Czech	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	–
Danish	–	20	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dutch	95	74	–	64	45	–	61	10	31	–	46	40
English	797	954	8	627	266	151	108	189	163	–	439	306
Finnish	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
French (except Basque)	99	217	–	136	103	16	–	–	–	–	128	49
French Canadian	–	12	–	10	5	36	–	–	–	–	7	–
German	552	995	–	523	286	246	133	103	59	43	483	105
Greek	–	21	–	52	31	–	–	–	–	21	–	33
Hungarian	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–
Irish	662	978	65	867	346	363	182	155	316	74	602	389
Italian	88	195	–	61	48	12	15	–	–	–	17	15
Lithuanian	–	14	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Norwegian	8	8	–	13	17	–	–	–	–	–	18	–
Polish	75	124	–	34	6	6	7	–	18	–	–	20
Portuguese	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Romanian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–
Russian	–	33	–	6	10	–	–	–	–	–	13	24
Scotch-Irish	249	724	–	507	194	101	63	57	75	7	216	115
Scottish	161	109	–	125	62	12	36	10	45	–	11	59
Slovak	–	45	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6
Subsaharan African	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	21	8	–	20	–
Swedish	–	20	–	68	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	8
Swiss	7	–	–	12	16	–	16	–	–	–	–	–
Ukrainian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United States or American	539	530	–	420	143	303	201	165	518	–	379	122
Welsh	–	6	–	18	17	–	11	–	–	–	25	21
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	–	–	–	19	–	18	5	–	–	–	–	–
Yugoslavian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other ancestries	7 378	5 081	123	3 898	1 962	4 308	2 706	6 930	6 488	191	3 993	1 385
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS												
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Central American	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Costa Rican	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guatemalan	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Honduran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nicaraguan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Panamanian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Salvadoran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Central American, origin not specified	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
South American	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Argentinean	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Chilean	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Colombian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ecuadorian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Peruvian	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Venezuelan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other South American	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Table 16. **Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990**—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Anderson city, Anderson County—Con.		Clemson city (pt.), Anderson County	Remainder of Anderson County								
	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)
ANCESTRY												
All persons	**3 371**	**158**	**42**	**284**	**158**	**1 583**	**740**	**2 007**	**2 341**	**11**	**364**	**915**
Ancestry specified	2 999	120	42	224	93	1 293	670	1 576	1 890	11	281	868
Single ancestry	2 272	92	–	198	93	1 114	632	1 519	1 327	6	257	542
Multiple ancestry	727	28	42	26	–	179	38	57	563	5	24	326
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	372	38	–	60	65	290	70	431	451	–	83	47
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS												
Total ancestries reported	**6 742**	**316**	**84**	**568**	**316**	**3 166**	**1 480**	**4 014**	**4 682**	**22**	**728**	**1 830**
Arab	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	31
Austrian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–
Belgian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–
Canadian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13
Czech	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–
Danish	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Dutch	125	–	–	–	–	12	–	–	39	–	9	18
English	692	–	14	43	25	137	38	340	317	–	18	197
Finnish	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
French (except Basque)	91	10	13	–	–	49	–	–	–	6	–	33
French Canadian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
German	610	35	–	8	17	142	18	165	310	5	31	307
Greek	11	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	16
Hungarian	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Irish	768	28	–	53	26	214	29	117	708	–	23	282
Italian	48	–	28	–	–	19	–	–	33	–	6	9
Lithuanian	8	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Norwegian	5	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Polish	47	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	–	–	–
Portuguese	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Romanian	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Russian	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Scotch-Irish	313	30	29	52	17	96	–	19	61	–	39	64
Scottish	94	–	–	–	–	52	–	–	87	–	–	110
Slovak	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	8
Subsaharan African	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–
Swedish	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11
Swiss	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8
Ukrainian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
United States or American	343	19	–	–	–	74	92	369	473	–	133	48
Welsh	5	–	–	18	–	–	–	7	7	–	–	6
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–
Yugoslavian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other ancestries	3 419	186	–	334	223	2 365	1 303	2 997	2 597	6	465	669
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS												
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Central American	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Costa Rican	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guatemalan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Honduran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nicaraguan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Panamanian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Salvadoran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Central American, origin not specified	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
South American	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Argentinean	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Chilean	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Colombian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ecuadorian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Peruvian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Venezuelan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other South American	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Table 16. **Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990**—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Anderson County—Con.											
	Tract 101.01	Tract 101.02	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104.01	Tract 104.02	Tract 105	Tract 106	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 108	Tract 109	Tract 110
ANCESTRY												
All persons	**8 451**	**3 773**	**3 443**	**3 713**	**5 476**	**4 347**	**3 199**	**5 390**	**5 337**	**3 068**	**2 663**	**7 080**
Ancestry specified	7 231	3 006	2 687	3 113	4 550	3 460	2 425	4 199	4 444	2 322	2 180	5 756
Single ancestry	4 744	2 421	1 954	2 443	3 486	2 921	1 716	3 281	3 579	1 754	1 713	3 815
Multiple ancestry	2 487	585	733	670	1 064	539	709	918	865	568	467	1 941
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	1 220	767	756	600	926	887	774	1 191	893	746	483	1 324
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS												
Total ancestries reported	**16 902**	**7 546**	**6 886**	**7 426**	**10 952**	**8 694**	**6 398**	**10 780**	**10 674**	**6 136**	**5 326**	**14 160**
Arab	35	–	5	–	–	8	–	11	–	–	–	–
Austrian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Belgian	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Canadian	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Czech	16	–	–	–	56	–	–	–	–	–	–	24
Danish	–	10	–	–	–	–	12	–	–	7	–	–
Dutch	74	105	188	77	179	105	60	131	95	20	45	210
English	1 568	655	350	565	540	724	423	887	783	442	443	1 138
Finnish	–	–	–	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	25
French (except Basque)	270	70	27	74	60	52	91	58	86	22	69	153
French Canadian	47	–	8	6	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	23
German	2 005	604	641	489	773	377	468	640	552	468	385	1 457
Greek	10	20	6	–	–	–	–	13	–	12	–	–
Hungarian	65	5	–	–	–	23	19	–	–	31	–	–
Irish	1 909	647	908	904	1 058	890	809	881	662	412	535	1 516
Italian	126	73	52	66	15	20	54	64	60	35	19	151
Lithuanian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	39
Norwegian	63	5	–	–	21	–	10	51	8	7	–	38
Polish	94	23	9	9	52	6	17	91	75	61	8	86
Portuguese	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Romanian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Russian	–	–	–	–	33	–	–	–	–	–	–	7
Scotch-Irish	474	232	120	288	219	190	148	353	220	227	51	393
Scottish	237	100	120	77	63	92	214	160	161	27	101	163
Slovak	53	–	–	–	–	23	–	6	–	14	22	38
Subsaharan African	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Swedish	41	24	5	1	10	–	8	33	–	30	20	38
Swiss	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	22	36
Ukrainian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–
United States or American	1 298	672	529	872	1 360	941	164	694	539	615	601	988
Welsh	58	10	8	2	–	33	6	47	–	22	33	14
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Yugoslavian	18	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	–	7
Other ancestries	8 298	4 209	3 859	3 961	6 439	5 210	3 844	6 545	7 378	3 664	2 962	7 490
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS												
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Central American	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Costa Rican	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guatemalan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Honduran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nicaraguan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Panamanian	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Salvadoran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Central American, origin not specified	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
South American	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Argentinean	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Chilean	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Colombian	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ecuadorian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Peruvian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Venezuelan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other South American	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Table 16. **Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990**—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Anderson County—Con.										
	Tract 111	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 113	Tract 114	Tract 115	Tract 116	Tract 117	Tract 118	Tract 119	Tract 120	Tract 122
ANCESTRY											
All persons	**1 862**	**4 976**	**5 373**	**7 439**	**6 019**	**1 602**	**5 342**	**3 473**	**7 866**	**6 815**	**3 860**
Ancestry specified	1 540	4 374	4 224	5 808	4 866	1 315	4 462	2 976	6 355	5 818	2 975
Single ancestry	973	3 103	3 490	5 012	4 063	1 109	3 925	2 435	4 929	4 512	2 379
Multiple ancestry	567	1 271	734	796	803	206	527	541	1 426	1 306	596
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	322	602	1 149	1 631	1 153	287	880	497	1 511	997	885
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS											
Total ancestries reported	**3 724**	**9 952**	**10 746**	**14 878**	**12 038**	**3 204**	**10 684**	**6 946**	**15 732**	**13 630**	**7 720**
Arab	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	–	–
Austrian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–
Belgian	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Canadian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Czech	–	9	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	7
Danish	6	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	63	24	–
Dutch	107	74	94	97	53	–	56	72	124	84	25
English	404	954	622	896	800	286	715	527	881	913	315
Finnish	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
French (except Basque)	61	207	38	168	90	29	41	123	80	88	29
French Canadian	5	12	51	–	10	14	2	–	6	5	19
German	430	960	577	501	422	195	371	445	1 191	1 006	411
Greek	–	21	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	7	–
Hungarian	9	7	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	15	–
Irish	465	950	950	1 407	1 184	255	1 324	1 025	1 797	1 628	787
Italian	49	195	128	90	108	–	94	104	52	104	17
Lithuanian	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6
Norwegian	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	12	–	–	3
Polish	6	124	75	18	16	14	16	38	125	36	6
Portuguese	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Romonian	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	5	–	–	–
Russian	23	33	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11
Scotch-Irish	109	694	217	368	323	62	293	227	374	348	243
Scottish	80	109	109	116	97	19	36	56	76	117	77
Slovak	13	45	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	10	–
Subsaharan African	–	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	36	–
Swedish	26	20	–	–	2	6	13	5	33	78	36
Swiss	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6
Ukrainian	–	–	8	–	16	–	2	–	–	–	–
United States or American	82	511	857	1 222	1 342	528	867	398	1 300	1 082	801
Welsh	5	6	11	10	–	–	–	22	21	66	10
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Yugoslavian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other ancestries	1 782	4 895	6 985	9 970	7 545	1 796	6 771	3 853	9 561	7 914	4 888
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS											
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Central American	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Costa Rican	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Guotemalan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Honduran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nicaraguan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ponomanian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Salvodoran	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Central American, origin not specified	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
South American	–	–	–	30	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Argentinean	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Chilean	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Colombian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Ecuodorion	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Peruvian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Venezuelan	–	–	–	30	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other South American	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Anderson, SC MSA	Anderson County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Anderson County					
		Total	Anderson city	Clemson city (pt.)	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	**145 196**	**145 196**	**26 184**	**42**	**2 085**	**2 955**	**3 355**	**4 560**	**5 886**	**2 509**
Native	144 250	144 250	26 002	42	2 054	2 955	3 338	4 549	5 867	2 476
Foreign born	946	946	182	–	31	–	17	11	19	33
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	165	165	44	–	9	–	5	6	18	8
Persons 5 years and over	**135 818**	**135 818**	**24 423**	**27**	**1 963**	**2 689**	**3 155**	**4 160**	**5 456**	**2 365**
In linguistically isolated households	278	278	65	–	17	–	5	6	18	14
Speak a language other than English	3 196	3 196	671	14	111	17	71	102	154	41
Do not speak English "very well"	1 083	1 083	239	–	21	–	22	36	98	32
Speak Spanish	1 154	1 154	213	–	56	9	6	22	51	18
Do not speak English "very well"	414	414	83	–	4	–	6	22	41	9
Linguistically isolated	17	17	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	370	370	103	–	–	–	34	38	10	14
Do not speak English "very well"	158	158	23	–	–	–	11	–	10	14
Linguistically isolated	86	86	7	–	–	–	–	–	10	14
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	**33 898**	**33 898**	**6 001**	–	**464**	**609**	**909**	**777**	**1 163**	**446**
Preprimary school	1 673	1 673	351	–	23	27	51	15	54	4
Public school	890	890	223	–	20	21	40	6	54	4
Elementary or high school	25 599	25 599	3 987	–	289	475	754	654	962	362
Public school	24 195	24 195	3 816	–	258	470	713	654	953	319
College	6 626	6 626	1 663	–	152	107	104	108	147	80
Public college	4 749	4 749	722	–	89	74	77	62	88	67
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	**95 330**	**95 330**	**17 217**	**27**	**1 436**	**1 821**	**2 068**	**2 985**	**3 880**	**1 686**
Less than 9th grade	15 346	15 346	3 156	–	129	570	280	879	1 340	532
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	18 997	18 997	3 276	–	157	392	397	931	871	497
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	29 312	29 312	4 389	–	289	506	726	563	1 022	428
Some college, no degree	13 199	13 199	2 384	–	169	193	332	358	391	82
Associate degree	6 197	6 197	1 092	–	109	51	149	75	93	36
Bachelor's degree	8 584	8 584	2 017	13	387	74	152	139	134	71
Graduate or professional degree	3 695	3 695	903	14	196	35	32	40	29	40
Percent high school graduate or higher	64.0	64.0	62.6	100.0	80.1	47.2	67.3	39.4	43.0	39.0
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	12.9	12.9	17.0	100.0	40.6	6.0	8.9	6.0	4.2	6.6
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	387	387	529	–	216	641	798	964	676	165
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 396	1 396	1 302	1 000	811	1 324	1 535	1 591	1 593	1 366
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 943	1 943	2 032	–	2 033	2 517	2 064	1 878	2 172	1 986
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	**135 818**	**135 818**	**24 423**	**27**	**1 963**	**2 689**	**3 155**	**4 160**	**5 456**	**2 365**
Same house	83 830	83 830	12 221	–	467	1 445	2 006	1 904	3 368	1 587
Different house in United States	51 552	51 552	12 129	27	1 475	1 244	1 149	2 256	2 067	764
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	10 172	10 172	5 577	–	457	630	632	1 283	1 093	203
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	21 894	21 894	2 604	–	301	303	353	482	695	409
Different MSA/PMSA	14 321	14 321	2 828	27	544	244	101	423	239	97
Not in an MSA/PMSA	5 165	5 165	1 120	–	173	67	63	68	40	55
Abroad	436	436	73	–	21	–	–	–	21	14
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	70 339	70 339	26 184	42	1 801	2 847	3 355	4 560	5 886	2 509
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	47 019	47 019	16 311	42	605	1 692	1 957	2 805	4 658	2 019
Rural population	74 857	74 857	–	–	284	108	–	–	–	–
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	30 852	30 852	–	–	120	66	–	–	–	–
On farms	1 971	1 971	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	**69 188**	**69 188**	**11 131**	**27**	**1 021**	**1 198**	**1 577**	**1 665**	**2 233**	**1 105**
Car, truck, or van	65 957	65 957	10 855	27	986	1 077	1 549	1 393	2 055	1 045
Drove alone	55 390	55 390	8 360	13	882	816	1 293	875	1 665	809
Carpooled	10 567	10 567	1 825	14	104	261	256	518	390	236
Public transportation (including taxicab)	194	194	104	–	–	19	7	6	39	–
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	179	179	96	–	–	19	7	6	39	–
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	7	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Walked	1 241	1 241	571	–	6	52	7	170	82	30
Other means	724	724	178	–	4	30	7	80	47	4
Worked at home	1 072	1 072	93	–	25	20	7	16	10	26
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.09	1.09	1.11	1.35	1.06	1.15	1.10	1.25	1.11	1.14
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	19.3	19.3	15.8	10.0	17.1	16.9	17.8	16.9	16.3	18.6
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	2 984	2 984	317	–	–	50	62	56	83	52
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	12 825	12 825	1 696	–	141	235	224	325	456	205
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	24 647	24 647	3 387	–	359	362	610	459	678	398
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	10 452	10 452	2 451	14	292	132	218	260	418	92
All other times	17 208	17 208	3 187	13	204	399	456	549	588	332
Worked in MSA of residence	51 126	51 126	9 916	–	909	1 027	1 408	1 551	2 157	979
Anderson city	19 983	19 983	6 424	–	571	614	671	1 003	1 046	459
Belton city	2 368	2 368	83	–	33	15	25	–	19	–
Williamston town	1 609	1 609	46	–	11	8	18	–	17	–
Honea Path town (pt.)	1 198	1 198	52	–	10	6	7	–	–	24
Remainder of Anderson County	25 968	25 968	3 311	–	284	384	687	548	1 075	496
Worked outside MSA of residence	18 062	18 062	1 215	27	112	171	169	114	76	126
Greenville city	4 560	4 560	300	–	31	34	60	29	–	37
Remainder of Greenville County	6 234	6 234	245	–	15	60	41	45	10	23
Clemson city (pt.)	1 493	1 493	147	27	9	13	7	–	18	5
Easley city	699	699	12	–	–	–	7	–	–	–
Remainder of Pickens County	1 520	1 520	129	–	10	35	6	20	19	19
Spartanburg County	428	428	27	–	–	–	6	–	10	–
Seneca town	321	321	44	–	4	–	5	–	19	7
Remainder of Oconee County	623	623	87	–	8	–	8	–	–	19
Greenwood city	167	167	13	–	–	–	15	–	–	–
Remainder of Greenwood County	89	89	–	–	9	–	8	–	–	–
Abbeville city	131	131	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–
Remainder of Abbeville County	352	352	26	–	–	–	–	–	–	7
Hart County GA	142	142	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
Worked elsewhere	1 303	1 303	177	–	18	29	6	20	–	5

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Anderson County—Con.					Anderson city, Anderson County				
	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 107	Tract 112	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	**3 229**	**1 720**	**4 286**	**5 379**	**5 134**	**98**	**3 746**	**1 801**	**2 797**	**1 772**
Native	3 216	1 688	4 258	5 358	4 957	98	3 667	1 770	2 797	1 755
Foreign born	13	32	28	21	177	–	79	31	–	17
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	–	6	–	9	10	–	25	–	–	5
Persons 5 years and over	**3 005**	**1 630**	**4 044**	**5 006**	**4 800**	**98**	**3 597**	**1 706**	**2 539**	**1 618**
In linguistically isolated households	–	11	–	9	29	–	46	–	–	5
Speak a language other than English	42	78	129	104	238	14	149	94	17	39
Do not speak English "very well"	13	30	21	49	67	–	79	4	–	16
Speak Spanish	20	35	31	36	71	7	17	56	9	–
Do not speak English "very well"	13	6	7	26	15	–	11	4	–	–
Linguistically isolated	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	–	25	–	13	52	7	17	–	–	34
Do not speak English "very well"	–	18	–	6	8	–	12	–	–	11
Linguistically isolated	–	11	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	**742**	**253**	**1 036**	**1 447**	**1 560**	**11**	**1 266**	**379**	**584**	**550**
Preprimary school	28	6	124	68	143	–	56	23	27	44
Public school	22	6	54	57	54	–	17	20	21	40
Elementary or high school	585	202	622	1 045	1 106	11	391	230	450	468
Public school	526	181	588	1 031	1 035	11	373	199	445	460
College	129	45	290	334	311	–	819	126	107	38
Public college	107	36	231	290	233	–	111	63	74	30
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	**2 131**	**1 313**	**2 944**	**3 394**	**3 224**	**87**	**2 368**	**1 265**	**1 704**	**963**
Less than 9th grade	332	157	132	483	109	–	99	113	529	130
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	447	199	330	919	273	64	221	114	384	226
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	566	406	755	835	854	–	623	246	481	362
Some college, no degree	341	275	472	402	421	16	409	134	184	137
Associate degree	176	93	253	216	301	7	324	84	34	59
Bachelor's degree	202	147	657	355	878	–	449	378	65	43
Graduate or professional degree	67	36	345	184	388	–	243	196	27	6
Percent high school graduate or higher	63.4	72.9	84.3	58.7	88.2	26.4	86.5	82.1	46.4	63.0
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	12.6	13.9	34.0	15.9	39.3	–	29.2	45.4	5.4	5.1
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	419	483	378	384	162	–	97	202	628	1 113
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 453	1 164	973	1 438	1 526	–	735	773	1 324	1 926
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 977	1 084	2 003	1 936	1 726	3 500	1 550	1 972	2 868	2 633
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	**3 005**	**1 630**	**4 044**	**5 006**	**4 800**	**98**	**3 597**	**1 706**	**2 539**	**1 618**
Same house	1 711	894	2 124	2 717	2 892	42	1 639	355	1 386	805
Different house in United States	1 287	729	1 881	2 276	1 863	56	1 928	1 330	1 153	813
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	593	207	549	194	370	14	658	406	605	548
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	315	226	530	1 163	642	16	314	232	303	174
Different MSA/PMSA	280	207	563	631	697	18	613	519	178	59
Not in an MSA/PMSA	99	89	239	288	154	8	343	173	67	32
Abroad	7	7	39	13	45	–	30	21	–	–
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	3 218	1 356	3 861	3 443	1 116	98	3 746	1 801	2 797	1 772
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	2 482	874	2 279	2 129	682	–	2 271	605	1 659	1 019
Rural population	11	364	425	1 936	4 018	–	–	–	–	–
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	11	176	139	951	1 586	–	–	–	–	–
On farms	–	–	–	35	44	–	–	–	–	–
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	**1 390**	**755**	**2 258**	**2 476**	**2 589**	–	**1 759**	**840**	**1 148**	**735**
Car, truck, or van	1 277	717	2 141	2 398	2 510	–	1 607	805	1 027	721
Drove alone	996	638	1 919	1 870	2 317	–	1 456	718	774	611
Carpooled	281	79	222	528	193	–	151	87	253	110
Public transportation (including taxicab)	18	8	–	13	–	–	7	–	19	7
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	18	–	–	13	–	–	7	–	19	7
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Walked	79	12	51	20	17	–	121	6	52	7
Other means	10	13	21	24	7	–	7	4	30	–
Worked at home	6	5	45	21	55	–	17	25	20	–
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.13	1.06	1.06	1.14	1.04	–	1.05	1.06	1.16	1.09
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	14.3	16.3	15.4	16.4	16.6	–	13.5	16.3	16.2	17.8
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	49	15	58	15	49	–	53	–	50	14
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	162	123	279	486	330	–	192	108	211	90
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	473	191	654	974	1 185	–	462	281	345	292
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	275	196	574	254	405	–	562	248	132	102
All other times	425	225	648	726	565	–	473	178	390	237
Worked in MSA of residence	1 269	646	1 960	1 256	2 233	–	1 505	762	993	661
Anderson city	790	451	1 392	289	1 266	–	1 134	483	614	299
Belton city	12	–	8	–	19	–	6	33	15	–
Williamston town	22	–	5	–	43	–	–	11	8	–
Honea Path town (pt.)	–	–	–	–	13	–	29	10	6	7
Remainder of Anderson County	445	195	555	967	892	–	336	225	350	355
Worked outside MSA of residence	121	109	298	1 220	356	–	254	78	155	74
Greenville city	19	21	79	37	156	–	81	22	34	33
Remainder of Greenville County	38	7	62	45	89	–	27	7	44	21
Clemson city (pt.)	16	21	74	580	23	–	12	9	13	–
Easley city	7	–	–	14	8	–	5	–	–	–
Remainder of Pickens County	9	24	10	362	–	–	17	10	35	–
Spartanburg County	–	–	17	–	7	–	–	–	–	–
Seneca town	–	–	10	58	24	–	6	4	–	5
Remainder of Oconee County	7	16	13	86	14	–	28	8	–	8
Greenwood city	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	7
Remainder of Greenwood County	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abbeville city	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Remainder of Abbeville County	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	–	–	–
Hart County, GA	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Worked elsewhere	17	20	33	38	35	–	53	18	29	–

Table 17. **Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990**—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Anderson city, Anderson County—Con.							Clemson city (pt.), Anderson County	Remainder of Anderson County	
	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	**3 820**	**3 879**	**168**	**3 218**	**1 356**	**3 371**	**158**	**42**	**284**	**158**
Native	3 809	3 870	168	3 205	1 342	3 363	158	42	284	158
Foreign born	11	9	–	13	14	8	–	–	–	–
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	6	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–
Persons 5 years and over	**3 482**	**3 617**	**160**	**2 994**	**1 284**	**3 170**	**158**	**27**	**257**	**150**
In linguistically isolated households	6	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	–
Speak a language other than English	93	104	–	42	51	60	8	14	17	–
Do not speak English "very well"	36	67	–	13	12	12	–	–	17	–
Speak Spanish	22	30	–	20	26	18	8	–	–	–
Do not speak English "very well"	22	20	–	13	6	7	–	–	–	–
Linguistically isolated	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	38	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–
Do not speak English "very well"	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Linguistically isolated	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	**650**	**782**	**51**	**742**	**177**	**784**	**25**	–	**85**	**25**
Preprimary school	6	37	–	28	6	124	–	–	–	–
Public school	6	37	–	22	6	54	–	–	–	–
Elementary or high school	564	630	51	585	133	457	17	–	59	25
Public school	564	621	51	526	123	426	17	–	59	25
College	80	115	–	129	38	203	8	–	26	–
Public college	43	77	–	107	29	180	8	–	26	–
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	**2 505**	**2 616**	**77**	**2 120**	**1 058**	**2 330**	**124**	**27**	**171**	**117**
Less than 9th grade	700	966	21	332	124	121	21	–	16	41
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	816	561	14	447	138	281	10	–	43	8
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	484	647	28	560	325	633	–	–	43	25
Some college, no degree	279	255	–	341	218	389	22	–	35	9
Associate degree	75	66	–	176	93	156	18	–	25	17
Bachelor's degree	120	113	–	197	130	495	27	13	9	9
Graduate or professional degree	31	8	14	67	30	255	26	14	–	8
Percent high school graduate or higher	39.5	41.6	54.5	63.3	75.2	82.7	75.0	100.0	65.5	58.1
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	6.0	4.6	18.2	12.5	15.1	32.2	42.7	100.0	5.3	14.5
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1 000 women 15 to 24 years	1 014	757	–	419	388	542	–	–	265	1 000
Children ever born per 1 000 women 25 to 34 years	1 726	1 511	2 000	1 453	1 195	996	–	1 000	1 000	–
Children ever born per 1 000 women 35 to 44 years	1 980	1 986	2 000	1 977	983	2 051	–	–	3 000	–
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	**3 482**	**3 617**	**160**	**2 994**	**1 284**	**3 170**	**158**	**27**	**257**	**150**
Same house	1 460	2 268	121	1 700	676	1 731	38	–	112	59
Different house in United States	2 022	1 349	39	1 287	608	1 424	120	27	145	91
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	1 196	857	–	593	199	467	34	–	51	25
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	354	292	39	315	165	391	9	–	69	–
Different MSA/PMSA	404	160	–	280	174	346	77	27	25	66
Not in an MSA/PMSA	68	40	–	99	70	220	–	–	–	–
Abroad	–	–	–	7	–	15	–	–	–	–
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	3 820	3 879	168	3 218	1 356	3 371	158	42	–	50
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	2 223	3 139	117	2 482	874	1 856	66	42	–	33
Rural population	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	284	108
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	120	66
On farms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	**1 339**	**1 455**	**81**	**1 390**	**647**	**1 681**	**56**	**27**	**181**	**50**
Car, truck, or van	1 103	1 297	81	1 277	609	1 602	56	27	181	50
Drove alone	675	1 017	81	996	554	1 422	56	13	164	42
Carpooled	428	280	–	281	55	180	–	14	17	8
Public transportation (including taxicab)	6	39	–	18	8	–	–	–	–	–
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	6	39	–	18	–	–	–	–	–	–
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Walked	161	82	–	79	12	51	–	–	–	–
Other means	62	37	–	10	13	15	–	–	–	–
Worked at home	7	–	–	6	5	13	–	–	–	–
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.26	1.13	1.00	1.13	1.05	1.06	1.00	1.35	1.07	1.09
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	17.7	15.9	35.2	14.3	16.9	15.3	10.2	10.0	20.9	33.6
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	47	46	–	49	–	58	–	–	–	–
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	272	307	27	162	106	221	–	–	33	24
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	361	486	35	473	166	462	24	–	78	17
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	201	284	–	275	171	452	24	14	44	–
All other times	451	332	19	425	199	475	8	13	26	9
Worked in MSA of residence	1 234	1 388	60	1 269	544	1 450	50	–	147	34
Anderson city	792	786	14	790	387	1 091	34	–	88	–
Belton city	–	9	–	12	–	8	–	–	–	–
Williamston town	–	–	–	22	–	5	–	–	–	–
Honea Path town (pt.)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Remainder of Anderson County	442	593	46	445	157	346	16	–	59	34
Worked outside MSA of residence	105	67	21	121	103	231	6	27	34	16
Greenville city	29	–	7	19	21	54	–	–	9	–
Remainder of Greenville County	45	10	–	38	7	46	–	–	8	16
Clemson city (pt.)	–	18	–	16	21	58	–	27	–	–
Easley city	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–
Remainder of Pickens County	20	10	–	9	24	4	–	–	–	–
Spartanburg County	–	10	–	–	–	17	–	–	–	–
Seneca town	–	19	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	–
Remainder of Oconee County	–	–	7	7	16	13	–	–	–	–
Greenwood city	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Remainder of Greenwood County	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–
Abbeville city	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–
Remainder of Abbeville County	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hart County, GA	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–
Worked elsewhere	11	–	–	17	14	29	6	–	–	–

Table 17. **Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990**—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Anderson County—Con.									
	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 101.01	Tract 101.02	Tract 102
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	**1 583**	**740**	**2 007**	**2 341**	**11**	**364**	**915**	**8 451**	**3 773**	**3 443**
Native	1 583	740	1 997	2 308	11	346	895	8 360	3 756	3 430
Foreign born	–	–	10	33	–	18	20	91	17	13
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	–	–	10	8	–	6	–	9	–	7
Persons 5 years and over	**1 537**	**678**	**1 839**	**2 205**	**11**	**346**	**874**	**7 787**	**3 556**	**3 186**
In linguistically isolated households	–	–	10	14	–	11	–	17	–	20
Speak a language other than English	32	9	50	41	–	27	69	240	32	59
Do not speak English "very well"	6	–	31	32	–	18	9	103	–	20
Speak Spanish	6	–	21	18	–	9	13	69	12	20
Do not speak English "very well"	6	–	21	9	–	–	–	33	–	7
Linguistically isolated	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	–	–	10	14	–	18	–	66	5	20
Do not speak English "very well"	–	–	10	14	–	18	–	26	–	14
Linguistically isolated	–	–	10	14	–	11	–	17	–	14
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	**359**	**127**	**381**	**395**	**–**	**76**	**252**	**2 269**	**1 012**	**784**
Preprimary school	7	9	17	4	–	–	–	173	66	37
Public school	–	–	17	4	–	–	–	73	20	12
Elementary or high school	286	90	332	311	–	69	165	1 636	738	597
Public school	253	90	332	268	–	58	162	1 553	660	542
College	66	28	32	80	–	7	87	460	208	150
Public college	47	19	11	67	–	7	51	356	194	150
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	**1 105**	**480**	**1 264**	**1 609**	**11**	**255**	**614**	**5 298**	**2 438**	**2 282**
Less than 9th grade	150	179	374	511	–	33	11	455	270	358
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	171	115	310	483	–	61	49	736	322	493
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	364	79	375	400	6	81	122	1 881	764	716
Some college, no degree	195	79	136	82	–	57	83	917	477	361
Associate degree	90	–	27	36	–	–	97	503	234	157
Bachelor's degree	109	19	21	71	5	17	162	595	192	169
Graduate or professional degree	26	9	21	26	–	6	90	211	179	28
Percent high school graduate or higher	71.0	38.8	45.9	38.2	100.0	63.1	90.2	77.5	75.7	62.7
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	12.2	5.8	3.3	6.0	45.5	9.0	41.0	15.2	15.2	8.6
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	356	738	572	176	–	909	–	217	199	287
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 133	968	1 778	1 339	–	800	851	1 376	1 276	1 250
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 483	1 491	2 494	1 983	–	1 243	1 930	2 026	2 144	1 903
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	**1 537**	**678**	**1 839**	**2 205**	**11**	**346**	**874**	**7 787**	**3 556**	**3 186**
Same house	1 201	444	1 100	1 466	11	218	393	4 203	2 344	2 063
Different house in United States	336	234	718	725	–	121	457	3 569	1 186	1 110
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	84	87	236	203	–	8	82	18	37	21
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	179	128	403	370	–	61	139	829	405	418
Different MSA/PMSA	42	19	79	97	–	33	217	2 406	642	601
Not in an MSA/PMSA	31	–	–	55	–	19	19	316	102	70
Abroad	–	–	21	14	–	7	24	15	26	13
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	1 583	740	2 007	2 341	–	–	490	–	–	2 509
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	938	582	1 519	1 902	–	–	423	–	–	1 529
Rural population	–	–	–	–	11	364	425	8 451	3 773	934
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	–	–	–	–	11	176	139	3 727	1 598	498
On farms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	140	6	19
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	**842**	**326**	**778**	**1 024**	**–**	**108**	**577**	**4 431**	**1 987**	**1 798**
Car, truck, or van	828	290	758	964	–	108	539	4 233	1 905	1 747
Drove alone	682	200	648	728	–	84	497	3 660	1 723	1 561
Carpooled	146	90	110	236	–	24	42	573	182	186
Public transportation (including taxicab)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	–
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Walked	–	9	–	30	–	–	–	50	8	19
Other means	7	18	10	4	–	–	6	17	7	6
Worked at home	7	9	10	26	–	–	32	122	67	26
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.10	1.20	1.09	1.16	–	1.13	1.05	1.08	1.06	1.06
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	17.8	13.6	17.2	17.3	–	12.5	15.6	21.8	21.2	21.1
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	48	9	37	52	–	15	–	283	57	36
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	134	53	149	178	–	17	58	887	350	459
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	318	98	192	363	–	25	192	1 770	789	645
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	116	59	134	92	–	25	122	631	370	182
All other times	219	98	256	313	–	26	173	738	354	450
Worked in MSA of residence	747	317	769	919	–	102	510	849	520	388
Anderson city	372	211	260	445	–	64	301	19	49	29
Belton city	25	–	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Williamston town	18	–	17	–	–	–	–	10	20	25
Honea Path town (pt.)	–	–	–	24	–	–	–	–	6	–
Remainder of Anderson County	332	106	482	450	–	38	209	820	445	334
Worked outside MSA of residence	95	9	9	105	–	6	67	3 582	1 467	1 410
Greenville city	27	–	–	30	–	–	25	1 329	518	484
Remainder of Greenville County	20	–	–	23	–	–	16	1 539	744	755
Clemson city (pt.)	7	–	–	5	–	–	16	43	24	–
Easley city	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	352	62	24
Remainder of Pickens County	6	–	9	19	–	–	6	150	18	43
Spartanburg County	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	103	38	45
Seneca town	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–
Remainder of Oconee County	–	–	–	12	–	–	–	8	–	7
Greenwood city	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11	–
Remainder of Greenwood County	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7
Abbeville city	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–
Remainder of Abbeville County	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Hart County, GA	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Worked elsewhere	6	9	–	5	–	6	4	51	52	45

Table 17. **Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990**—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Anderson County—Con.									
	Tract 103	Tract 104.01	Tract 104.02	Tract 105	Tract 106	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 108	Tract 109	Tract 110	Tract 111
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	**3 713**	**5 476**	**4 347**	**3 199**	**5 390**	**5 337**	**3 068**	**2 663**	**7 080**	**1 862**
Native	3 695	5 451	4 347	3 187	5 359	5 316	3 046	2 658	7 032	1 785
Foreign born	18	25	–	12	31	21	22	5	48	77
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	–	12	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–
Persons 5 years and over	**3 495**	**5 079**	**4 084**	**3 011**	**5 056**	**4 979**	**2 889**	**2 506**	**6 620**	**1 771**
In linguistically isolated households	–	12	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–
Speak a language other than English	64	90	36	49	134	90	41	23	168	132
Do not speak English "very well"	12	35	8	15	36	49	17	–	49	12
Speak Spanish	51	35	15	15	23	36	11	6	50	27
Do not speak English "very well"	12	–	8	–	14	26	11	–	29	–
Linguistically isolated	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	–	–	–	7	8	13	–	–	–	4
Do not speak English "very well"	–	–	–	7	–	6	–	–	–	4
Linguistically isolated	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	**829**	**1 176**	**1 032**	**687**	**1 273**	**1 447**	**660**	**589**	**1 600**	**331**
Preprimary school	19	41	35	33	29	68	29	14	92	23
Public school	15	32	14	22	20	57	23	10	25	4
Elementary or high school	655	982	840	549	964	1 045	508	456	1 301	209
Public school	606	970	788	522	905	1 031	466	456	1 187	204
College	155	153	157	105	280	334	123	119	207	99
Public college	120	113	135	76	208	290	111	84	163	83
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	**2 416**	**3 631**	**2 728**	**2 150**	**3 700**	**3 367**	**2 079**	**1 892**	**4 651**	**1 436**
Less than 9th grade	519	819	413	247	397	483	176	235	370	100
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	529	801	645	395	719	919	424	394	566	169
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	814	1 056	1 002	775	1 041	835	687	748	1 761	327
Some college, no degree	246	463	375	253	649	402	376	249	844	352
Associate degree	95	177	194	159	265	216	134	70	397	117
Bachelor's degree	182	204	74	237	454	342	188	154	486	228
Graduate or professional degree	31	111	25	84	175	170	94	42	227	143
Percent high school graduate or higher	56.6	55.4	61.2	70.1	69.8	58.4	71.1	66.8	79.9	81.3
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	8.8	8.7	3.6	14.9	17.0	15.2	13.6	10.4	15.3	25.8
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	195	429	372	294	256	384	358	366	421	39
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 661	1 548	1 479	1 594	1 135	1 450	1 548	1 557	1 201	869
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 115	1 895	1 896	1 965	1 886	1 936	1 671	1 797	1 779	1 263
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	**3 495**	**5 079**	**4 084**	**3 011**	**5 056**	**4 979**	**2 889**	**2 506**	**6 620**	**1 771**
Same house	2 286	3 250	2 802	2 055	3 302	2 717	1 889	1 527	4 128	811
Different house in United States	1 176	1 829	1 282	956	1 754	2 249	1 000	967	2 455	952
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	34	99	44	18	173	194	85	21	342	209
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	606	1 076	799	516	948	1 163	470	364	1 091	280
Different MSA/PMSA	431	529	255	336	471	604	366	373	775	334
Not in an MSA/PMSA	105	125	184	86	162	288	79	209	247	129
Abroad	33	–	–	–	–	13	–	12	37	8
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	–	3 739	137	–	496	3 401	–	–	2 605	1 669
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	–	2 716	137	–	303	2 087	–	–	1 631	851
Rural population	3 713	1 737	4 210	3 199	4 894	1 936	3 068	2 663	4 475	193
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	2 358	1 021	1 737	734	1 732	951	1 269	1 215	2 760	96
On farms	17	–	184	304	136	35	45	179	27	–
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	**1 761**	**2 354**	**2 111**	**1 615**	**2 837**	**2 449**	**1 641**	**1 220**	**3 665**	**936**
Car, truck, or van	1 698	2 242	2 000	1 570	2 728	2 371	1 555	1 180	3 546	914
Drove alone	1 377	1 756	1 733	1 317	2 371	1 857	1 358	993	3 100	790
Carpooled	321	486	267	253	357	514	197	187	446	124
Public transportation (including taxicab)	–	–	–	5	–	13	–	–	–	–
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	–	–	–	5	–	13	–	–	–	–
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Walked	20	54	45	17	26	20	14	17	17	5
Other means	11	30	28	13	34	24	44	3	15	–
Worked at home	32	28	38	10	49	21	28	20	87	17
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.12	1.13	1.07	1.09	1.08	1.14	1.07	1.09	1.07	1.08
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	20.9	19.5	21.4	22.2	21.0	16.5	20.7	27.2	18.1	20.2
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	201	216	112	97	148	15	77	43	113	29
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	346	526	517	391	452	486	289	393	645	93
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	482	735	695	568	1 126	974	556	439	1 372	428
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	254	260	281	164	361	240	270	143	662	208
All other times	446	589	468	385	701	713	421	182	786	161
Worked in MSA of residence	903	1 508	1 443	835	1 845	1 256	1 182	742	3 296	687
Anderson city	69	166	363	257	636	289	490	238	1 575	418
Belton city	15	72	146	6	16	–	27	4	34	7
Williamston town	175	597	299	83	–	–	20	7	–	–
Honea Path town (pt.)	–	7	6	–	–	–	6	16	–	–
Remainder of Anderson County	644	666	629	489	1 193	967	639	477	1 687	262
Worked outside MSA of residence	858	846	668	780	992	1 193	459	478	369	249
Greenville city	265	183	201	254	114	37	66	49	96	44
Remainder of Greenville County	443	542	349	372	153	45	12	49	57	44
Clemson city (pt.)	2	12	10	6	203	553	166	50	18	14
Easley city	43	–	11	31	85	14	5	–	–	–
Remainder of Pickens County	12	37	27	26	234	362	68	83	61	25
Spartanburg County	25	26	13	34	10	–	–	7	–	28
Seneca town	8	–	6	7	33	58	30	40	9	6
Remainder of Oconee County	3	–	6	16	40	86	57	131	24	6
Greenwood city	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6
Remainder of Greenwood County	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Abbeville city	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Remainder of Abbeville County	7	–	–	–	11	–	–	–	32	–
Hart County, GA	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	20	19
Worked elsewhere	46	46	45	34	109	38	55	49	52	57

Table 17. **Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990**—Con.

[Doto based on sample and subject to sampling voriability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Anderson County—Con.									
	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 113	Tract 114	Tract 115	Tract 116	Tract 117	Tract 118	Tract 119	Tract 120	Tract 122
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	**4 976**	**5 373**	**7 439**	**6 019**	**1 602**	**5 342**	**3 473**	**7 866**	**6 815**	**3 860**
Native	4 799	5 373	7 409	6 019	1 602	5 331	3 457	7 866	6 779	3 827
Foreign born	177	–	30	–	–	11	16	–	36	33
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isoloted households	10	9	7	7	–	–	–	–	12	6
Persons 5 years and over	**4 642**	**5 011**	**6 994**	**5 680**	**1 525**	**4 985**	**3 197**	**7 389**	**6 413**	**3 616**
In linguistically isoloted households	29	30	7	19	–	–	–	–	12	6
Speak o longuoge other than English	230	117	171	100	46	61	47	78	215	43
Do not speak English "very well"	67	55	54	42	8	18	8	9	82	31
Speak Spanish	63	60	82	35	41	29	17	51	117	9
Do not speak English "very well"	15	25	16	11	8	5	4	9	53	9
Linguistically isoloted	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	–
Speak on Asion or Pocific Islond longuoge	52	–	28	–	–	–	10	–	–	12
Do not speak English "very well"	8	–	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	6
Linguistically isoloted	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	6
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	**1 535**	**1 256**	**1 641**	**1 324**	**374**	**1 239**	**868**	**1 677**	**1 690**	**904**
Preprimory school	143	73	32	99	27	28	28	85	68	43
Public school	54	37	22	53	27	20	9	39	32	26
Elementory or high school	1 089	960	1 307	1 059	271	1 028	723	1 317	1 341	700
Public school	1 018	922	1 261	1 034	264	974	675	1 193	1 215	686
College	303	223	302	166	76	183	117	275	281	161
Public college	225	206	250	138	54	146	100	213	229	155
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	**3 100**	**3 403**	**5 076**	**4 117**	**1 146**	**3 452**	**2 104**	**5 119**	**4 394**	**2 481**
Less thon 9th grode	88	474	1 090	939	320	782	404	977	547	412
9th to 12th grode, no diplomo	263	704	1 089	1 070	191	898	433	1 242	846	633
High school groduate (includes equivolency)	854	1 202	1 629	1 129	281	1 108	846	1 641	1 512	819
Some college, no degree	399	448	507	462	143	346	248	696	623	303
Associote degree	283	224	232	171	96	225	102	274	337	151
Bochelor's degree	851	268	390	238	76	47	33	210	413	101
Groduote or professionol degree	362	83	139	108	39	46	38	79	116	62
Percent high school groduote or higher	88.7	65.4	57.1	51.2	55.4	51.3	60.2	56.7	68.3	57.9
Percent bochelor's degree or higher	39.1	10.3	10.4	8.4	10.0	2.7	3.4	5.6	12.0	6.6
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	170	401	498	388	558	451	542	494	211	327
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 526	1 500	1 429	1 502	1 294	1 676	1 570	1 405	1 405	1 456
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 726	2 024	2 134	1 809	1 814	2 200	2 157	2 014	1 745	2 027
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	**4 642**	**5 011**	**6 994**	**5 680**	**1 525**	**4 985**	**3 197**	**7 389**	**6 413**	**3 616**
Some house	2 854	3 355	4 586	4 086	1 113	3 733	2 269	4 470	4 266	2 496
Different house in United Stotes	1 743	1 656	2 348	1 584	412	1 249	928	2 912	2 132	1 120
Centrol city of this MSA/PMSA	336	217	165	54	30	136	148	699	615	124
Remoinder of this MSA/PMSA	633	1 010	1 450	1 069	298	724	603	1 637	771	781
Different MSA/PMSA	620	281	543	122	33	205	74	274	533	80
Not in on MSA/PMSA	154	148	190	339	51	184	103	302	213	135
Abrood	45	–	60	10	–	3	–	7	15	–
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urbon population	958	749	4 646	3 640	–	–	411	6 977	4 882	83
In housing units on properties of less thon 1 ocre	616	571	3 258	2 230	–	–	288	5 650	3 319	83
Rurol population	4 018	4 624	2 793	2 379	1 602	5 342	3 062	889	1 933	3 777
In housing units on properties of less thon 1 ocre	1 586	1 641	1 260	761	234	1 967	1 145	355	548	1 147
On forms	44	74	104	80	95	259	102	–	–	121
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	**2 533**	**2 617**	**3 538**	**2 896**	**721**	**2 318**	**1 653**	**3 707**	**3 603**	**1 753**
Cor, truck, or von	2 454	2 511	3 397	2 711	707	2 227	1 626	3 528	3 516	1 661
Drove olone	2 261	2 144	2 672	2 155	622	1 889	1 346	2 868	3 019	1 400
Corpooled	193	367	725	556	85	338	280	660	497	261
Public transportation (including toxicob)	–	–	–	–	–	11	6	39	7	–
Bus or trolley bus or streetcor or trolley cor	–	–	–	–	–	11	6	39	–	–
Subway or elevoted, railroad, or ferryboot	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–
Wolked	17	29	31	109	–	30	–	42	7	54
Other meons	7	40	27	33	6	4	5	76	46	25
Worked ot home	55	37	83	43	8	46	16	22	27	13
Persons per cor, truck, or von	1.04	1.09	1.13	1.13	1.07	1.09	1.10	1.11	1.08	1.09
Meon trovel time to work (minutes)	16.7	22.3	19.1	20.7	23.4	23.9	19.9	16.9	19.7	19.6
Departure time for work:										
5:00 o.m. to 5:59 o.m.	49	150	266	153	50	79	46	131	104	51
6:00 o.m. to 6:59 o.m.	330	557	590	571	189	494	265	652	625	376
7:00 o.m. to 7.59 o.m.	1 161	930	1 309	933	229	904	705	1 251	1 391	585
8:00 o.m. to 8.59 o.m.	381	293	513	373	92	175	176	434	640	292
All other times	557	650	777	823	153	620	445	1 217	816	436
Worked in MSA of residence	2 183	2 385	3 049	2 268	579	2 016	1 535	3 404	3 204	1 588
Anderson city	1 232	844	492	247	144	464	455	1 394	1 402	546
Belton city	19	300	1 170	274	54	–	10	57	31	8
Williomston town	43	32	81	51	8	5	19	17	36	–
Honeo Poth town (pt.)	13	52	107	781	88	4	17	7	8	4
Remoinder of Anderson County	876	1 157	1 199	915	285	1 543	1 034	1 929	1 727	1 030
Worked outside MSA of residence	350	232	489	628	142	302	118	303	399	165
Greenville city	156	52	116	52	5	13	25	41	46	23
Remoinder of Greenville County	89	84	208	162	18	43	18	54	95	31
Clemson city (pt.)	23	6	7	3	–	7	–	51	73	20
Eosley city	8	6	8	7	–	–	–	–	15	9
Remoinder of Pickens County	–	7	30	23	–	–	20	77	48	–
Sportonburg County	7	–	8	16	–	15	–	–	11	9
Seneco town	24	4	–	–	–	20	–	19	–	6
Remoinder of Oconee County	14	–	19	8	15	3	17	17	41	6
Greenwood city	–	15	–	62	24	4	11	–	9	–
Remoinder of Greenwood County	–	–	13	46	6	–	–	–	–	–
Abbeville city	–	–	19	22	11	44	11	–	7	2
Remoinder of Abbeville County	–	6	17	129	43	61	–	8	–	12
Hort County, GA	–	11	7	–	8	2	5	10	7	21
Worked elsewhere	29	41	37	98	12	90	11	26	47	26

Table 18. **Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Anderson, SC MSA	Anderson County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Anderson County					
		Total	Anderson city	Clemson city (pt.)	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	**113 450**	**113 450**	**20 820**	**27**	**1 700**	**2 196**	**2 473**	**3 563**	**4 596**	**2 031**
In labor force	74 225	74 225	12 257	27	1 065	1 364	1 674	1 887	2 550	1 194
Percent of persons 16 years and over	65.4	65.4	58.9	100.0	62.6	62.1	67.7	53.0	55.5	58.8
Civilian labor force	74 113	74 113	12 235	27	1 065	1 353	1 667	1 887	2 550	1 194
Employed	70 331	70 331	11 321	27	1 030	1 230	1 570	1 672	2 289	1 146
Unemployed	3 782	3 782	914	–	35	123	97	215	261	48
Percent of civilian labor force	5.1	5.1	7.5	–	3.3	9.1	5.8	11.4	10.2	4.0
Not in labor force	39 225	39 225	8 563	–	635	832	799	1 676	2 046	837
Institutionalized persons	913	913	702	–	276	20	–	270	–	–
Enrolled in school	4 980	4 980	1 072	–	77	57	80	61	213	65
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	16 891	16 891	4 172	–	196	444	332	790	1 081	427
Females 16 years and over	**60 547**	**60 547**	**12 033**	**13**	**993**	**1 225**	**1 356**	**2 188**	**2 818**	**1 041**
In labor force	34 894	34 894	6 266	13	548	692	855	1 000	1 366	508
Percent of females 16 years and over	57.6	57.6	52.1	100.0	55.2	56.5	63.1	45.7	48.5	48.8
Civilian labor force	34 894	34 894	6 266	13	548	692	855	1 000	1 366	508
Employed	32 772	32 772	5 780	13	530	616	790	884	1 260	490
Unemployed	2 122	2 122	486	–	18	76	65	116	106	18
Percent of civilian labor force	6.1	6.1	7.8	–	3.3	11.0	7.6	11.6	7.8	3.5
With own children under 6 years	8 013	8 013	1 452	13	121	169	176	282	344	95
In labor force	5 482	5 482	985	13	101	115	122	178	265	61
With own children 6 to 17 years only	11 645	11 645	1 653	–	122	207	277	291	379	176
In labor force	9 447	9 447	1 393	–	112	174	235	260	277	151
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	**10 844**	**10 844**	**1 983**	**15**	**147**	**283**	**254**	**395**	**521**	**193**
All parents present in household in labor force	7 130	7 130	1 241	15	117	201	144	250	366	142
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	**23 711**	**23 711**	**3 758**	**–**	**262**	**492**	**701**	**576**	**866**	**354**
All parents present in household in labor force	17 764	17 764	2 850	–	188	390	526	500	600	251
Persons 16 to 19 years	**8 869**	**8 869**	**1 860**	**–**	**94**	**172**	**191**	**227**	**387**	**143**
Not enrolled in school	2 359	2 359	499	–	32	99	52	131	151	55
Unemployed or not in labor force	899	899	244	–	–	58	40	75	72	26
Not high school graduate	1 270	1 270	304	–	12	56	32	109	102	42
Employed	618	618	111	–	12	7	–	43	40	16
Unemployed	197	197	52	–	–	18	6	7	20	13
Not in labor force	455	455	141	–	–	31	26	59	42	13
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	**70 331**	**70 331**	**11 321**	**27**	**1 030**	**1 230**	**1 570**	**1 672**	**2 289**	**1 146**
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	6 131	6 131	1 017	–	149	45	115	79	109	39
Professional specialty occupations	7 113	7 113	1 485	27	230	68	148	106	104	54
Technicians and related support occupations	2 790	2 790	437	–	54	40	71	41	30	32
Sales occupations	7 914	7 914	1 499	–	159	132	175	129	232	67
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	7 964	7 964	1 223	–	159	80	172	58	194	66
Private household occupations	235	235	79	–	4	–	–	21	53	8
Protective service occupations	910	910	128	–	–	15	60	20	18	27
Service occupations, except protective and household	6 884	6 884	1 765	–	70	272	162	482	375	245
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	939	939	88	–	5	24	–	9	27	18
Precision production, craft and repair occupations	11 055	11 055	1 140	–	102	122	200	183	261	263
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	12 271	12 271	1 465	–	51	291	306	323	585	245
Transportation and material moving occupations	2 688	2 688	373	–	12	60	43	110	132	28
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	3 437	3 437	622	–	35	81	118	111	169	54
Construction	4 978	4 978	576	–	55	72	99	72	141	136
Manufacturing	25 410	25 410	3 045	–	209	414	519	469	994	464
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	3 309	3 309	374	–	32	35	78	62	37	31
Wholesale and retail trade	13 965	13 965	2 643	–	268	302	365	410	432	181
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2 761	2 761	589	–	64	35	66	21	62	–
Business and repair services	2 483	2 483	358	–	50	44	73	63	77	57
Professional and related services	12 550	12 550	2 799	27	315	235	305	402	339	212
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	**70 331**	**70 331**	**11 321**	**27**	**1 030**	**1 230**	**1 570**	**1 672**	**2 289**	**1 146**
Private wage and salary workers	58 259	58 259	9 298	–	818	1 068	1 275	1 374	1 957	990
Government workers	7 338	7 338	1 412	27	163	113	202	242	185	86
Local government workers	2 370	2 370	521	–	53	54	71	105	96	45
Self-employed workers	4 540	4 540	580	–	49	49	93	47	147	70
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	**79 782**	**79 782**	**13 246**	**27**	**1 168**	**1 376**	**1 729**	**1 961**	**2 743**	**1 310**
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	64 876	64 876	10 185	14	965	1 043	1 382	1 541	2 147	1 041
50 to 52 weeks	47 912	47 912	6 834	–	736	709	970	987	1 324	625
40 to 49 weeks	6 642	6 642	1 403	14	97	132	155	296	357	161
27 to 39 weeks	3 681	3 681	669	–	59	42	109	60	116	79
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	7 138	7 138	1 421	–	69	144	148	208	347	134
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	**93 139**	**93 139**	**15 336**	**27**	**1 188**	**1 698**	**2 090**	**2 416**	**3 349**	**1 564**
With a mobility or self-care limitation	5 509	5 509	890	–	12	86	157	241	297	289
With a mobility limitation	2 704	2 704	401	–	12	45	79	101	127	60
In labor force	417	417	86	–	–	9	–	17	38	13
With a self-care limitation	4 139	4 139	709	–	6	71	122	208	234	251
With a work disability	9 128	9 128	1 616	–	42	192	229	312	482	216
In labor force	2 825	2 825	579	–	19	79	78	36	184	58
Prevented from working	5 748	5 748	966	–	23	100	145	267	277	147
No work disability	84 011	84 011	13 720	27	1 146	1 506	1 861	2 104	2 867	1 348
In labor force	69 058	69 058	11 078	27	1 027	1 251	1 545	1 764	2 210	1 096
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	**19 286**	**19 286**	**4 760**	**–**	**236**	**467**	**376**	**877**	**1 247**	**467**
With a mobility or self-care limitation	4 507	4 507	1 155	–	40	140	86	213	297	184
With a mobility limitation	3 517	3 517	886	–	37	123	60	186	217	128
With a self-care limitation	2 743	2 743	772	–	27	78	72	144	195	92
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	4 946	4 946	1 016	–	34	90	154	204	248	129
Mean family income (dollars)	17 238	17 238	17 430	–	28 425	18 408	15 732	11 223	11 283	11 571
1 worker	11 053	11 053	2 314	–	141	339	272	388	547	192
Mean family income (dollars)	26 196	26 196	22 916	–	32 187	15 879	20 856	15 649	14 831	17 659
2 or more workers	25 771	25 771	3 447	14	348	342	567	433	749	349
Mean family income (dollars)	44 056	44 056	41 506	39 437	46 416	29 094	40 216	29 425	32 294	87 924

Table 18. **Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990**—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Anderson County—Con.					Anderson city, Anderson County				
	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 107	Tract 112	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	**2 551**	**1 472**	**3 481**	**4 078**	**3 852**	**98**	**3 256**	**1 477**	**2 071**	**1 199**
In labor force	1 566	814	2 366	2 731	2 691	–	1 852	884	1 314	789
Percent of persons 16 years and over	61.4	55.3	68.0	67.0	69.9	–	56.9	59.9	63.4	65.8
Civilian labor force	1 566	803	2 366	2 731	2 691	–	1 852	884	1 303	789
Employed	1 428	767	2 284	2 548	2 613	–	1 777	849	1 180	735
Unemployed	138	36	82	183	78	–	75	35	123	54
Percent of civilian labor force	8.8	4.5	3.5	6.7	2.9	–	4.0	4.0	9.4	6.8
Not in labor force	985	658	1 115	1 347	1 161	98	1 404	593	757	410
Institutionalized persons	42	110	–	–	38	56	–	276	20	–
Enrolled in school	125	31	182	133	283	–	442	52	57	49
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	552	371	523	628	365	42	590	179	410	115
Females 16 years and over	**1 540**	**709**	**1 889**	**2 254**	**1 915**	**65**	**1 799**	**880**	**1 166**	**665**
In labor force	881	366	1 139	1 326	1 126	–	883	468	683	407
Percent of females 16 years and over	57.2	51.6	60.3	58.8	58.8	–	49.1	53.2	58.6	61.2
Civilian labor force	881	366	1 139	1 326	1 126	–	883	468	683	407
Employed	772	345	1 118	1 205	1 093	–	842	450	607	378
Unemployed	109	21	21	121	33	–	41	18	76	29
Percent of civilian labor force	12.4	5.7	1.8	9.1	2.9	–	4.6	3.8	11.1	7.1
With own children under 6 years	191	71	226	265	287	–	149	94	152	118
In labor force	144	43	133	186	184	–	104	74	106	64
With own children 6 to 17 years only	233	96	295	441	513	–	191	104	207	137
In labor force	196	88	249	375	380	–	149	94	174	116
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	**265**	**101**	**283**	**408**	**392**	–	**175**	**120**	**267**	**188**
All parents present in household in labor force	187	48	157	281	253	–	102	90	193	78
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	**505**	**179**	**628**	**873**	**1 084**	–	**379**	**220**	**475**	**447**
All parents present in household in labor force	427	144	450	721	726	–	255	146	390	293
Persons 16 to 19 years	**200**	**51**	**263**	**255**	**393**	**11**	**608**	**77**	**172**	**130**
Not enrolled in school	62	–	66	95	43	–	11	32	99	34
Unemployed or not in labor force	35	–	12	41	–	–	5	–	58	34
Not high school graduate	16	–	36	53	6	–	5	12	56	26
Employed	9	–	30	12	6	–	–	12	7	–
Unemployed	7	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	18	–
Not in labor force	–	–	6	33	–	–	5	–	31	26
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	**1 428**	**767**	**2 284**	**2 548**	**2 613**	–	**1 777**	**849**	**1 180**	**735**
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	92	119	294	193	423	–	251	122	45	33
Professional specialty occupations	207	72	546	304	518	–	325	222	51	49
Technicians and related support occupations	42	31	130	68	99	–	81	45	40	53
Sales occupations	166	111	483	224	566	–	263	133	124	93
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	186	140	253	230	292	–	259	132	80	93
Private household occupations	14	6	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–
Protective service occupations	20	25	6	84	45	–	6	–	15	22
Service occupations, except protective and household	221	54	285	285	168	–	175	70	272	87
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	14	–	7	29	37	–	12	5	24	–
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	140	93	122	416	217	–	194	59	114	83
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	158	77	70	529	130	–	112	34	274	152
Transportation and material moving occupations	61	4	35	69	70	–	41	4	60	29
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	107	35	53	117	48	–	58	19	81	41
Construction	89	57	71	134	103	–	70	28	56	46
Manufacturing	375	182	392	912	715	–	330	167	405	263
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	34	36	94	122	113	–	92	32	35	21
Wholesale and retail trade	345	205	640	441	639	–	335	200	294	183
Finance, insurance, and real estate	90	74	154	13	161	–	140	55	35	19
Business and repair services	29	8	53	91	98	–	59	32	44	36
Professional and related services	371	140	682	661	653	–	617	298	218	146
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	**1 428**	**767**	**2 284**	**2 548**	**2 613**	–	**1 777**	**849**	**1 180**	**735**
Private wage and salary workers	1 197	636	1 724	1 934	2 028	–	1 430	654	1 027	644
Government workers	168	112	335	536	290	–	210	146	104	54
Local government workers	70	41	109	124	68	–	32	53	45	7
Self-employed workers	57	19	204	72	264	–	131	49	49	37
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	**1 634**	**938**	**2 503**	**2 949**	**2 927**	**34**	**2 269**	**971**	**1 318**	**809**
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 264	728	1 884	2 397	2 287	15	1 639	794	994	609
50 to 52 weeks	883	529	1 410	1 733	1 731	7	1 060	582	668	423
40 to 49 weeks	170	113	209	158	185	8	138	97	132	75
27 to 39 weeks	76	26	130	152	163	–	143	51	34	61
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	145	128	334	222	310	–	262	61	144	89
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	**1 909**	**921**	**2 866**	**3 334**	**3 423**	–	**2 502**	**999**	**1 607**	**1 067**
With a mobility or self-care limitation	185	23	126	199	46	–	88	12	78	82
With a mobility limitation	54	15	63	136	9	–	41	12	37	65
In labor force	20	9	18	23	–	–	–	–	9	–
With a self-care limitation	162	8	93	137	42	–	71	6	71	47
With a work disability	263	76	200	376	133	–	223	42	176	130
In labor force	99	50	88	103	45	–	72	19	79	79
Prevented from working	149	21	91	254	70	–	144	23	84	111
No work disability	1 646	845	2 666	2 958	3 290	–	2 279	957	1 431	937
In labor force	1 419	694	2 186	2 522	2 620	–	1 622	846	1 201	753
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	**600**	**430**	**615**	**744**	**391**	**42**	**754**	**202**	**433**	**132**
With a mobility or self-care limitation	233	106	118	170	74	–	129	40	132	31
With a mobility limitation	172	86	103	147	74	–	79	37	115	25
With a self-care limitation	152	54	50	73	38	–	94	27	70	31
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	152	117	144	153	83	–	143	34	73	80
Mean family income (dollars)	18 695	18 897	24 136	12 329	22 501	–	27 279	28 425	18 550	12 888
1 worker	237	127	382	476	389	–	251	116	323	173
Mean family income (dollars)	19 377	23 026	35 395	20 351	47 095	–	45 914	35 617	14 998	18 004
2 or more workers	460	241	751	923	1 053	–	535	299	326	261
Mean family income (dollars)	36 853	44 880	59 351	40 165	64 995	–	56 262	47 136	29 364	36 106

Table 18. **Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990**—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Anderson city, Anderson County—Con.							Clemson city (pt.), Anderson County	Remainder of Anderson County	
	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	**2 966**	**3 031**	**110**	**2 540**	**1 188**	**2 733**	**151**	**27**	**223**	**125**
In labor force	1 516	1 708	81	1 566	703	1 778	66	27	181	50
Percent of persons 16 years and over	51.1	56.4	73.6	61.7	59.2	65.1	43.7	100.0	81.2	40.0
Civilian labor force	1 516	1 708	81	1 566	692	1 778	66	27	181	50
Employed	1 346	1 503	81	1 428	659	1 707	56	27	181	50
Unemployed	170	205	–	138	33	71	10	–	–	–
Percent of civilian labor force	11.2	12.0	–	8.8	4.8	4.0	15.2	–	–	–
Not in labor force	1 450	1 323	29	974	485	955	85	–	42	75
Institutionalized persons	270	–	–	42	–	–	38	–	–	–
Enrolled in school	51	126	8	125	28	134	–	–	25	–
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	683	738	7	541	346	474	47	–	17	34
Females 16 years and over	**1 833**	**1 858**	**57**	**1 535**	**614**	**1 487**	**74**	**13**	**113**	**59**
In labor force	798	927	28	881	324	851	16	13	80	9
Percent of females 16 years and over	43.5	49.9	49.1	57.4	52.8	57.2	21.6	100.0	70.8	15.3
Civilian labor force	798	927	28	881	324	851	16	13	80	9
Employed	709	838	28	772	306	834	16	13	80	9
Unemployed	89	89	–	109	18	17	–	–	–	–
Percent of civilian labor force	11.2	9.6	–	12.4	5.6	2.0	–	–	–	–
With own children under 6 years	237	228	14	191	66	203	–	13	27	17
In labor force	142	176	14	144	43	118	–	13	27	9
With own children 6 to 17 years only	230	263	21	233	69	198	–	–	18	–
In labor force	199	213	14	196	69	169	–	–	18	–
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	**324**	**304**	**15**	**265**	**83**	**242**	**–**	**15**	**27**	**16**
All parents present in household in labor force	188	208	15	187	48	132	–	15	27	8
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	**486**	**595**	**51**	**505**	**122**	**461**	**17**	**–**	**42**	**17**
All parents present in household in labor force	419	433	44	427	108	318	17	–	42	–
Persons 16 to 19 years	**209**	**206**	**8**	**200**	**45**	**176**	**18**	**–**	**17**	**–**
Not enrolled in school	122	89	–	62	–	50	–	–	–	–
Unemployed or not in labor force	66	40	–	35	–	6	–	–	–	–
Not high school graduate	109	60	–	16	–	20	–	–	–	–
Employed	43	20	–	9	–	20	–	–	–	–
Unemployed	7	20	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not in labor force	59	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	**1 346**	**1 503**	**81**	**1 428**	**659**	**1 707**	**56**	**27**	**181**	**50**
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	79	78	7	92	101	203	6	–	27	–
Professional specialty occupations	79	65	7	207	72	408	–	27	8	17
Technicians and related support occupations	33	30	–	42	31	82	–	–	9	–
Sales occupations	95	148	–	166	105	356	16	–	26	8
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	58	106	–	186	111	198	–	–	27	–
Private household occupations	12	43	–	14	6	–	–	–	–	–
Protective service occupations	20	8	–	20	22	6	9	–	–	–
Service occupations, except protective and household	403	221	34	221	36	238	8	–	–	–
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	–	17	–	14	–	7	9	–	–	–
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	175	189	7	140	81	90	8	–	43	8
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	216	385	19	158	66	49	–	–	17	17
Transportation and material moving occupations	65	83	7	61	–	23	–	–	8	–
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	111	130	–	107	28	47	–	–	16	–
Construction	72	96	7	89	54	50	8	–	27	16
Manufacturing	371	662	19	375	165	273	15	–	42	9
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	44	20	13	34	30	53	–	–	–	–
Wholesale and retail trade	332	273	7	345	167	509	18	–	68	8
Finance, insurance, and real estate	21	52	–	90	74	97	6	–	9	–
Business and repair services	63	38	7	29	8	42	–	–	18	–
Professional and related services	313	194	21	371	114	507	–	27	17	17
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	**1 346**	**1 503**	**81**	**1 428**	**659**	**1 707**	**56**	**27**	**181**	**50**
Private wage and salary workers	1 100	1 285	60	1 197	548	1 305	48	–	164	41
Government workers	190	157	21	168	92	270	–	27	17	9
Local government workers	80	96	21	70	33	84	–	–	–	9
Self-employed workers	47	61	–	57	19	122	8	–	–	–
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	**1 589**	**1 823**	**89**	**1 634**	**745**	**1 890**	**75**	**27**	**197**	**58**
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 239	1 478	68	1 264	578	1 451	56	14	171	49
50 to 52 weeks	803	881	40	883	436	1 045	6	–	154	41
40 to 49 weeks	204	295	7	170	93	159	25	14	–	–
27 to 39 weeks	60	75	–	76	20	124	25	–	8	8
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week 40 to 52 weeks	174	231	–	145	98	217	–	–	8	–
DISABILITY										
Civilian nonnstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	**1 961**	**2 178**	**103**	**1 909**	**772**	**2 172**	**66**	**27**	**189**	**91**
With a mobility or self-care limitation	113	164	39	185	20	109	–	–	–	8
With a mobility limitation	56	58	7	54	15	56	–	–	–	8
In labor force	–	30	–	20	9	18	–	–	–	–
With a self-care limitation	99	126	39	162	5	83	–	–	–	–
With a work disability	220	331	7	263	49	175	–	–	–	16
In labor force	36	155	–	99	30	70	–	–	–	–
Prevented from working	184	166	7	149	14	84	–	–	–	16
No work disability	1 741	1 847	96	1 646	723	1 997	66	27	189	75
In labor force	1 428	1 438	81	1 419	603	1 621	66	27	181	50
Civilian nonnstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	**735**	**853**	**7**	**589**	**405**	**561**	**47**	**–**	**34**	**34**
With a mobility or self-care limitation	177	205	7	233	92	109	–	–	–	8
With a mobility limitation	150	142	–	172	72	94	–	–	–	8
With a self-care limitation	126	161	7	152	54	50	–	–	–	8
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	158	152	–	146	112	118	–	–	–	17
Mean family income (dollars)	11 393	11 718	–	17 074	19 353	18 768	–	–	–	17 802
1 worker	335	428	–	237	98	353	–	–	25	16
Mean family income (dollars)	15 845	14 213	–	19 377	20 223	32 429	–	–	16 272	33 659
2 or more workers	325	453	35	460	207	522	24	14	49	16
Mean family income (dollars)	28 696	33 673	36 529	36 853	42 555	52 548	34 656	39 437	42 018	23 600

Table 18. **Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990**—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Anderson County—Con.									
	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 101.01	Tract 101.02	Tract 102
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	**1 274**	**597**	**1 565**	**1 921**	**11**	**284**	**748**	**6 311**	**2 898**	**2 656**
In labor force	885	371	842	1 113	–	111	588	4 643	2 120	1 892
Percent of persons 16 years and over	69.5	62.1	53.8	57.9	–	39.1	78.6	73.6	73.2	71.2
Civilian labor force	878	371	842	1 113	–	111	588	4 643	2 120	1 892
Employed	835	326	786	1 065	–	108	577	4 480	2 036	1 811
Unemployed	43	45	56	48	–	3	11	163	84	81
Percent of civilian labor force	4.9	12.1	6.7	4.3	–	2.7	1.9	3.5	4.0	4.3
Not in labor force	389	226	723	808	11	173	160	1 668	778	764
Institutionalized persons	–	–	–	–	–	110	–	–	–	–
Enrolled in school	31	10	87	57	–	3	48	315	109	83
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	217	107	343	420	11	25	49	519	331	323
Females 16 years and over	**691**	**355**	**960**	**984**	**5**	**95**	**402**	**3 179**	**1 465**	**1 361**
In labor force	448	202	439	480	–	42	288	2 029	910	854
Percent of females 16 years and over	64.8	56.9	45.7	48.8	–	44.2	71.6	63.8	62.1	62.7
Civilian labor force	448	202	439	480	–	42	288	2 029	910	854
Employed	412	175	422	462	–	39	284	1 935	870	800
Unemployed	36	27	17	18	–	3	4	94	40	54
Percent of civilian labor force	8.0	13.4	3.9	3.8	–	7.1	1.4	4.6	4.4	6.3
With own children under 6 years	58	45	116	81	–	5	23	562	216	209
In labor force	58	36	89	47	–	–	15	285	176	146
With own children 6 to 17 years only	140	61	116	155	–	27	97	820	350	306
In labor force	119	61	64	137	–	19	80	681	268	260
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	**66**	**71**	**217**	**178**	**–**	**18**	**41**	**764**	**268**	**284**
All parents present in household in labor force	66	62	158	127	–	–	25	390	220	183
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	**254**	**90**	**271**	**303**	**–**	**57**	**167**	**1 571**	**652**	**556**
All parents present in household in labor force	233	81	167	207	–	36	132	1 145	486	422
Persons 16 to 19 years	**61**	**18**	**181**	**135**	**–**	**6**	**87**	**522**	**221**	**195**
Not enrolled in school	18	9	62	55	–	–	16	104	45	47
Unemployed or not in labor force	6	9	32	26	–	–	6	26	15	14
Not high school graduate	6	–	42	42	–	–	16	47	17	24
Employed	–	–	20	16	–	–	10	30	7	19
Unemployed	6	–	–	13	–	–	–	–	5	5
Not in labor force	–	–	22	13	–	–	6	17	5	–
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	**835**	**326**	**786**	**1 065**	**–**	**108**	**577**	**4 480**	**2 036**	**1 811**
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	82	–	31	32	–	18	91	511	263	174
Professional specialty occupations	99	27	39	47	–	–	138	639	238	119
Technicians and related support occupations	18	8	–	32	–	–	48	199	94	86
Sales occupations	82	34	84	67	–	6	127	573	274	112
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	79	–	88	66	–	29	55	675	336	295
Private household occupations	–	9	10	8	–	–	–	–	–	–
Protective service occupations	38	–	10	27	–	3	–	61	22	21
Service occupations, except protective and household	75	79	154	211	–	18	47	303	136	201
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	–	9	10	18	–	–	–	77	35	24
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	117	8	72	256	–	12	32	693	278	333
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	154	107	200	226	–	11	21	389	219	245
Transportation and material moving occupations	14	45	49	21	–	4	12	155	87	113
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	77	–	39	54	–	7	6	205	54	88
Construction	53	–	45	129	–	3	21	443	207	136
Manufacturing	256	98	332	445	–	17	119	1 268	570	618
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	57	18	17	18	–	6	41	334	142	123
Wholesale and retail trade	182	78	159	174	–	38	131	927	366	346
Finance, insurance, and real estate	47	–	10	–	–	–	57	209	128	82
Business and repair services	37	–	39	50	–	–	11	176	117	85
Professional and related services	159	89	145	191	–	26	175	790	358	263
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	**835**	**326**	**786**	**1 065**	**–**	**108**	**577**	**4 480**	**2 036**	**1 811**
Private wage and salary workers	631	274	672	930	–	88	419	3 777	1 734	1 601
Government workers	148	52	28	65	–	20	65	413	160	107
Local government workers	64	25	–	24	–	8	25	168	53	54
Self-employed workers	56	–	86	70	–	–	82	282	142	103
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	**920**	**372**	**920**	**1 221**	**–**	**193**	**613**	**5 050**	**2 249**	**2 058**
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	773	302	669	973	–	150	433	4 176	1 898	1 697
50 to 52 weeks	547	184	443	585	–	93	365	3 299	1 516	1 301
40 to 49 weeks	80	92	62	154	–	20	50	372	139	160
27 to 39 weeks	48	–	41	79	–	6	6	138	85	96
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	59	34	116	134	–	30	117	386	145	158
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	**1 023**	**455**	**1 171**	**1 461**	**–**	**149**	**694**	**5 716**	**2 514**	**2 275**
With a mobility or self-care limitation	75	128	133	250	–	3	17	321	87	89
With a mobility limitation	14	45	69	53	–	–	7	108	63	84
In labor force	–	17	8	13	–	–	–	17	7	22
With a self-care limitation	75	109	108	212	–	3	10	286	51	29
With a work disability	99	92	151	209	–	27	25	329	218	201
In labor force	59	–	29	58	–	20	18	112	76	56
Prevented from working	34	83	111	140	–	7	7	199	122	138
No work disability	924	363	1 020	1 252	–	122	669	5 387	2 296	2 074
In labor force	792	336	772	1 015	–	91	565	4 455	1 991	1 778
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	**244**	**142**	**394**	**460**	**11**	**25**	**54**	**595**	**384**	**381**
With a mobility or self-care limitation	55	36	92	177	–	14	9	90	86	107
With a mobility limitation	35	36	75	128	–	14	9	66	78	88
With a self-care limitation	41	18	34	85	–	–	–	56	55	35
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	74	46	96	129	6	5	26	174	86	59
Mean family income (dollars)	18 806	10 639	10 595	11 571	58 146	8 676	48 499	15 142	19 841	13 824
1 worker	99	53	119	192	–	29	29	561	212	226
Mean family income (dollars)	25 840	14 410	17 053	17 659	–	32 500	71 490	34 865	29 372	25 464
2 or more workers	306	108	296	314	–	34	229	1 782	806	758
Mean family income (dollars)	43 722	31 620	30 184	93 653	–	59 036	74 859	47 324	53 953	41 505

Table 18. **Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990**—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Anderson County—Con.									
	Tract 103	Tract 104.01	Tract 104.02	Tract 105	Tract 106	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 108	Tract 109	Tract 110	Tract 111
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	**2 910**	**4 273**	**3 368**	**2 460**	**4 325**	**4 051**	**2 462**	**2 109**	**5 528**	**1 596**
In labor force	1 886	2 645	2 217	1 705	2 993	2 704	1 695	1 293	3 806	961
Percent of persons 16 years and over	64.8	61.9	65.8	69.3	69.2	66.7	68.8	61.3	68.8	60.2
Civilian labor force	1 883	2 632	2 217	1 705	2 993	2 704	1 671	1 293	3 806	955
Employed	1 798	2 447	2 133	1 620	2 925	2 521	1 623	1 229	3 722	939
Unemployed	85	185	84	85	68	183	48	64	84	16
Percent of civilian labor force	4.5	7.0	3.8	5.0	2.3	6.8	2.9	4.9	2.2	1.7
Not in labor force	1 024	1 628	1 151	755	1 332	1 347	767	816	1 722	635
Institutionalized persons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	46
Enrolled in school	111	185	175	129	207	133	51	76	209	52
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over not enrolled in school	508	745	386	274	463	628	360	349	621	313
Females 16 years and over	**1 516**	**2 336**	**1 644**	**1 247**	**2 181**	**2 241**	**1 302**	**1 047**	**2 844**	**868**
In labor force	822	1 286	968	755	1 233	1 313	809	575	1 797	474
Percent of females 16 years and over	54.2	55.1	58.2	60.5	56.5	58.6	62.1	54.9	63.2	54.6
Civilian labor force	822	1 286	968	755	1 233	1 313	809	575	1 797	474
Employed	792	1 183	914	690	1 209	1 192	769	531	1 743	474
Unemployed	30	103	54	65	24	121	40	44	54	–
Percent of civilian labor force	3.6	8.0	5.6	8.6	1.9	9.2	4.9	7.7	3.0	–
With own children under 6 years	200	304	255	270	250	252	157	111	370	73
In labor force	152	226	162	181	91	173	93	75	237	53
With own children 6 to 17 years only	309	395	379	276	443	441	294	191	619	113
In labor force	211	317	270	223	367	375	245	167	503	92
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	**243**	**419**	**309**	**243**	**343**	**393**	**218**	**194**	**550**	**104**
All parents present in household in labor force	190	282	184	158	97	266	121	122	391	68
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	**645**	**858**	**821**	**565**	**879**	**873**	**464**	**356**	**1 208**	**210**
All parents present in household in labor force	435	680	500	441	686	721	355	265	960	173
Persons 16 to 19 years	**236**	**253**	**339**	**154**	**323**	**255**	**196**	**104**	**417**	**54**
Not enrolled in school	92	69	62	35	22	95	77	25	107	4
Unemployed or not in labor force	31	34	16	5	9	41	28	6	45	–
Not high school graduate	53	49	–	–	9	53	49	25	55	–
Employed	25	15	–	–	–	12	21	19	15	–
Unemployed	5	26	–	–	–	8	13	–	–	–
Not in labor force	23	8	–	–	9	33	15	6	40	–
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	**1 798**	**2 447**	**2 133**	**1 620**	**2 925**	**2 521**	**1 623**	**1 229**	**3 722**	**939**
Executive, administrative and managerial occupations	135	150	121	179	302	193	122	123	479	147
Professional specialty occupations	110	227	106	142	265	277	134	56	369	207
Technicians and related support occupations	60	51	57	75	73	68	78	36	217	67
Sales occupations	207	201	260	129	336	224	292	122	477	141
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	184	242	282	157	282	230	160	116	522	154
Private household occupations	10	12	–	14	9	–	–	3	17	–
Protective service occupations	19	15	57	25	52	84	–	21	29	–
Service occupations, except protective and household	129	121	142	165	310	285	182	86	304	42
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	20	8	36	9	135	29	35	62	32	–
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	333	495	433	264	551	416	248	235	602	101
Machine operators, assemblers and inspectors	403	681	369	309	372	529	239	248	500	42
Transportation and material moving occupations	93	40	141	106	108	69	44	68	100	21
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	95	204	129	46	130	117	89	53	74	17
Construction	128	171	155	123	236	134	111	154	255	50
Manufacturing	714	1 204	846	637	937	912	493	445	1 235	241
Transportation, communications and other utilities	117	71	164	116	120	122	73	88	139	87
Wholesale and retail trade	352	425	475	261	586	441	374	191	824	143
Finance, insurance, and real estate	86	59	76	61	102	13	57	26	185	127
Business and repair services	89	61	73	30	117	91	38	21	181	18
Professional and related services	208	317	195	248	480	634	363	132	636	212
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	**1 798**	**2 447**	**2 133**	**1 620**	**2 925**	**2 521**	**1 623**	**1 229**	**3 722**	**939**
Private wage and salary workers	1 619	2 144	1 798	1 326	2 213	1 934	1 260	1 003	3 017	751
Government workers	77	182	195	200	392	509	268	144	346	115
Local government workers	33	63	72	42	99	124	38	24	105	21
Self-employed workers	101	116	131	94	287	72	87	82	340	69
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	**2 025**	**2 838**	**2 383**	**1 891**	**3 248**	**2 922**	**1 828**	**1 424**	**4 137**	**1 032**
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 703	2 374	2 009	1 555	2 553	2 383	1 533	1 258	3 334	823
50 to 52 weeks	1 308	1 717	1 523	1 187	1 972	1 733	1 111	857	2 498	597
40 to 49 weeks	166	184	167	113	320	144	121	148	345	117
27 to 39 weeks	99	125	113	121	102	152	101	135	232	45
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	132	201	185	179	375	222	163	79	376	111
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	**2 366**	**3 369**	**2 975**	**2 112**	**3 775**	**3 307**	**2 055**	**1 740**	**4 794**	**1 182**
With a mobility or self-care limitation	114	225	242	138	208	199	74	64	206	117
With a mobility limitation	88	136	107	74	129	136	45	39	111	36
In labor force	22	10	6	18	–	23	5	4	7	12
With a self-care limitation	74	139	182	99	110	137	41	25	143	104
With a work disability	177	405	286	228	367	376	206	154	450	117
In labor force	49	108	58	89	133	103	77	33	133	55
Prevented from working	111	269	205	113	213	254	120	109	261	62
No work disability	2 189	2 964	2 689	1 884	3 408	2 931	1 849	1 586	4 344	1 065
In labor force	1 801	2 400	2 152	1 542	2 785	2 495	1 571	1 240	3 560	851
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	**541**	**891**	**393**	**348**	**550**	**744**	**383**	**369**	**734**	**362**
With a mobility or self-care limitation	86	223	89	101	109	170	51	68	110	28
With a mobility limitation	75	163	51	56	77	147	51	52	82	10
With a self-care limitation	57	130	66	88	80	73	32	51	68	28
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	133	209	144	78	136	153	108	138	259	105
Mean family income (dollars)	14 652	16 976	15 426	18 572	13 391	12 329	26 725	21 135	20 024	30 612
1 worker	313	499	295	228	319	476	185	226	448	186
Mean family income (dollars)	25 194	23 723	26 813	42 872	24 678	20 351	25 804	27 361	32 712	35 699
2 or more workers	625	915	819	681	1 145	909	639	457	1 536	282
Mean family income (dollars)	38 365	38 829	39 143	44 279	49 527	40 176	39 433	37 176	47 094	50 613

Table 18. **Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990**—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Anderson County—Con.									
	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 113	Tract 114	Tract 115	Tract 116	Tract 117	Tract 118	Tract 119	Tract 120	Tract 122
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	**3 701**	**4 158**	**5 907**	**4 720**	**1 264**	**4 145**	**2 567**	**6 139**	**5 317**	**2 990**
In labor force	2 625	2 839	3 772	3 125	749	2 547	1 732	4 044	3 899	1 908
Percent of persons 16 years and over	70.9	68.3	63.9	66.2	59.3	61.4	67.5	65.9	73.3	63.8
Civilian labor force	2 625	2 828	3 762	3 125	749	2 547	1 728	4 041	3 890	1 908
Employed	2 557	2 684	3 559	2 970	726	2 367	1 677	3 787	3 664	1 780
Unemployed	68	144	203	155	23	180	51	254	226	128
Percent of civilian labor force	2.6	5.1	5.4	5.0	3.1	7.1	3.0	6.3	5.8	6.7
Not in labor force	1 076	1 319	2 135	1 595	515	1 598	835	2 095	1 418	1 082
Institutionalized persons	–	–	–	–	–	28	–	–	27	–
Enrolled in school	283	181	251	142	40	214	113	228	258	102
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	318	537	958	805	263	679	241	852	602	421
Females 16 years and over	**1 841**	**2 141**	**3 240**	**2 478**	**684**	**2 248**	**1 327**	**3 288**	**2 814**	**1 525**
In labor force	1 110	1 350	1 793	1 514	312	1 220	802	1 930	1 921	850
Percent of females 16 years and over	60.3	63.1	55.3	61.1	45.6	54.3	60.4	58.7	68.3	55.7
Civilian labor force	1 110	1 350	1 793	1 514	312	1 220	802	1 930	1 921	850
Employed	1 077	1 261	1 658	1 392	307	1 146	778	1 806	1 776	793
Unemployed	33	89	135	122	5	74	24	124	145	57
Percent of civilian labor force	3.0	6.6	7.5	8.1	1.6	6.1	3.0	6.4	7.5	6.7
With own children under 6 years	287	349	388	268	74	281	233	456	391	220
In labor force	184	291	275	223	29	197	133	371	308	142
With own children 6 to 17 years only	513	549	527	500	125	429	340	624	538	297
In labor force	380	449	398	399	99	369	247	499	501	236
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	**392**	**407**	**524**	**394**	**97**	**421**	**320**	**547**	**487**	**291**
All parents present in household in labor force	253	336	365	292	50	305	157	428	363	180
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	**1 067**	**910**	**1 181**	**1 012**	**265**	**862**	**663**	**1 295**	**1 213**	**626**
All parents present in household in labor force	709	703	812	771	172	667	447	995	1 042	429
Persons 16 to 19 years	**375**	**384**	**446**	**339**	**49**	**318**	**204**	**411**	**474**	**235**
Not enrolled in school	43	99	165	88	–	66	85	164	91	115
Unemployed or not in labor force	–	37	82	31	–	36	27	52	9	32
Not high school graduate	6	42	93	35	–	49	54	83	51	66
Employed	6	32	34	20	–	18	35	65	51	37
Unemployed	–	4	14	–	–	11	15	9	–	11
Not in labor force	–	6	45	15	–	20	4	9	–	18
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	**2 557**	**2 684**	**3 559**	**2 970**	**726**	**2 367**	**1 677**	**3 787**	**3 664**	**1 780**
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	417	201	217	133	75	143	91	238	313	106
Professional specialty occupations	518	251	346	285	83	145	67	208	328	106
Technicians and related support occupations	99	73	130	95	33	115	98	173	209	52
Sales occupations	550	336	292	192	39	178	167	322	356	201
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	292	302	372	227	55	223	209	341	508	233
Private household occupations	–	–	6	18	–	6	–	7	25	2
Protective service occupations	36	10	40	38	13	36	14	52	38	21
Service occupations, except protective and household	160	223	358	201	40	208	101	394	326	118
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	28	28	34	45	16	44	14	17	16	70
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	209	460	583	514	123	431	340	742	699	284
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	130	519	792	895	186	649	458	910	605	364
Transportation and material moving occupations	70	96	154	175	19	59	58	180	98	108
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	48	185	235	152	44	130	60	203	143	115
Construction	95	229	167	164	49	198	146	308	285	164
Manufacturing	700	1 018	1 560	1 540	372	1 229	775	1 591	1 391	751
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	113	112	117	173	18	96	69	137	130	117
Wholesale and retail trade	621	503	774	359	81	278	297	793	753	294
Finance, insurance, and real estate	155	119	104	117	10	32	63	60	129	49
Business and repair services	98	93	91	89	–	52	79	155	160	56
Professional and related services	653	398	516	383	137	327	188	563	676	228
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	**2 557**	**2 684**	**3 559**	**2 970**	**726**	**2 367**	**1 677**	**3 787**	**3 664**	**1 780**
Private wage and salary workers	1 980	2 230	2 958	2 461	633	2 049	1 459	3 260	3 046	1 489
Government workers	290	209	378	302	63	193	138	314	347	153
Local government workers	68	37	125	148	26	90	54	93	108	49
Self-employed workers	256	239	223	207	30	125	72	213	264	131
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	**2 852**	**3 007**	**4 026**	**3 268**	**805**	**2 748**	**1 920**	**4 217**	**4 008**	**2 079**
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	2 231	2 498	3 389	2 742	704	2 335	1 633	3 489	3 168	1 672
50 to 52 weeks	1 725	1 846	2 501	2 064	552	1 815	1 238	2 503	2 555	1 248
40 to 49 weeks	160	260	364	303	46	173	138	425	263	139
27 to 39 weeks	138	140	139	127	41	124	103	213	156	91
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	310	292	304	204	47	232	102	436	372	208
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	**3 357**	**3 568**	**4 733**	**3 774**	**993**	**3 374**	**2 292**	**5 131**	**4 589**	**2 552**
With a mobility or self-care limitation	46	183	343	293	54	218	80	325	251	128
With a mobility limitation	9	75	152	155	43	101	70	178	84	84
In labor force	–	15	14	10	5	6	5	34	30	21
With a self-care limitation	42	133	255	242	34	159	43	236	235	114
With a work disability	133	285	418	439	131	317	257	805	283	311
In labor force	45	101	79	119	48	74	49	228	139	98
Prevented from working	70	171	323	277	72	230	192	536	144	193
No work disability	3 224	3 283	4 315	3 335	862	3 057	2 035	4 326	4 306	2 241
In labor force	2 554	2 689	3 514	2 865	693	2 427	1 655	3 660	3 671	1 802
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	**344**	**579**	**1 164**	**946**	**271**	**743**	**271**	**1 005**	**692**	**438**
With a mobility or self-care limitation	74	146	280	208	111	201	90	301	134	98
With a mobility limitation	74	131	194	155	87	183	57	261	102	86
With a self-care limitation	38	97	183	157	51	88	65	154	76	57
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	83	192	278	219	52	234	98	257	200	136
Mean family income (dollars)	22 501	11 803	18 773	15 430	16 081	16 665	16 298	11 768	19 634	21 712
1 worker	389	377	570	478	155	449	262	645	380	298
Mean family income (dollars)	47 095	23 572	24 256	23 460	22 563	23 470	21 728	21 083	27 686	30 056
2 or more workers	1 029	1 012	1 289	1 115	288	892	640	1 328	1 350	661
Mean family income (dollars)	65 702	42 971	39 622	39 315	41 140	37 618	36 325	40 494	43 467	37 637

Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Anderson, SC MSA	Anderson County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Anderson County					
		Total	Anderson city	Clemson city (pt.)	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	**55 704**	**55 704**	**10 654**	**14**	**810**	**1 175**	**1 158**	**1 776**	**2 464**	**1 007**
Less than $5,000	3 828	3 828	1 091	–	7	173	69	327	374	126
$5,000 to $9,999	6 977	6 977	1 845	–	52	166	135	440	610	202
$10,000 to $14,999	5 228	5 228	1 205	–	5	232	101	229	406	136
$15,000 to $24,999	11 042	11 042	2 278	–	176	309	191	389	493	208
$25,000 to $34,999	9 372	9 372	1 636	–	179	174	244	216	220	186
$35,000 to $49,999	10 269	10 269	1 301	14	226	77	264	131	274	83
$50,000 to $74,999	6 514	6 514	901	–	141	35	140	38	67	56
$75,000 to $99,999	1 537	1 537	215	–	5	–	6	6	20	–
$100,000 or more	937	937	182	–	19	9	8	–	–	10
Median (dollars)	25 748	25 748	19 433	38 750	34 255	15 303	28 465	12 500	13 213	17 147
Mean (dollars)	31 078	31 078	25 846	39 437	37 098	18 556	29 216	16 214	17 584	39 325
Families	**41 770**	**41 770**	**6 777**	**14**	**523**	**771**	**993**	**1 025**	**1 544**	**670**
Median income (dollars)	31 228	31 228	25 523	38 750	38 646	18 219	30 391	17 274	17 961	20 921
Males 15 years and over, with income	50 392	50 392	8 224	14	707	887	1 043	1 257	1 617	903
Median income (dollars)	18 161	18 161	15 541	38 750	22 621	11 871	17 934	10 436	11 627	10 783
Percent year-round full-time workers	57.3	57.3	47.9	–	59.7	50.1	48.4	47.5	43.2	37.8
Median income (dollars)	24 442	24 442	22 834	–	27 305	17 051	25 339	15 195	19 654	20 347
Females 15 years and over, with income	52 886	52 886	10 744	13	922	1 058	1 206	1 884	2 578	933
Median income (dollars)	9 355	9 355	8 018	2 500–	13 043	6 612	9 412	6 804	6 526	7 303
Percent year-round full-time workers	35.9	35.9	26.9	–	34.1	25.0	38.6	20.7	24.3	30.4
Median income (dollars)	15 961	15 961	15 409	–	18 864	12 205	15 523	13 565	13 879	13 883
Per capita income (dollars)	12 027	12 027	10 866	13 124	15 998	7 527	10 061	6 808	7 403	15 559
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	**55 704**	**55 704**	**10 654**	**14**	**810**	**1 175**	**1 158**	**1 776**	**2 464**	**1 007**
With earnings	43 955	43 955	7 748	14	703	891	955	1 162	1 664	687
Mean earnings (dollars)	32 639	32 639	26 827	39 385	34 602	18 301	29 107	17 919	20 026	51 517
With Social Security income	17 379	17 379	4 160	–	184	377	343	848	1 175	435
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 144	7 144	6 911	–	9 577	6 936	7 677	5 751	5 633	6 289
With public assistance income	3 141	3 141	946	–	10	188	86	266	329	93
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 994	2 994	2 673	–	8 676	2 913	4 488	2 040	2 326	1 643
With retirement income	8 241	8 241	1 683	–	127	158	172	298	443	143
Mean retirement income (dollars)	7 253	7 253	7 032	–	10 118	5 333	6 454	4 983	3 037	2 499
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	**36 154**	**36 154**	**31 549**	**39 437**	**41 410**	**22 036**	**31 116**	**20 588**	**22 733**	**53 087**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	37 133	37 133	28 291	39 437	41 811	17 666	29 754	19 514	21 074	96 121
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	35 319	35 319	34 071	–	40 982	26 027	32 272	21 473	23 948	22 191
Married-couple families (dollars)	**39 799**	**39 799**	**37 676**	**39 437**	**43 497**	**25 311**	**34 983**	**25 584**	**25 903**	**65 055**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	42 546	42 546	36 914	39 437	46 320	21 938	37 795	28 083	28 864	137 325
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	37 560	37 560	38 181	–	40 807	28 539	32 957	23 409	24 106	22 784
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	**18 689**	**18 689**	**17 736**	**–**	**28 338**	**16 102**	**18 786**	**16 401**	**18 160**	**16 060**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	15 235	15 235	13 874	–	21 968	8 620	13 047	12 595	12 644	11 289
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	22 565	22 565	22 273	–	42 816	22 578	26 339	19 784	23 693	22 194
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families	**41 770**	**41 770**	**6 777**	**14**	**523**	**771**	**993**	**1 025**	**1 544**	**670**
Householder worked in 1989	32 965	32 965	4 860	14	462	525	726	657	1 052	467
With related children under 18 years	20 882	20 882	3 335	14	278	419	483	560	779	308
With related children under 5 years	7 482	7 482	1 379	14	124	156	156	294	304	72
Married-couple families	**34 085**	**34 085**	**4 633**	**14**	**451**	**503**	**738**	**447**	**887**	**504**
Householder worked in 1989	27 457	27 457	3 404	14	390	346	552	285	639	355
With related children under 18 years	16 187	16 187	1 992	14	228	261	315	227	388	210
With related children under 5 years	5 938	5 938	851	14	110	112	82	125	155	63
Female householder, no husband present	**6 148**	**6 148**	**1 890**	**–**	**72**	**222**	**227**	**527**	**593**	**112**
Householder worked in 1989	4 316	4 316	1 282	–	72	156	146	338	379	81
With related children under 18 years	3 881	3 881	1 225	–	50	139	150	326	358	67
With related children under 5 years	1 204	1 204	480	–	14	40	61	162	137	–
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	**16 391**	**16 391**	**4 504**	**–**	**334**	**470**	**204**	**931**	**1 055**	**408**
Nonfamily householder	13 934	13 934	3 877	–	287	404	165	751	920	337
65 years and over	6 530	6 530	1 907	–	97	173	48	374	536	160
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	**143 301**	**143 301**	**24 749**	**42**	**1 809**	**2 928**	**3 342**	**4 258**	**5 871**	**2 509**
Persons under 18 years	35 811	35 811	5 985	15	416	824	975	1 079	1 466	580
Related children under 18 years	35 685	35 685	5 956	15	416	824	969	1 062	1 435	580
Related children 5 to 17 years	26 393	26 393	4 226	–	294	565	769	678	1 013	436
Persons 65 years and over	19 286	19 286	4 760	–	236	467	376	877	1 247	467
Persons 75 years and over	7 266	7 266	2 065	–	112	256	148	378	586	186
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	**3 601**	**3 601**	**1 000**	**–**	**21**	**138**	**157**	**234**	**328**	**109**
Percent below poverty level	8.6	8.6	14.8	–	4.0	17.9	15.8	22.8	21.2	16.3
Householder worked in 1989	1 982	1 982	589	–	16	110	57	139	201	47
With related children under 18 years	2 643	2 643	812	–	16	127	141	152	263	61
With related children under 5 years	1 204	1 204	408	–	12	35	94	79	127	20
Married-couples	**1 655**	**1 655**	**305**	**–**	**13**	**31**	**67**	**64**	**97**	**55**
Householder worked in 1989	797	797	129	–	8	21	18	25	47	25
With related children under 18 years	988	988	202	–	8	28	51	13	67	31
With related children under 5 years	503	503	114	–	8	11	40	9	26	20
Female householder, no husband present	**1 709**	**1 709**	**647**	**–**	**8**	**107**	**79**	**160**	**208**	**41**
Householder worked in 1989	1 044	1 044	429	–	8	89	28	104	142	22
With related children under 18 years	1 488	1 488	578	–	8	99	79	139	173	30
With related children under 5 years	620	620	282	–	4	24	48	70	89	–
Unrelated individuals	**5 031**	**5 031**	**1 436**	**–**	**34**	**224**	**47**	**396**	**493**	**191**
Nonfamily householder	3 985	3 985	1 122	–	26	168	34	320	392	152
65 years and over	2 538	2 538	701	–	6	97	7	198	239	94
Persons	**17 179**	**17 179**	**4 922**	**–**	**93**	**757**	**674**	**1 138**	**1 705**	**553**
Percent below poverty level	12.0	12.0	19.9	–	5.1	25.9	20.2	26.7	29.0	22.0
Persons under 18 years	5 610	5 610	1 758	–	24	295	371	343	614	130
Related children under 18 years	5 506	5 506	1 729	–	24	295	365	326	583	130
Related children 5 to 17 years	3 714	3 714	1 130	–	13	205	238	232	380	87
Persons 65 years and over	3 661	3 661	933	–	16	119	21	289	326	144
Persons 75 years and over	1 922	1 922	545	–	11	101	7	126	199	57
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	5 662	5 662	1 765	–	15	295	319	461	456	210
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	24 354	24 354	6 651	–	98	1 122	727	1 701	2 158	673
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	46 831	46 831	10 998	–	309	1 836	1 200	2 773	3 523	1 333

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Anderson County—Con.					Anderson city, Anderson County				
	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 107	Tract 112	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	**1 342**	**782**	**1 803**	**2 188**	**1 784**	**42**	**1 471**	**693**	**1 102**	**599**
Less than $5,000	115	40	86	288	35	42	41	7	157	62
$5,000 to $9,999	290	77	219	345	145	–	150	36	166	109
$10,000 to $14,999	139	70	81	190	68	–	143	5	223	60
$15,000 to $24,999	284	243	344	379	197	–	257	151	285	80
$25,000 to $34,999	252	146	245	389	196	–	311	152	158	125
$35,000 to $49,999	128	129	267	325	325	–	243	185	69	99
$50,000 to $74,999	114	55	289	192	474	–	185	133	35	64
$75,000 to $99,999	6	11	170	52	199	–	73	5	–	–
$100,000 or more	14	11	102	28	145	–	68	19	9	–
Median (dollars)	18 134	23 375	31 893	21 678	47 628	5 000–	29 865	34 704	15 098	22 788
Mean (dollars)	23 683	27 733	41 229	26 140	53 091	4 140	38 255	37 958	18 444	24 330
Families	**849**	**485**	**1 277**	**1 552**	**1 525**	–	**929**	**449**	**722**	**514**
Median income (dollars)	24 922	29 095	40 590	27 308	50 722	–	37 452	40 956	17 750	26 900
Males 15 years and over, with income	986	712	1 493	1 744	1 868	25	1 372	597	821	472
Median income (dollars)	14 846	17 209	25 760	16 581	31 433	3 036	18 958	25 018	11 925	17 750
Percent year-round full-time workers	47.8	43.7	57.1	55.8	64.9	28.0	47.2	55.3	49.1	49.6
Median income (dollars)	20 288	26 691	31 199	22 743	41 333	18 750	30 222	32 917	16 939	26 136
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 348	636	1 665	2 065	1 583	65	1 657	818	1 008	570
Median income (dollars)	8 175	11 446	11 776	8 184	10 528	3 750	9 400	13 913	6 602	7 708
Percent year-round full-time workers	30.6	34.3	33.5	36.4	32.3	–	24.9	30.8	26.3	33.2
Median income (dollars)	15 763	16 029	19 263	16 101	18 075	–	18 750	18 929	12 205	15 331
Per capita income (dollars)	10 015	13 190	17 299	10 642	18 375	5 171	15 456	16 393	7 415	8 147
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	**1 342**	**782**	**1 803**	**2 188**	**1 784**	**42**	**1 471**	**693**	**1 102**	**599**
With earnings	959	544	1 449	1 711	1 553	–	1 063	586	851	484
Mean earnings (dollars)	25 761	27 766	40 640	27 634	53 785	–	38 404	35 908	18 060	25 205
With Social Security income	527	327	537	668	339	42	591	159	352	137
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	6 777	8 761	7 741	6 718	7 667	4 140	8 884	9 525	6 703	6 501
With public assistance income	49	32	101	168	23	–	51	10	164	74
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 552	4 598	1 823	2 860	3 813	–	3 386	8 676	3 005	3 160
With retirement income	197	177	239	296	211	–	332	109	142	73
Mean retirement income (dollars)	6 210	6 664	13 402	5 274	12 967	–	8 391	11 294	5 360	6 101
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	**28 724**	**32 889**	**48 214**	**31 344**	**58 116**	–	**49 005**	**42 743**	**21 844**	**26 399**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	27 097	37 130	40 874	31 533	62 091	–	43 540	43 506	17 397	23 237
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	30 048	30 935	52 984	31 183	53 097	–	52 073	41 942	26 074	29 981
Married-couple families (dollars)	**34 042**	**34 544**	**54 665**	**37 829**	**61 657**	–	**52 708**	**45 494**	**25 229**	**30 669**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	31 419	39 255	52 544	41 870	68 181	–	49 304	49 488	21 823	30 933
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	35 977	32 452	55 744	34 786	54 002	–	54 366	41 845	28 479	30 440
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	**15 955**	**19 943**	**18 976**	**15 984**	**18 993**	–	**20 947**	**28 338**	**15 496**	**15 450**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	18 472	22 782	14 299	10 776	19 480	–	20 571	21 968	8 620	12 393
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	13 306	18 524	28 524	21 075	16 799	–	21 667	42 816	21 876	22 113
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families	**849**	**485**	**1 277**	**1 552**	**1 525**	–	**929**	**449**	**722**	**514**
Householder worked in 1989	583	332	1 046	1 218	1 345	–	709	388	501	368
With related children under 18 years	442	169	535	778	865	–	362	238	403	280
With related children under 5 years	181	64	209	277	239	–	133	100	148	118
Married-couple families	**603**	**426**	**1 032**	**1 087**	**1 380**	–	**815**	**377**	**471**	**338**
Householder worked in 1989	446	287	850	898	1 207	–	607	316	322	253
With related children under 18 years	273	142	371	484	752	–	280	188	245	157
With related children under 5 years	122	59	132	168	205	–	120	86	104	63
Female householder, no husband present	**197**	**48**	**222**	**437**	**99**	–	**102**	**72**	**214**	**159**
Householder worked in 1989	101	34	179	292	92	–	90	72	156	98
With related children under 18 years	138	16	158	266	88	–	77	50	139	116
With related children under 5 years	46	–	77	96	18	–	13	14	40	48
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	**565**	**330**	**602**	**761**	**308**	**42**	**605**	**282**	**446**	**85**
Nonfamily householder	493	297	526	636	259	42	542	244	380	85
65 years and over	210	133	242	318	147	42	296	89	173	15
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	**3 168**	**1 599**	**4 279**	**5 344**	**5 083**	**42**	**3 086**	**1 525**	**2 770**	**1 772**
Persons under 18 years	770	280	944	1 394	1 483	–	573	347	791	642
Related children under 18 years	770	280	944	1 394	1 483	–	573	347	791	642
Related children 5 to 17 years	546	190	702	1 031	1 155	–	424	252	540	488
Persons 65 years and over	600	430	615	744	391	42	754	202	433	132
Persons 75 years and over	249	192	195	322	169	–	297	87	248	48
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	**145**	**6**	**110**	**233**	**62**	–	**25**	**13**	**138**	**132**
Percent below poverty level	17.1	1.2	8.6	15.0	4.1	–	2.7	2.9	19.1	25.7
Householder worked in 1989	80	–	58	126	47	–	19	8	110	46
With related children under 18 years	120	–	76	172	46	–	19	8	127	123
With related children under 5 years	54	–	68	83	18	–	7	4	35	88
Married-couple families	**52**	**6**	**47**	**66**	**28**	–	–	**5**	**31**	**60**
Householder worked in 1989	29	–	14	17	13	–	–	–	21	18
With related children under 18 years	44	–	19	31	12	–	–	–	28	51
With related children under 5 years	29	–	15	14	7	–	–	–	11	40
Female householder, no husband present	**93**	**–**	**57**	**167**	**25**	–	**25**	**8**	**107**	**72**
Householder worked in 1989	51	–	44	109	25	–	19	8	89	28
With related children under 18 years	76	–	57	141	25	–	19	8	99	72
With related children under 5 years	25	–	53	69	11	–	7	4	24	48
Unrelated individuals	**159**	**46**	**98**	**316**	**45**	**42**	**100**	**34**	**208**	**27**
Nonfamily householder	131	46	75	268	32	42	71	26	152	27
65 years and over	75	21	55	159	28	42	52	6	97	–
Persons	**705**	**59**	**395**	**1 051**	**240**	**42**	**168**	**67**	**741**	**571**
Percent below poverty level	22.3	3.7	9.2	19.7	4.7	100.0	5.4	4.4	26.8	32.2
Persons under 18 years	244	–	131	371	99	–	31	15	295	328
Related children under 18 years	244	–	131	371	99	–	31	15	295	328
Related children 5 to 17 years	159	–	41	255	78	–	24	13	205	208
Persons 65 years and over	117	34	72	198	52	42	57	16	119	7
Persons 75 years and over	52	34	55	109	26	–	23	11	101	–
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	281	12	174	446	56	–	31	15	295	290
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	846	219	524	1 399	385	42	234	72	1 065	605
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	1 406	415	952	2 129	748	42	593	249	1 762	882

Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990**—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Anderson city, Anderson County—Con.							Clemson city (pt.), Anderson County	Remainder of Anderson County	
	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	**1 472**	**1 642**	**40**	**1 336**	**697**	**1 481**	**79**	**14**	**117**	**73**
Less than $5,000	290	263	–	115	40	74	–	–	–	16
$5,000 to $9,999	369	394	7	290	66	212	46	–	16	–
$10,000 to $14,999	193	302	–	139	59	81	–	–	–	9
$15,000 to $24,999	328	319	12	284	232	312	18	–	25	24
$25,000 to $34,999	144	138	–	252	132	224	–	–	27	16
$35,000 to $49,999	113	159	7	128	101	197	–	14	41	8
$50,000 to $74,999	29	57	14	108	51	216	9	–	8	–
$75,000 to $99,999	6	10	–	6	11	98	6	–	–	–
$100,000 or more	–	–	–	14	5	67	–	–	–	–
Median (dollars)	11 719	12 637	45 357	18 022	22 755	27 023	8 670	38 750	29 861	23 047
Mean (dollars)	15 611	17 445	35 534	23 528	26 481	35 685	24 384	39 437	32 006	20 238
Families	**818**	**1 033**	**35**	**843**	**417**	**993**	**24**	**14**	**74**	**49**
Median income (dollars)	16 610	17 287	46 250	24 453	27 802	33 494	18 333	38 750	33 611	24 844
Males 15 years and over with income	1 033	1 074	53	980	554	1 166	77	14	110	66
Median income (dollars)	9 672	11 481	17 321	14 753	17 472	23 792	9 659	38 750	18 611	11 600
Percent year-round full-time workers	46.7	41.0	75.5	48.1	44.2	54.5	7.8	–	83.6	62.1
Median income (dollars)	13 897	19 123	30 357	20 288	26 696	28 977	61 359	–	21 250	23 594
Females 15 years and over with income	1 557	1 704	50	1 343	578	1 320	74	13	104	50
Median income (dollars)	6 440	6 742	5 357	8 130	11 338	10 441	8 158	2 500–	11 389	6 700
Percent year-round full-time workers	20.6	25.9	–	30.7	33.0	31.1	–	–	59.6	–
Median income (dollars)	14 694	12 711	–	15 763	15 670	18 241	–	–	18 611	–
Per capita income (dollars)	6 610	7 450	8 482	9 954	13 667	15 705	14 694	13 124	13 493	9 504
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	**1 472**	**1 642**	**40**	**1 336**	**697**	**1 481**	**79**	**14**	**117**	**73**
With earnings	940	1 140	40	959	475	1 169	41	14	117	40
Mean earnings (dollars)	17 501	19 417	33 827	25 761	26 214	34 440	25 887	39 385	28 059	23 421
With Social Security income	732	801	7	521	300	489	29	–	25	25
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	5 639	5 420	2 784	6 726	8 939	7 530	7 033	–	9 904	10 213
With public assistance income	239	218	7	49	32	93	9	–	–	24
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 005	2 404	2 040	2 552	4 598	1 975	7 701	–	–	2 281
With retirement income	217	248	7	191	165	190	9	–	18	16
Mean retirement income (dollars)	4 325	3 336	430	6 031	6 980	11 272	44 244	–	3 000	5 100
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	**20 091**	**22 379**	**36 529**	**28 514**	**31 075**	**41 382**	**34 656**	**39 437**	**33 320**	**24 873**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	18 492	20 109	36 529	27 097	37 168	36 759	8 450	39 437	32 063	23 600
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	21 499	24 118	–	29 683	28 467	44 334	50 380	–	34 799	25 490
Married-couple families (dollars)	**24 896**	**25 336**	**44 160**	**33 800**	**32 744**	**47 442**	**50 380**	**39 437**	**33 320**	**26 518**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	27 818	28 023	44 160	31 419	39 878	49 530	–	39 437	32 063	23 600
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	22 184	23 452	–	35 587	29 863	46 452	50 380	–	34 799	29 435
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	**16 618**	**18 977**	**6 004**	**15 955**	**19 943**	**17 951**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**32 317**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	12 220	12 518	6 004	18 472	22 782	13 521	–	–	–	–
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	20 789	25 149	–	13 306	18 524	26 877	–	–	–	32 317
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families	**818**	**1 033**	**35**	**843**	**417**	**993**	**24**	**14**	**74**	**49**
Householder worked in 1989	514	669	35	583	269	800	24	14	74	24
With related children under 18 years	471	535	35	442	141	419	9	14	40	16
With related children under 5 years	250	199	7	181	58	185	–	14	24	8
Married-couple families	**322**	**541**	**28**	**597**	**358**	**771**	**15**	**14**	**74**	**32**
Householder worked in 1989	205	368	28	446	224	620	15	14	74	24
With related children under 18 years	174	262	28	273	114	271	–	14	40	16
With related children under 5 years	99	81	7	122	53	116	–	14	24	8
Female householder, no husband present	**454**	**438**	**7**	**197**	**48**	**199**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**8**
Householder worked in 1989	284	277	7	101	34	163	–	–	–	–
With related children under 18 years	290	250	7	138	16	142	–	–	–	–
With related children under 5 years	144	106	–	46	–	69	–	–	–	–
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	**825**	**714**	**18**	**565**	**308**	**559**	**55**	**–**	**52**	**24**
Nonfamily householder	654	609	5	493	280	488	55	–	43	24
65 years and over	339	352	–	210	122	222	47	–	8	–
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	**3 518**	**3 871**	**168**	**3 157**	**1 356**	**3 364**	**120**	**42**	**284**	**158**
Persons under 18 years	918	920	66	770	205	736	17	15	69	33
Related children under 18 years	901	908	66	770	205	736	17	15	69	33
Related children 5 to 17 years	579	654	58	546	133	535	17	–	42	25
Persons 65 years and over	735	853	7	589	405	561	47	–	34	34
Persons 75 years and over	326	418	–	249	172	173	47	–	25	8
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	**188**	**239**	**7**	**145**	**6**	**98**	**9**	**–**	**8**	**–**
Percent below poverty level	23.0	23.1	20.0	17.2	1.4	9.9	37.5	–	10.8	–
Householder worked in 1989	121	139	7	80	–	50	9	–	8	–
With related children under 18 years	143	192	7	120	–	64	9	–	8	–
With related children under 5 years	70	90	–	54	–	60	–	–	8	–
Married-couple families	**37**	**71**	**–**	**52**	**6**	**43**	**–**	**–**	**8**	**–**
Householder worked in 1989	16	31	–	29	–	14	–	–	8	–
With related children under 18 years	13	51	–	44	–	15	–	–	8	–
With related children under 5 years	9	10	–	29	–	15	–	–	8	–
Female householder, no husband present	**141**	**145**	**7**	**93**	**–**	**49**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**–**
Householder worked in 1989	95	96	7	51	–	36	–	–	–	–
With related children under 18 years	130	118	7	76	–	49	–	–	–	–
With related children under 5 years	61	68	–	25	–	45	–	–	–	–
Unrelated individuals	**378**	**337**	**13**	**159**	**40**	**98**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**16**
Nonfamily householder	302	256	–	131	40	75	–	–	–	16
65 years and over	198	161	–	75	15	55	–	–	–	–
Persons	**1 003**	**1 163**	**42**	**705**	**53**	**341**	**26**	**–**	**26**	**16**
Percent below poverty level	28.5	30.0	25.0	22.3	3.9	10.1	21.7	–	9.2	10.1
Persons under 18 years	316	397	22	244	–	93	17	–	9	–
Related children under 18 years	299	385	22	244	–	93	17	–	9	–
Related children 5 to 17 years	214	249	22	159	–	19	17	–	–	–
Persons 65 years and over	244	231	–	117	28	72	–	–	–	–
Persons 75 years and over	117	158	–	52	28	55	–	–	–	–
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	415	277	29	281	12	120	–	–	–	–
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	1 548	1 457	84	846	175	470	53	–	26	57
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	2 398	2 268	84	1 406	360	891	63	–	60	74

Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990**—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Anderson County—Con.									
	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 101.01	Tract 101.02	Tract 102
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	**559**	**304**	**822**	**967**	**6**	**85**	**322**	**2 910**	**1 293**	**1 335**
Less than $5,000	7	37	111	126	–	–	12	80	36	83
$5,000 to $9,999	26	71	216	195	–	11	7	176	78	154
$10,000 to $14,999	41	36	104	136	–	11	–	112	50	91
$15,000 to $24,999	111	61	174	196	–	11	32	486	166	229
$25,000 to $34,999	119	72	82	186	–	14	21	482	191	240
$35,000 to $49,999	165	18	115	76	–	28	70	724	339	366
$50,000 to $74,999	76	9	10	42	6	4	73	629	314	130
$75,000 to $99,999	6	–	10	–	–	–	72	170	106	25
$100,000 or more	8	–	–	10	–	6	35	51	13	17
Median (dollars)	31 906	17 222	14 333	16 440	55 482	31 477	55 788	38 273	40 575	28 996
Mean (dollars)	34 452	19 133	17 862	39 481	58 146	38 000	66 726	40 157	42 104	30 979
Families	**479**	**207**	**511**	**635**	**6**	**68**	**284**	**2 517**	**1 104**	**1 043**
Median income (dollars)	35 152	22 067	20 662	20 768	55 482	38 500	58 806	40 867	44 367	34 906
Males 15 years and over, with income	571	224	543	850	6	158	327	3 080	1 402	1 262
Median income (dollars)	18 224	12 778	11 840	10 368	16 250	15 385	35 781	24 311	25 305	19 024
Percent year-round full-time workers	47.5	51.3	47.5	35.4	–	41.8	66.7	69.0	70.8	59.5
Median income (dollars)	24 562	17 917	20 625	20 301	–	26 667	41 698	29 043	28 625	25 146
Females 15 years and over, with income	636	327	874	883	5	58	345	2 703	1 239	1 261
Median income (dollars)	10 649	8 323	6 192	7 641	40 476	12 083	15 642	10 718	11 958	10 353
Percent year-round full-time workers	43.4	21.1	21.2	32.2	–	46.6	42.6	43.5	42.2	43.6
Median income (dollars)	15 833	9 191	16 505	13 883	–	17 639	21 442	16 835	18 342	17 022
Per capita income (dollars)	12 204	7 832	7 313	16 067	28 013	11 413	23 174	13 874	14 475	12 050
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	**559**	**304**	**822**	**967**	**6**	**85**	**322**	**2 910**	**1 293**	**1 335**
With earnings	471	222	524	647	–	69	280	2 594	1 122	1 111
Mean earnings (dollars)	33 117	19 688	21 351	52 611	–	38 446	66 524	40 729	42 762	32 208
With Social Security income	206	116	374	428	6	27	48	500	289	338
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 459	6 458	6 089	6 346	11 218	6 793	9 895	7 614	8 823	7 221
With public assistance income	12	27	111	86	–	–	8	89	34	18
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	12 675	2 351	2 171	1 610	–	–	63	3 533	1 043	2 318
With retirement income	99	81	195	136	6	12	49	290	142	208
Mean retirement income (dollars)	6 715	6 747	2 656	2 606	11 928	2 322	21 664	9 096	6 270	7 754
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	**36 177**	**22 551**	**23 446**	**54 000**	**58 146**	**44 016**	**72 102**	**42 322**	**46 575**	**36 463**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	39 475	24 406	23 182	104 635	–	36 961	54 602	44 453	49 688	37 881
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	34 138	21 383	23 624	22 191	58 146	48 955	84 185	39 911	43 584	35 202
Married-couple families (dollars)	**38 628**	**27 356**	**26 789**	**66 284**	**58 146**	**44 016**	**76 001**	**44 179**	**48 976**	**38 437**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	44 883	28 858	30 537	153 835	–	36 961	60 017	47 246	51 882	40 842
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	34 795	26 250	24 995	22 784	58 146	48 955	85 930	40 715	45 980	36 288
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	**26 586**	**15 053**	**15 849**	**16 730**	**–**	**–**	**27 851**	**21 729**	**23 903**	**19 919**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	16 613	15 667	12 971	11 950	–	–	20 761	18 638	15 882	19 846
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	30 742	14 692	19 166	22 194	–	–	44 057	27 857	28 682	20 040
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families	**479**	**207**	**511**	**635**	**6**	**68**	**284**	**2 517**	**1 104**	**1 043**
Householder worked in 1989	358	143	383	432	–	63	246	2 201	984	887
With related children under 18 years	203	89	244	273	–	28	116	1 400	569	529
With related children under 5 years	38	44	105	65	–	6	24	510	174	176
Married-couple families	**400**	**125**	**346**	**476**	**6**	**68**	**261**	**2 278**	**993**	**873**
Householder worked in 1989	299	80	271	327	–	63	230	2 015	901	737
With related children under 18 years	158	53	126	182	–	28	100	1 264	525	437
With related children under 5 years	19	26	74	56	–	6	16	476	163	140
Female householder, no husband present	**68**	**73**	**155**	**105**	**–**	**–**	**23**	**167**	**75**	**104**
Householder worked in 1989	48	54	102	74	–	–	16	114	52	84
With related children under 18 years	34	36	108	60	–	–	16	111	35	71
With related children under 5 years	13	18	31	–	–	–	8	16	11	15
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	**119**	**106**	**341**	**390**	**–**	**22**	**43**	**462**	**232**	**317**
Nonfamily householder	80	97	311	332	–	17	38	393	189	292
65 years and over	33	35	184	160	–	11	20	148	82	160
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	**1 570**	**740**	**2 000**	**2 341**	**11**	**243**	**915**	**8 441**	**3 773**	**3 443**
Persons under 18 years	333	161	546	514	–	75	208	2 393	957	875
Related children under 18 years	327	161	527	514	–	75	208	2 385	952	875
Related children 5 to 17 years	281	99	359	378	–	57	167	1 721	735	618
Persons 65 years and over	244	142	394	460	11	25	54	595	384	381
Persons 75 years and over	100	52	168	186	–	20	22	178	142	122
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	**25**	**46**	**89**	**102**	**–**	**–**	**12**	**95**	**39**	**54**
Percent below poverty level	5.2	22.2	17.4	16.1	–	–	4.2	3.8	3.5	5.2
Householder worked in 1989	11	18	62	40	–	–	8	39	23	38
With related children under 18 years	18	9	71	54	–	–	12	77	18	32
With related children under 5 years	6	9	37	20	–	–	8	40	11	25
Married-couple families	**7**	**27**	**26**	**55**	**–**	**–**	**4**	**34**	**16**	**45**
Householder worked in 1989	–	9	16	25	–	–	–	16	12	29
With related children under 18 years	–	–	16	31	–	–	4	16	–	23
With related children under 5 years	–	–	16	20	–	–	–	16	–	16
Female householder, no husband present	**7**	**19**	**63**	**34**	**–**	**–**	**8**	**46**	**23**	**9**
Householder worked in 1989	–	9	46	15	–	–	8	8	11	9
With related children under 18 years	7	9	55	23	–	–	8	46	18	9
With related children under 5 years	–	9	21	–	–	–	8	16	11	9
Unrelated individuals	**20**	**18**	**156**	**178**	**–**	**6**	**–**	**91**	**70**	**100**
Nonfamily householder	7	18	136	152	–	6	–	83	46	93
65 years and over	7	–	78	94	–	6	–	63	31	55
Persons	**103**	**135**	**542**	**511**	**–**	**6**	**54**	**450**	**146**	**256**
Percent below poverty level	6.6	18.2	27.1	21.8	–	2.5	5.9	5.3	3.9	7.4
Persons under 18 years	43	27	217	108	–	–	38	194	15	56
Related children under 18 years	37	27	198	108	–	–	38	186	15	56
Related children 5 to 17 years	30	18	131	65	–	–	22	126	6	19
Persons 65 years and over	14	45	95	144	–	6	–	72	53	64
Persons 75 years and over	7	9	41	57	–	6	–	26	28	33
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	29	46	179	181	–	–	54	161	31	89
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	122	153	701	589	–	44	54	727	170	385
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	318	375	1 255	1 249	–	55	61	1 443	423	855

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability. see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Anderson County—Con.									
	Tract 103	Tract 104.01	Tract 104.02	Tract 105	Tract 106	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 108	Tract 109	Tract 110	Tract 111
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	**1 435**	**2 193**	**1 545**	**1 188**	**2 060**	**2 174**	**1 245**	**1 044**	**2 643**	**807**
Less than $5,000	81	168	76	24	53	288	71	79	63	3
$5,000 to $9,999	154	327	146	93	234	345	141	90	208	64
$10,000 to $14,999	199	303	141	83	150	190	122	63	189	65
$15,000 to $24,999	293	415	333	236	363	379	245	264	438	191
$25,000 to $34,999	278	392	283	308	366	389	186	224	428	121
$35,000 to $49,999	305	319	370	215	474	311	262	187	665	178
$50,000 to $74,999	93	215	167	121	346	192	192	84	480	135
$75,000 to $99,999	26	38	22	45	24	52	11	34	103	23
$100,000 or more	6	16	7	63	50	28	15	19	69	27
Median (dollars)	24 560	22 511	27 391	29 781	31 339	21 438	27 566	25 890	34 898	32 750
Mean (dollars)	27 252	26 363	29 776	38 929	36 497	26 055	30 710	31 041	38 494	37 274
Families	**1 071**	**1 623**	**1 258**	**987**	**1 600**	**1 538**	**932**	**821**	**2 243**	**573**
Median income (dollars)	30 795	27 898	31 659	32 929	36 284	27 139	32 679	28 427	36 334	38 542
Males 15 years and over with income	1 349	1 805	1 586	1 189	2 046	1 730	1 120	1 015	2 563	723
Median income (dollars)	17 733	15 373	19 116	20 451	20 255	16 486	19 764	16 905	21 312	23 933
Percent year-round full-time workers	58 9	51.0	61.0	63.9	61.5	56.3	58.2	48.1	58.1	49.5
Median income (dollars)	24 056	22 736	24 633	23 418	24 096	22 743	22 446	21 184	27 795	34 300
Females 15 years and over with income	1 317	2 096	1 392	1 046	1 796	2 052	1 162	912	2 573	789
Median income (dollars)	9 428	9 408	8 832	11 047	10 798	8 258	9 913	10 054	11 203	12 478
Percent year-round full-time workers	39.0	38.0	39.9	40.8	38.9	36.6	39.5	40.5	39.2	30.3
Median income (dollars)	15 876	16 563	14 807	16 937	16 207	16 101	15 915	15 656	16 467	16 886
Per capita income (dollars)	10 792	10 559	10 716	14 589	13 848	10 623	12 544	12 099	14 254	16 428
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	**1 435**	**2 193**	**1 545**	**1 188**	**2 060**	**2 174**	**1 245**	**1 044**	**2 643**	**807**
With earnings	1 135	1 594	1 279	1 033	1 739	1 697	1 030	838	2 222	631
Mean earnings (dollars)	28 997	28 492	31 010	39 402	36 947	27 537	29 656	29 092	37 923	35 445
With Social Security income	446	756	413	354	509	668	335	310	708	282
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 011	7 258	6 771	6 448	6 043	6 718	8 048	7 778	8 200	8 905
With public assistance income	75	90	84	22	72	168	32	77	63	30
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 703	4 655	3 324	7 249	4 057	2 860	2 207	5 026	3 513	4 108
With retirement income	280	449	208	140	352	296	225	165	423	191
Mean retirement income (dollars)	4 631	7 391	6 389	6 799	8 434	5 274	7 849	9 562	10 276	11 120
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	**31 571**	**31 370**	**33 537**	**41 923**	**41 501**	**31 270**	**35 255**	**31 778**	**41 095**	**42 107**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	33 918	31 638	33 915	47 246	46 401	31 375	33 799	28 553	38 723	45 486
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	29 493	31 168	33 125	36 391	38 016	31 183	36 535	33 848	43 024	40 322
Married-couple families (dollars)	**33 783**	**35 026**	**34 006**	**43 396**	**44 233**	**37 808**	**37 466**	**34 078**	**42 890**	**44 296**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	37 436	37 074	35 069	49 373	49 474	41 945	36 129	30 990	40 495	50 982
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	30 721	33 615	32 847	36 944	40 378	34 786	38 639	35 916	44 723	41 233
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	**18 537**	**14 456**	**26 752**	**28 909**	**22 244**	**15 984**	**17 912**	**17 503**	**24 691**	**19 539**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	16 811	12 269	14 471	21 022	22 644	10 776	17 310	22 681	26 422	18 657
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	20 293	16 855	37 235	42 711	21 849	21 075	18 687	11 585	22 492	21 147
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families	**1 071**	**1 623**	**1 258**	**987**	**1 600**	**1 538**	**932**	**821**	**2 243**	**573**
Householder worked in 1989	832	1 257	984	845	1 332	1 204	739	621	1 786	394
With related children under 18 years	541	810	683	525	736	764	475	360	1 070	209
With related children under 5 years	197	327	253	215	250	263	135	122	338	73
Married-couple families	**888**	**1 316**	**1 156**	**890**	**1 378**	**1 073**	**817**	**694**	**1 997**	**522**
Householder worked in 1989	698	1 021	918	786	1 213	884	646	517	1 579	357
With related children under 18 years	420	614	630	473	637	470	413	267	922	164
With related children under 5 years	167	259	246	212	236	154	124	82	305	59
Female householder, no husband present	**119**	**260**	**76**	**55**	**147**	**437**	**96**	**75**	**193**	**48**
Householder worked in 1989	79	189	40	44	84	292	82	57	154	34
With related children under 18 years	83	164	35	46	91	266	54	51	116	42
With related children under 5 years	20	61	–	3	14	96	11	12	20	14
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	**415**	**619**	**305**	**222**	**538**	**761**	**361**	**287**	**472**	**271**
Nonfamily householder	364	570	287	201	460	636	313	223	400	234
65 years and over	156	326	121	124	181	318	98	90	121	69
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	**3 708**	**5 462**	**4 347**	**3 199**	**5 390**	**5 302**	**3 068**	**2 644**	**7 080**	**1 816**
Persons under 18 years	920	1 333	1 153	813	1 222	1 379	691	588	1 794	314
Related children under 18 years	918	1 328	1 153	813	1 222	1 379	691	584	1 794	314
Related children 5 to 17 years	700	945	890	625	888	1 031	512	433	1 334	223
Persons 65 years and over	541	891	393	348	550	744	383	369	734	362
Persons 75 years and over	203	328	125	103	193	322	142	123	161	80
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	**62**	**132**	**61**	**20**	**102**	**233**	**60**	**67**	**127**	**23**
Percent below poverty level	5.8	8.1	4.8	2.0	6.4	15.1	6.4	8.2	5.7	4.0
Householder worked in 1989	37	86	24	3	49	126	35	37	63	9
With related children under 18 years	48	98	39	3	49	172	29	37	102	23
With related children under 5 years	14	41	24	3	18	83	11	21	40	–
Married-couple families	**25**	**54**	**55**	**13**	**76**	**66**	**41**	**24**	**120**	**9**
Householder worked in 1989	17	31	24	3	32	17	24	13	63	9
With related children under 18 years	17	31	33	3	32	31	24	12	95	9
With related children under 5 years	3	27	24	3	18	14	11	7	40	–
Female householder, no husband present	**26**	**76**	**6**	**–**	**17**	**167**	**13**	**31**	**7**	**14**
Householder worked in 1989	11	53	–	–	17	109	5	17	–	–
With related children under 18 years	22	65	6	–	17	141	5	18	7	14
With related children under 5 years	11	14	–	–	–	69	–	7	–	–
Unrelated individuals	**103**	**194**	**83**	**32**	**120**	**316**	**118**	**96**	**77**	**6**
Nonfamily householder	87	178	83	17	90	268	84	79	56	–
65 years and over	47	115	55	25	39	159	49	54	31	–
Persons	**308**	**661**	**288**	**82**	**476**	**1 051**	**273**	**303**	**477**	**68**
Percent below poverty level	8 3	12.1	6.6	2 6	8 8	19.8	8 9	11.5	6.7	3.7
Persons under 18 years	111	197	81	6	115	371	44	87	139	20
Related children under 18 years	109	197	81	6	115	371	44	83	139	20
Related children 5 to 17 years	95	101	41	–	76	255	35	63	83	20
Persons 65 years and over	70	132	61	32	136	198	76	104	88	11
Persons 75 years and over	34	73	55	18	87	109	58	49	39	11
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	84	236	95	21	93	446	67	27	109	5
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	476	995	399	214	534	1 399	507	465	762	96
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	1 128	2 097	1 179	861	1 054	2 129	922	853	1 523	276

Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990**—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Andersan County—Con.									
	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 113	Tract 114	Tract 115	Tract 116	Tract 117	Tract 118	Tract 119	Tract 120	Tract 122
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	**1 705**	**1 951**	**2 945**	**2 376**	**674**	**2 025**	**1 237**	**3 103**	**2 455**	**1 438**
Less than $5,000	35	77	225	185	60	186	91	218	136	110
$5,000 to $9,999	99	234	400	255	99	336	88	486	216	167
$10,000 to $14,999	68	157	372	264	65	180	118	405	132	167
$15,000 to $24,999	179	401	619	601	151	431	291	681	461	277
$25,000 to $34,999	196	296	482	345	101	321	276	588	449	257
$35,000 to $49,999	325	400	497	484	102	371	261	421	560	297
$50,000 to $74,999	465	314	227	159	79	170	96	251	408	118
$75,000 to $99,999	193	50	97	55	17	13	6	17	93	14
$100,000 or more	145	22	26	28	–	17	10	36	–	31
Median (dollars)	48 413	27 315	22 852	23 125	21 687	21 172	26 412	21 493	31 579	24 949
Mean (dollars)	54 421	31 437	27 246	27 460	26 767	26 153	27 846	26 589	33 245	29 018
Families	**1 501**	**1 581**	**2 137**	**1 812**	**495**	**1 575**	**1 000**	**2 230**	**1 930**	**1 095**
Median income (dollars)	50 962	32 301	29 712	28 750	27 788	28 065	29 028	25 799	36 123	28 586
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 791	1 939	2 563	2 135	567	1 788	1 167	2 680	2 381	1 418
Median income (dollars)	32 149	19 657	16 732	16 141	18 359	16 474	16 590	15 123	21 277	15 526
Percent year-round full-time workers	67.4	62.3	58.5	54.9	62.4	59.8	62.3	54.3	67.2	53.2
Median income (dollars)	41 226	24 318	21 744	22 697	24 375	21 828	21 303	21 179	25 020	21 250
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 509	1 708	2 825	2 249	590	1 888	1 131	2 912	2 431	1 266
Median income (dollars)	10 830	10 637	8 703	9 686	7 917	8 675	10 869	8 258	10 800	8 304
Percent year-round full-time workers	33.9	37.0	35.4	39.7	33.6	39.5	45.2	36.0	39.3	38.7
Median income (dollars)	18 075	16 221	14 671	16 304	17 571	15 078	15 348	14 608	17 321	15 000
Per capita income (dollars)	18 492	11 610	10 860	10 812	10 998	10 000	10 048	10 664	12 177	10 787
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	**1 705**	**1 951**	**2 945**	**2 376**	**674**	**2 025**	**1 237**	**3 103**	**2 455**	**1 438**
With earnings	1 512	1 573	2 191	1 850	508	1 562	1 046	2 427	2 028	1 101
Mean earnings (dollars)	54 542	34 387	29 711	28 637	29 299	28 140	28 267	28 230	34 684	29 981
With Social Security income	310	495	1 060	890	227	653	296	1 057	635	433
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 726	7 914	7 132	7 386	6 849	7 140	7 999	6 789	6 759	6 281
With public assistance income	14	82	236	138	69	134	68	137	103	92
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	1 314	3 375	3 061	3 172	3 169	2 240	2 215	3 185	3 074	3 485
With retirement income	202	184	313	374	53	232	176	524	303	216
Mean retirement income (dollars)	11 573	6 629	6 036	4 914	3 968	8 312	7 463	5 970	7 398	9 561
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	**58 491**	**34 560**	**32 811**	**32 246**	**32 690**	**30 472**	**30 538**	**31 569**	**37 890**	**33 596**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	62 665	36 722	32 006	31 576	31 148	32 387	29 862	28 629	38 958	35 924
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	53 159	32 236	33 405	32 759	33 846	28 838	31 387	34 056	36 910	31 633
Married-couple families (dollars)	**61 781**	**36 501**	**35 303**	**35 068**	**34 682**	**34 780**	**31 935**	**35 586**	**39 581**	**36 883**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	68 181	40 913	37 075	35 484	31 596	38 908	32 357	34 710	40 205	40 684
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	54 090	32 076	34 134	34 761	37 407	31 478	31 404	36 215	38 953	33 704
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	**18 993**	**21 662**	**16 093**	**20 046**	**12 606**	**14 432**	**23 279**	**18 865**	**24 683**	**16 519**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	19 480	17 424	10 316	15 105	19 713	11 838	14 605	16 072	23 278	12 245
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	16 799	29 721	22 758	23 575	10 237	17 964	30 461	22 972	25 032	21 088
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families	**1 501**	**1 581**	**2 137**	**1 812**	**495**	**1 575**	**1 000**	**2 230**	**1 930**	**1 095**
Householder worked in 1989	1 321	1 283	1 698	1 351	417	1 214	828	1 717	1 645	828
With related children under 18 years	856	873	977	855	220	790	593	1 118	998	573
With related children under 5 years	239	303	376	286	63	272	232	409	360	202
Married-couple families	**1 365**	**1 344**	**1 821**	**1 479**	**435**	**1 233**	**838**	**1 652**	**1 701**	**907**
Householder worked in 1989	1 192	1 095	1 442	1 143	381	975	700	1 295	1 467	709
With related children under 18 years	752	700	762	662	204	582	490	766	894	430
With related children under 5 years	205	247	269	221	63	218	183	317	352	146
Female householder, no husband present	**99**	**177**	**252**	**264**	**32**	**248**	**117**	**494**	**171**	**120**
Householder worked in 1989	92	140	198	150	24	169	91	367	131	73
With related children under 18 years	88	136	158	133	16	167	66	314	60	99
With related children under 5 years	18	35	83	46	–	33	16	92	–	38
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	**253**	**474**	**941**	**641**	**185**	**511**	**305**	**1 112**	**699**	**407**
Nonfamily householder	204	370	808	564	179	450	237	873	525	343
65 years and over	100	171	456	280	120	200	72	363	232	184
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	**4 963**	**5 343**	**7 427**	**5 992**	**1 602**	**5 314**	**3 456**	**7 859**	**6 778**	**3 841**
Persons under 18 years	1 466	1 366	1 748	1 465	362	1 358	1 017	1 920	1 758	980
Related children under 18 years	1 466	1 354	1 726	1 463	362	1 358	1 013	1 920	1 750	980
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 138	997	1 287	1 132	285	1 001	737	1 443	1 348	736
Persons 65 years and over	344	579	1 164	946	271	743	271	1 005	692	438
Persons 75 years and over	122	239	383	369	187	284	68	356	203	187
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	**53**	**111**	**178**	**104**	**36**	**193**	**94**	**233**	**85**	**157**
Percent below poverty level	3.5	7.0	8.3	5.7	7.3	12.3	9.4	10.4	4.4	14.3
Householder worked in 1989	38	50	110	55	18	104	69	114	54	65
With related children under 18 years	37	72	144	71	21	145	74	209	64	95
With related children under 5 years	18	32	66	24	11	46	46	77	21	36
Married-couple families	**28**	**64**	**72**	**51**	**28**	**69**	**59**	**109**	**74**	**91**
Householder worked in 1989	13	9	36	40	18	21	48	41	54	40
With related children under 18 years	12	25	45	43	21	29	39	93	53	41
With related children under 5 years	7	8	8	17	11	9	30	30	21	25
Female householder, no husband present	**25**	**33**	**100**	**46**	**8**	**99**	**19**	**111**	**11**	**44**
Householder worked in 1989	25	27	74	8	–	64	13	73	–	13
With related children under 18 years	25	33	93	21	–	97	19	103	11	38
With related children under 5 years	11	10	58	7	–	25	–	47	–	5
Unrelated individuals	**45**	**127**	**370**	**216**	**81**	**179**	**107**	**325**	**218**	**127**
Nonfamily householder	32	76	276	200	81	160	77	237	116	109
65 years and over	28	68	204	123	72	95	56	121	91	71
Persons	**214**	**443**	**1 005**	**562**	**191**	**792**	**434**	**1 119**	**578**	**687**
Percent below poverty level	4.3	8.3	13.5	9.4	11.9	14.9	12.6	14.2	8.5	17.9
Persons under 18 years	82	143	370	167	39	257	170	360	178	208
Related children under 18 years	82	131	348	165	39	257	170	360	178	208
Related children 5 to 17 years	61	96	260	135	22	174	97	258	140	155
Persons 65 years and over	52	127	233	156	80	167	63	184	126	139
Persons 75 years and over	26	51	121	70	70	76	33	82	35	73
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	56	167	382	216	43	335	130	217	257	141
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	332	662	1 421	871	329	1 230	590	1 699	905	789
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	685	1 631	2 716	2 229	600	2 138	1 190	3 231	1 657	1 566

Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Anderson, SC MSA	Anderson County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Anderson County					
		Total	Anderson city	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 9	Tract 107
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	**120 268**	**120 268**	**17 038**	**1 587**	**1 900**	**1 220**	**2 507**	**2 359**	**3 621**
Native	119 643	119 643	16 919	1 587	1 900	1 220	2 498	2 346	3 621
Foreign born	625	625	119	–	–	–	9	13	–
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	94	94	33	–	–	–	8	–	9
Persons 5 years and over	**112 952**	**112 952**	**16 227**	**1 489**	**1 851**	**1 155**	**2 412**	**2 208**	**3 389**
Speak a language other than English	2 266	2 266	420	8	12	52	47	42	49
Do not speak English "very well"	692	692	132	–	6	14	29	13	28
In linguistically isolated households	168	168	54	–	–	–	8	–	9
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	**26 883**	**26 883**	**3 462**	**199**	**439**	**113**	**394**	**392**	**939**
Preprimary school	1 400	1 400	229	6	27	–	–	16	54
Public school	652	652	101	–	16	–	–	10	43
Elementary or high school	19 871	19 871	1 990	142	326	80	334	307	606
Public school	18 544	18 544	1 847	142	299	80	325	248	592
College	5 612	5 612	1 243	51	86	33	60	69	279
Public college	4 065	4 065	544	37	65	33	29	57	235
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	**81 198**	**81 198**	**12 253**	**1 170**	**1 362**	**971**	**1 905**	**1 673**	**2 425**
Less than 9th grade	11 898	11 898	1 796	434	179	269	681	258	275
9th to 12th grade no diploma	15 507	15 507	1 923	216	231	284	439	298	641
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	25 191	25 191	3 205	295	523	223	448	427	526
Some college, no degree	11 601	11 601	1 749	82	243	86	169	292	310
Associate degree	5 545	5 545	886	34	70	22	56	151	172
Bachelor's degree	8 012	8 012	1 840	74	104	65	91	189	330
Graduate or professional degree	3 444	3 444	854	35	12	22	21	58	171
Percent high school graduate or higher	66.2	66.2	69.6	44.4	69.9	43.0	41.2	66.8	62.2
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	14.1	14.1	22.0	9.3	8.5	9.0	5.9	14.8	20.7
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 224	1 224	1 051	1 136	1 365	1 468	1 169	1 104	1 141
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	**112 952**	**112 952**	**16 227**	**1 489**	**1 851**	**1 155**	**2 412**	**2 208**	**3 389**
Same house	70 307	70 307	8 566	949	1 483	463	1 520	1 359	1 927
Different house in United States	42 293	42 293	7 607	540	368	692	871	842	1 462
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	6 158	6 158	2 663	196	88	279	353	299	61
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	18 496	18 496	1 849	134	190	174	334	256	626
Different MSA/PMSA	12 965	12 965	2 237	143	59	225	184	209	505
Not in an MSA/PMSA	4 674	4 674	858	67	31	14	–	78	270
Abroad	352	352	54	–	–	–	21	7	–
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	**58 632**	**58 632**	**7 657**	**679**	**965**	**364**	**920**	**1 050**	**1 815**
Car, truck, or van	56 225	56 225	7 185	609	958	291	865	1 022	1 753
Drove alone	48 632	48 632	6 295	494	883	217	764	858	1 385
Carpooled	7 593	7 593	890	115	75	74	101	164	368
Public transportation	105	105	40	4	–	–	10	11	9
Other means	1 287	1 287	346	46	–	73	35	11	32
Worked at home	1 015	1 015	86	20	7	–	10	6	21
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	19.4	19.4	15.2	16.9	17.3	16.1	15.0	14.2	15.8
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	42 367	42 367	6 719	548	847	327	920	960	966
Central city	16 541	16 541	4 571	331	434	226	477	586	207
Outside central city	25 826	25 826	2 148	217	413	101	443	374	759
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	16 265	16 265	938	131	118	37	–	90	849
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	**95 500**	**95 500**	**14 419**	**1 330**	**1 547**	**1 084**	**2 193**	**1 944**	**2 838**
In labor force	62 194	62 194	8 185	720	1 017	381	1 030	1 157	1 910
Employed	59 592	59 592	7 767	677	965	364	946	1 080	1 842
Unemployed	2 536	2 536	402	32	52	17	84	77	68
Percent of civilian labor force	4.1	4.1	4.9	4.5	5.1	4.5	8.2	6.7	3.6
Females 16 years and over	**50 186**	**50 186**	**8 229**	**722**	**829**	**668**	**1 375**	**1 174**	**1 499**
Employed	26 904	26 904	3 774	290	447	135	519	603	863
Unemployed	1 435	1 435	193	25	31	9	10	56	42
With own children under 6 years	6 482	6 482	802	98	62	63	79	128	187
In labor force	4 351	4 351	508	49	40	21	59	103	137
With own children 6 to 17 years only	9 466	9 466	947	76	165	51	129	157	306
In labor force	7 589	7 589	754	54	153	37	68	133	265
Persons 16 to 19 years	**6 975**	**6 975**	**1 081**	**53**	**89**	**26**	**192**	**113**	**154**
Not enrolled in school	1 766	1 766	202	29	14	17	60	47	47
Unemployed or not in labor force	608	608	82	17	14	8	20	28	18
Not high school graduate	902	902	114	24	6	17	40	16	18
Employed	512	512	67	7	–	9	30	9	–
Unemployed	135	135	17	–	6	–	10	7	–
Not in labor force	255	255	30	17	–	8	–	–	18
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	**67 275**	**67 275**	**8 909**	**741**	**1 056**	**431**	**1 133**	**1 186**	**2 090**
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	55 195	55 195	6 916	583	828	365	855	965	1 734
50 to 52 weeks	41 640	41 640	4 939	469	635	222	642	714	1 312
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	**77 822**	**77 822**	**10 034**	**893**	**1 252**	**543**	**1 344**	**1 395**	**2 289**
With a mobility or self-care limitation	4 081	4 081	435	72	47	71	104	59	100
With a mobility limitation	2 249	2 249	245	35	33	21	56	54	80
In labor force	341	341	47	9	–	–	8	20	9
With a self-care limitation	2 882	2 882	321	57	29	61	75	36	80
With a work disability	7 607	7 607	992	81	128	69	248	215	241
In labor force	2 384	2 384	405	30	41	–	119	95	56
Prevented from working	4 749	4 749	532	38	81	69	118	111	174
No work disability	70 215	70 215	9 042	812	1 124	474	1 096	1 180	2 048
In labor force	57 841	57 841	7 301	656	932	365	807	1 040	1 778
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	**16 876**	**16 876**	**3 792**	**426**	**295**	**297**	**849**	**507**	**549**
With a mobility or self-care limitation	3 746	3 746	815	125	65	34	168	180	138
With a mobility limitation	2 978	2 978	647	108	39	34	131	150	122
With a self-care limitation	2 193	2 193	536	70	51	34	109	109	49

Table 20. **Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990**—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Anderson city, Anderson County					Remainder of Anderson County			
	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 101.01	Tract 104.01
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	**1 429**	**1 009**	**1 098**	**1 285**	**2 348**	**891**	**1 222**	**7 892**	**4 717**
Native	1 429	1 009	1 098	1 276	2 335	891	1 222	7 851	4 694
Foreign born	–	–	–	9	13	–	–	41	23
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–
Persons 5 years and over	**1 339**	**974**	**1 033**	**1 275**	**2 197**	**877**	**1 137**	**7 260**	**4 385**
Speak a language other than English	8	–	52	16	42	12	31	161	57
Do not speak English "very well"	–	–	14	8	13	6	21	94	2
In linguistically isolated households	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	8	–
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	**174**	**211**	**93**	**232**	**392**	**228**	**162**	**2 110**	**988**
Preprimary school	6	20	–	–	16	7	–	173	41
Public school	–	16	–	–	10	–	–	73	32
Elementary or high school	117	153	70	204	307	173	130	1 496	815
Public school	117	153	70	195	248	146	130	1 422	803
College	51	38	23	28	69	48	32	441	132
Public college	37	30	23	18	57	35	11	348	100
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	**1 053**	**710**	**888**	**1 009**	**1 662**	**652**	**896**	**4 984**	**3 134**
Less than 9th grade	393	90	223	416	258	89	265	345	715
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	208	131	266	219	298	100	220	689	655
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	270	306	223	212	421	217	236	1 800	939
Some college, no degree	73	123	86	56	292	120	113	888	408
Associate degree	17	19	22	36	151	51	20	495	150
Bachelor's degree	65	35	55	70	184	69	21	566	204
Graduate or professional degree	27	6	13	–	58	6	21	201	63
Percent high school graduate or higher	42.9	68.9	44.9	37.1	66.5	71.0	45.9	79.3	56.3
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	8.7	5.8	7.7	6.9	14.6	11.5	4.7	15.4	8.5
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 235	1 401	1 648	1 317	1 104	1 318	1 055	1 312	1 250
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	**1 339**	**974**	**1 033**	**1 275**	**2 197**	**877**	**1 137**	**7 260**	**4 385**
Same house	890	710	408	771	1 348	773	749	3 937	2 821
Different house in United States	449	264	625	504	842	104	367	3 323	1 564
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	171	88	279	256	299	–	97	18	64
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	134	117	126	136	256	73	198	721	946
Different MSA/PMSA	77	59	206	112	209	–	72	2 293	429
Not in an MSA/PMSA	67	–	14	–	78	31	–	291	125
Abroad	–	–	–	–	7	–	21	–	–
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	**629**	**546**	**300**	**417**	**1 050**	**419**	**503**	**4 164**	**2 020**
Car, truck, or van	559	546	237	372	1 022	412	493	3 966	1 917
Drove alone	452	495	163	322	858	388	442	3 468	1 561
Carpooled	107	51	74	50	164	24	51	498	356
Public transportation	4	–	–	10	11	–	–	9	–
Other means	46	–	63	35	11	–	–	67	75
Worked at home	20	–	–	–	6	7	10	122	28
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	15.6	17.2	15.8	13.8	14.2	17.4	16.1	21.9	19.5
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	514	497	263	417	960	350	503	802	1 281
Central city	331	226	199	281	586	208	196	19	156
Outside central city	183	271	64	136	374	142	307	783	1 125
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	115	49	37	–	90	69	–	3 362	739
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	**1 205**	**831**	**972**	**1 111**	**1 933**	**716**	**1 082**	**5 878**	**3 677**
In labor force	670	573	317	499	1 157	444	531	4 345	2 253
Employed	627	546	300	435	1 080	419	511	4 213	2 114
Unemployed	32	27	17	64	77	25	20	132	139
Percent of civilian labor force	4.9	4.7	5.4	12.8	6.7	5.6	3.8	3.0	6.2
Females 16 years and over	**663**	**461**	**612**	**725**	**1 169**	**368**	**650**	**2 918**	**2 009**
Employed	281	268	117	259	603	179	260	1 783	1 002
Unemployed	25	13	9	10	56	18	–	78	64
With own children under 6 years	81	36	63	31	128	26	48	523	256
In labor force	40	14	21	21	103	26	38	264	198
With own children 6 to 17 years only	76	76	42	91	157	89	38	746	326
In labor force	54	71	28	51	133	82	17	627	248
Persons 16 to 19 years	**53**	**58**	**26**	**61**	**113**	**31**	**131**	**460**	**183**
Not enrolled in school	29	8	17	20	47	6	40	88	54
Unemployed or not in labor force	17	8	8	10	28	6	10	17	19
Not high school graduate	24	–	17	20	16	6	20	38	34
Employed	7	–	9	10	9	–	20	30	15
Unemployed	–	–	–	10	7	6	–	–	11
Not in labor force	17	–	8	–	–	–	–	8	8
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	**683**	**584**	**366**	**533**	**1 186**	**472**	**600**	**4 734**	**2 454**
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	534	449	308	429	965	379	426	3 939	2 052
50 to 52 weeks	428	338	194	325	714	297	317	3 136	1 498
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	**802**	**714**	**439**	**613**	**1 395**	**538**	**731**	**5 325**	**2 903**
With a mobility or self-care limitation	64	25	31	30	59	22	74	275	214
With a mobility limitation	27	25	11	11	54	8	45	108	136
In labor force	9	–	–	–	20	–	8	17	10
With a self-care limitation	57	7	31	19	36	22	56	240	128
With a work disability	65	73	31	131	215	55	117	274	378
In labor force	30	13	–	90	95	28	29	92	90
Prevented from working	22	60	31	41	111	21	77	164	260
No work disability	737	641	408	482	1 180	483	614	5 051	2 525
In labor force	606	543	309	339	1 040	389	468	4 183	2 064
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	**392**	**117**	**289**	**498**	**496**	**178**	**351**	**553**	**774**
With a mobility or self-care limitation	117	24	34	83	180	41	85	81	167
With a mobility limitation	100	18	34	63	150	21	68	57	130
With a self-care limitation	62	24	34	75	109	27	34	56	85

Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Anderson County—Con.								
	Tract 106	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 113	Tract 114	Tract 115	Tract 117	Tract 119	Tract 120	Tract 122
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	**4 792**	**3 579**	**4 133**	**6 014**	**5 140**	**4 316**	**6 675**	**5 741**	**3 268**
Native	4 769	3 579	4 133	5 992	5 140	4 311	6 675	5 705	3 241
Foreign born	23	–	–	22	–	5	–	36	27
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	–	9	–	7	7	–	–	12	–
Persons 5 years and over	**4 500**	**3 362**	**3 859**	**5 696**	**4 857**	**4 032**	**6 290**	**5 372**	**3 049**
Speak a language other than English	116	35	72	113	69	50	78	194	15
Do not speak English "very well"	26	28	16	29	21	18	9	82	9
In linguistically isolated households	–	9	–	7	19	–	–	12	–
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	**1 104**	**939**	**924**	**1 211**	**1 059**	**912**	**1 334**	**1 346**	**737**
Preprimary school	29	54	53	19	86	24	76	54	36
Public school	20	43	22	9	53	16	30	18	19
Elementary or high school	809	606	686	978	844	740	1 067	1 070	575
Public school	750	592	671	932	819	697	943	944	561
College	266	279	185	214	129	148	191	222	126
Public college	194	235	177	170	101	111	149	178	120
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	**3 324**	**2 398**	**2 671**	**4 226**	**3 564**	**2 924**	**4 455**	**3 794**	**2 103**
Less than 9th grade	324	275	350	887	770	641	897	412	303
9th to 12th grade no diploma	641	641	548	899	935	733	1 175	718	532
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	892	526	906	1 320	921	946	1 335	1 357	724
Some college no degree	601	310	355	448	439	306	623	561	264
Associate degree	259	172	184	224	160	205	209	244	125
Bachelor's degree	432	317	251	334	235	47	168	386	93
Graduate or professional degree	175	157	77	114	104	46	48	116	62
Percent high school graduate or higher	71.0	61.8	66.4	57.7	52.2	53.0	53.5	70.2	60.3
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	18.3	19.8	12.3	10.6	9.5	3.2	4.8	13.2	7.4
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 175	1 144	1 172	1 363	1 316	1 377	1 285	1 146	1 258
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	**4 500**	**3 362**	**3 859**	**5 696**	**4 857**	**4 032**	**6 290**	**5 372**	**3 049**
Same house	2 813	1 927	2 481	3 732	3 464	3 012	3 855	3 543	1 979
Different house in United States	1 687	1 435	1 378	1 913	1 383	1 017	2 428	1 814	1 070
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	165	61	174	87	20	65	539	486	124
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	917	626	849	1 149	984	591	1 350	649	762
Different MSA/PMSA	443	478	225	516	52	195	263	503	74
Not in an MSA/PMSA	162	270	130	161	327	166	276	176	110
Abroad	–	–	–	51	10	3	7	15	–
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	**2 561**	**1 788**	**2 061**	**2 862**	**2 498**	**1 840**	**3 177**	**3 065**	**1 477**
Car, truck or van	2 478	1 726	1 986	2 750	2 372	1 766	3 041	2 992	1 405
Drove alone	2 166	1 372	1 775	2 328	2 000	1 519	2 576	2 599	1 254
Carpooled	312	354	211	422	372	247	465	393	151
Public transportation	–	9	–	–	–	2	27	7	–
Other means	34	32	45	42	83	26	87	39	65
Worked at home	49	21	30	70	43	46	22	27	7
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	21.0	15.9	21.5	19.4	20.8	24.4	16.5	20.0	18.8
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	1 664	966	1 846	2 445	1 940	1 584	2 938	2 701	1 358
Central city	573	207	662	415	247	410	1 257	1 208	520
Outside central city	1 091	759	1 184	2 030	1 693	1 174	1 681	1 493	838
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	897	822	215	417	558	256	239	364	119
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	**3 879**	**2 811**	**3 246**	**4 859**	**4 052**	**3 407**	**5 306**	**4 521**	**2 507**
In labor force	2 695	1 883	2 225	3 016	2 646	2 037	3 405	3 312	1 608
Employed	2 627	1 815	2 111	2 875	2 561	1 889	3 251	3 119	1 504
Unemployed	68	68	103	131	85	148	154	184	104
Percent of civilian labor force	2.5	3.6	4.7	4.4	3.2	7.3	4.5	5.6	6.5
Females 16 years and over	**1 939**	**1 486**	**1 695**	**2 611**	**2 107**	**1 805**	**2 824**	**2 356**	**1 260**
Employed	1 095	850	961	1 248	1 159	899	1 491	1 461	636
Unemployed	24	42	89	90	85	51	87	134	50
With own children under 6 years	213	174	267	309	244	232	381	334	187
In labor force	78	124	215	200	203	158	300	273	114
With own children 6 to 17 years only	406	306	417	428	418	317	455	476	255
In labor force	330	265	336	304	317	276	371	439	199
Persons 16 to 19 years	**267**	**154**	**286**	**344**	**258**	**238**	**358**	**380**	**193**
Not enrolled in school	22	47	67	121	70	59	156	65	110
Unemployed or not in labor force	9	18	23	60	31	29	52	9	32
Not high school graduate	9	18	21	58	35	42	83	25	66
Employed	–	–	21	21	20	18	65	25	37
Unemployed	–	–	–	14	–	11	9	–	11
Not in labor force	9	18	–	23	15	13	9	–	18
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	**2 906**	**2 063**	**2 359**	**3 267**	**2 807**	**2 222**	**3 574**	**3 447**	**1 759**
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	2 313	1 720	1 967	2 806	2 427	1 950	2 948	2 735	1 434
50 to 52 weeks	1 757	1 312	1 449	2 100	1 893	1 530	2 177	2 163	1 105
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	**3 377**	**2 262**	**2 758**	**3 818**	**3 204**	**2 699**	**4 334**	**3 890**	**2 136**
With a mobility or self-care limitation	200	100	125	243	213	156	232	200	115
With a mobility limitation	121	80	62	144	99	79	159	77	78
In labor force	–	9	15	14	10	6	34	30	15
With a self-care limitation	102	80	80	163	170	109	143	191	101
With a work disability	349	241	239	366	333	285	710	230	265
In labor force	133	56	91	41	96	72	210	110	92
Prevented from working	195	174	135	309	207	201	474	120	153
No work disability	3 028	2 021	2 519	3 452	2 871	2 414	3 624	3 660	1 871
In labor force	2 493	1 751	2 092	2 803	2 459	1 927	3 042	3 120	1 508
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	**502**	**549**	**477**	**1 031**	**848**	**680**	**972**	**595**	**371**
With a mobility or self-care limitation	102	138	112	225	179	180	297	120	74
With a mobility limitation	70	122	104	150	143	162	257	95	69
With a self-care limitation	73	49	63	135	128	82	154	69	38

Table 21. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Anderson, SC MSA	Anderson County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Anderson County					
		Total	Anderson city	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 9	Tract 107
OCCUPATION									
Employed persons 16 years and over	**59 592**	**59 592**	**7 767**	**677**	**965**	**364**	**946**	**1 080**	**1 842**
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	5 839	5 839	854	39	115	25	52	84	193
Professional specialty occupations	6 523	6 523	1 327	54	115	66	41	196	274
Technicians and related support occupations	2 518	2 518	336	21	32	–	20	42	51
Sales occupations	7 271	7 271	1 260	97	121	40	160	132	172
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	7 220	7 220	1 040	51	140	–	146	160	185
Private household occupations	94	94	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Protective service occupations	785	785	112	15	47	11	18	13	62
Service occupations, except protective and household	4 927	4 927	910	127	67	62	137	111	179
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	778	778	49	8	–	–	–	8	29
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	9 907	9 907	784	115	106	53	123	101	321
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	9 127	9 127	612	100	141	73	170	111	279
Transportation and materiol moving occupations	2 132	2 132	185	37	37	34	30	41	40
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	2 471	2 471	294	13	44	–	49	81	57
INCOME IN 1989									
Households	**47 417**	**47 417**	**7 584**	**762**	**721**	**523**	**1 310**	**1 057**	**1 515**
Less than $5,000	2 672	2 672	563	81	30	138	160	80	151
$5,000 to $9 999	5 499	5 499	1 244	106	44	149	387	214	198
$10,000 to $14,999	4 236	4 236	743	158	68	43	249	90	79
$15,000 to $24,999	9 309	9 309	1 619	219	133	83	248	223	255
$25,000 to $34,999	8 038	8 038	1 217	120	149	39	118	195	331
$35,000 to $49 999	9 107	9 107	1 029	40	172	60	118	128	251
$50,000 to $74,999	6 171	6 171	795	29	111	11	20	114	170
$75,000 to $99,999	1 470	1 470	199	–	6	–	10	6	52
$100,000 or more	915	915	175	9	8	–	–	7	28
Median (dollars)	27 311	27 311	22 119	15 938	30 332	8 648	12 348	20 424	26 514
Mean (dollars)	32 783	32 783	28 915	19 802	32 635	15 143	15 995	25 553	30 372
Families	**35 636**	**35 636**	**4 637**	**468**	**619**	**270**	**687**	**653**	**1 092**
Median income (dollars)	32 773	32 773	30 603	21 083	32 047	17 125	20 536	30 159	31 328
Per capita income (dollars)	12 931	12 931	13 314	9 894	12 343	7 734	8 333	11 698	12 735
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households	**47 417**	**47 417**	**7 584**	**762**	**721**	**523**	**1 310**	**1 057**	**1 515**
With earnings	37 278	37 278	5 298	519	576	275	728	720	1 181
Mean earnings (dollars)	34 367	34 367	30 353	20 088	32 505	19 372	19 533	28 586	31 968
With Social Security income	14 977	14 977	3 156	323	245	286	771	454	473
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 464	7 464	7 538	7 607	8 377	6 258	6 242	6 893	7 495
With public assistance income	1 966	1 966	382	83	26	67	57	26	68
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 273	3 273	3 226	2 104	6 168	2 534	2 745	3 448	3 760
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars)	**38 171**	**38 171**	**36 459**	**24 530**	**35 435**	**21 342**	**22 603**	**31 938**	**36 215**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	39 916	39 916	34 476	20 985	38 974	17 366	24 462	30 400	38 409
Married-couple families (dollars)	**40 772**	**40 772**	**40 295**	**25 596**	**37 876**	**25 059**	**23 579**	**36 279**	**40 212**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	43 784	43 784	41 266	22 301	45 782	25 316	29 334	34 813	45 181
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	**20 261**	**20 261**	**20 018**	**23 690**	**20 974**	**15 750**	**20 723**	**15 873**	**17 342**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	16 584	16 584	15 117	12 000	18 488	10 621	14 100	16 600	10 247
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels In 1989									
Families	**35 636**	**35 636**	**4 637**	**468**	**619**	**270**	**687**	**653**	**1 092**
Householder worked in 1989	28 247	28 247	3 329	267	465	171	437	431	874
With related children under 18 years	16 979	16 979	1 872	189	229	117	238	290	521
With related children under 5 years	5 986	5 986	752	92	47	67	61	125	172
Married-couple families	**30 714**	**30 714**	**3 728**	**372**	**511**	**141**	**487**	**520**	**902**
Householder worked in 1989	24 777	24 777	2 715	242	389	94	314	377	747
With related children under 18 years	14 224	14 224	1 376	164	176	54	147	208	414
With related children under 5 years	5 194	5 194	599	82	33	36	51	98	146
Female householder, no husband present	**3 692**	**3 692**	**757**	**58**	**92**	**107**	**179**	**103**	**175**
Householder worked in 1989	2 507	2 507	513	10	60	62	113	37	112
With related children under 18 years	2 122	2 122	420	10	47	56	70	65	92
With related children under 5 years	577	577	140	10	8	24	10	21	26
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	**13 519**	**13 519**	**3 248**	**315**	**127**	**306**	**663**	**437**	**487**
Nonfamily householder	11 781	11 781	2 947	294	102	253	623	404	423
65 years and over	5 716	5 716	1 563	150	41	162	428	172	218
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	**118 841**	**118 841**	**15 941**	**1 580**	**1 887**	**976**	**2 507**	**2 317**	**3 621**
Persons under 18 years	27 992	27 992	2 985	270	387	162	406	478	869
Related children under 18 years	27 895	27 895	2 968	270	381	145	395	478	869
Related children 5 to 17 years	20 625	20 625	2 164	179	332	80	300	327	637
Persons 65 years and over	16 876	16 876	3 792	426	295	297	849	507	549
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families	**2 119**	**2 119**	**345**	**10**	**40**	**55**	**90**	**53**	**89**
Percent below poverty level	5.9	5.9	7.4	2.1	6.5	20.4	13.1	8.1	8.2
Householder worked in 1989	1 096	1 096	140	–	6	22	29	13	50
With related children under 18 years	1 457	1 457	245	7	24	36	52	39	56
With related children under 5 years	653	653	121	–	24	22	–	20	27
Married-couple families	**1 243**	**1 243**	**156**	**10**	**26**	**18**	**50**	**21**	**34**
Householder worked in 1989	615	615	40	–	–	9	10	7	8
With related children under 18 years	723	723	74	7	10	9	20	13	8
With related children under 5 years	351	351	47	–	10	9	–	13	8
Female householder, no husband present	**746**	**746**	**163**	**–**	**8**	**37**	**29**	**32**	**55**
Householder worked in 1989	413	413	91	–	–	13	19	6	42
With related children under 18 years	640	640	151	–	8	27	21	26	48
With related children under 5 years	265	265	74	–	8	13	–	7	19
Unrelated individuals	**3 752**	**3 752**	**812**	**142**	**34**	**134**	**241**	**107**	**180**
Nonfamily householder	3 091	3 091	698	121	21	126	216	100	153
65 years and over	2 058	2 058	485	82	–	78	170	56	88
Persons	**10 493**	**10 493**	**1 811**	**169**	**170**	**259**	**519**	**294**	**445**
Percent below poverty level	8.8	8.8	11.4	10.7	9.0	26.5	20.7	12.7	12.3
Persons under 18 years	2 820	2 820	415	7	58	61	94	81	140
Related children under 18 years	2 740	2 740	398	7	52	44	83	81	140
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 806	1 806	256	7	30	26	83	46	97
Persons 65 years and over	2 806	2 806	619	86	–	96	232	84	116
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	2 954	2 954	490	35	13	122	135	90	152
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	16 079	16 079	2 843	403	223	457	755	417	559

Table 21. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Anderson city, Anderson County					Remainder of Anderson County			
	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 101.01	Tract 104.01
OCCUPATION									
Employed persons 16 years and over	627	546	300	435	1 080	419	511	4 213	2 114
Executive, administrative and managerial occupations	39	33	25	31	84	82	21	501	150
Professional specialty occupations	37	49	57	9	196	66	32	611	170
Technicians and related support occupations	21	25	–	20	42	7	–	199	45
Sales occupations	89	69	40	76	132	52	84	544	191
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	51	93	–	58	160	47	88	656	230
Private household occupations	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12
Protective service occupations	15	22	11	8	13	25	10	53	15
Service occupations, except protective and household	127	54	62	58	111	13	79	260	111
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	8	–	–	–	8	–	–	68	8
Precision production, craft and repair occupations	107	42	53	65	101	64	58	655	437
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	83	113	36	79	111	28	91	355	544
Transportation and material moving occupations	37	29	16	–	41	8	30	146	31
Handlers, equipment cleaners helpers and laborers	13	17	–	31	81	27	18	165	170
INCOME IN 1989									
Households	689	405	459	710	1 051	316	600	2 745	1 888
Less than $5 000	65	23	119	88	80	7	72	69	130
$5,000 to $9 999	106	37	149	236	214	7	151	141	282
$10,000 to $14 999	149	47	34	166	90	21	83	93	242
$15,000 to $24 999	195	73	66	127	223	60	121	452	376
$25,000 to $34 999	104	87	29	53	195	62	65	463	302
$35,000 to $49,999	32	93	51	30	128	79	88	704	301
$50,000 to $74 999	29	45	11	10	108	66	10	619	215
$75,000 to $99 999	–	–	–	–	6	6	10	153	24
$100,000 or more	9	–	–	–	7	8	–	51	16
Median (dollars)	15 696	27 772	8 019	10 901	20 290	35 417	14 722	39 080	22 972
Mean (dollars)	19 756	27 724	14 366	13 615	25 367	38 929	18 812	40 879	27 139
Families	419	337	223	341	647	282	346	2 371	1 377
Median income (dollars)	20 458	30 493	16 563	16 687	30 023	39 643	25 000	41 323	28 591
Per capita income (dollars)	9 937	10 979	7 363	7 660	11 622	13 888	9 040	14 170	10 908
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households	689	405	459	710	1 051	316	600	2 745	1 888
With earnings	479	327	239	376	720	249	352	2 476	1 355
Mean earnings (dollars)	19 810	28 432	17 683	15 714	28 586	37 855	23 592	40 996	29 544
With Social Security income	298	105	260	451	448	140	320	455	675
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 388	7 273	6 098	6 122	6 836	9 204	6 410	7 804	7 425
With public assistance income	59	20	67	27	26	6	30	62	73
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 032	4 914	2 534	3 961	3 448	10 350	1 650	2 796	5 574
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars)	24 489	31 154	20 959	19 097	31 695	40 550	26 059	43 091	32 528
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	20 723	30 467	15 905	17 273	30 400	48 197	33 578	45 595	33 683
Married-couple families (dollars)	25 510	33 343	22 654	19 018	36 023	41 954	27 528	44 178	36 020
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	22 152	38 627	23 569	23 007	34 813	50 670	35 086	47 008	38 588
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	22 310	21 408	17 295	20 510	15 873	15 711	21 018	27 187	14 929
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	12 000	18 488	10 621	10 314	16 600	–	30 000	24 192	13 829
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels in 1989									
Families	419	337	223	341	647	282	346	2 371	1 377
Householder worked in 1989	243	258	143	195	431	207	242	2 102	1 081
With related children under 18 years	173	116	107	123	290	113	115	1 309	680
With related children under 5 years	84	35	67	10	125	12	51	484	270
Married-couple families	340	242	122	226	514	269	261	2 195	1 132
Householder worked in 1989	218	188	75	121	377	201	193	1 950	889
With related children under 18 years	148	69	44	70	208	107	77	1 227	524
With related children under 5 years	74	27	36	10	98	6	41	458	218
Female householder, no husband present	50	85	79	104	103	7	75	111	198
Householder worked in 1989	10	60	53	74	37	–	39	87	145
With related children under 18 years	10	47	56	42	65	–	28	64	124
With related children under 5 years	10	8	24	–	21	–	10	8	45
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	291	68	289	379	437	59	284	435	560
Nonfamily householder	270	68	236	369	404	34	254	374	511
65 years and over	150	15	154	259	172	26	169	148	289
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	1 422	1 009	854	1 285	2 306	876	1 222	7 882	4 703
Persons under 18 years	237	200	152	195	478	187	211	2 221	1 130
Related children under 18 years	237	200	135	195	478	181	200	2 213	1 130
Related children 5 to 17 years	154	165	70	185	327	167	115	1 581	812
Persons 65 years and over	392	117	289	498	496	178	351	553	774
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families	10	27	45	72	53	13	18	60	86
Percent below poverty level	2 4	8.0	20.2	21.1	8.2	4.6	5 2	2.5	6.2
Householder worked in 1989	–	–	22	21	13	6	8	24	58
With related children under 18 years	7	18	36	52	39	6	–	42	63
With related children under 5 years	–	18	22	–	20	6	–	32	22
Married-couple families	10	19	18	40	21	7	10	34	43
Householder worked in 1989	–	–	9	10	7	–	–	16	31
With related children under 18 years	7	10	9	20	13	–	–	16	20
With related children under 5 years	–	10	9	–	13	–	–	16	16
Female householder, no husband present	–	8	27	21	32	–	8	18	41
Householder worked in 1989	–	–	13	11	6	–	8	–	25
With related children under 18 years	–	8	27	21	26	–	–	18	41
With related children under 5 years	–	8	13	–	7	–	–	8	6
Unrelated individuals	126	21	125	117	107	13	124	91	157
Nonfamily householder	105	21	117	112	100	–	104	83	141
65 years and over	82	–	78	99	56	–	71	63	78
Persons	153	117	231	343	294	53	176	289	472
Percent below poverty level	10 8	11.6	27.0	26.7	12.7	6.0	14 4	3.7	10.0
Persons under 18 years	7	33	61	83	81	25	11	86	127
Related children under 18 years	7	33	44	83	81	19	–	78	127
Related children 5 to 17 years	7	18	26	83	46	12	–	33	61
Persons 65 years and over	86	–	96	151	84	–	81	63	84
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	35	7	103	82	90	6	53	79	126
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	346	151	429	457	417	72	298	540	787

Table 21. **Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990**—Con.

[Threshold and complementory threshold ore 400 persons. Doto based on sample and subject to sampling voriobility, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Anderson County—Con.								
	Tract 106	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 113	Tract 114	Tract 115	Tract 117	Tract 119	Tract 120	Tract 122
OCCUPATION									
Employed persons 16 years and over	**2 627**	**1 815**	**2 111**	**2 875**	**2 561**	**1 889**	**3 251**	**3 119**	**1 504**
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	292	193	201	201	133	136	238	292	91
Professional specialty occupations	245	247	220	292	285	122	176	308	101
Technicians and related support occupations	73	51	56	117	84	103	164	192	46
Sales occupations	318	172	309	274	181	143	286	332	188
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	282	185	252	293	205	192	274	458	197
Private household occupations	9	–	–	6	–	–	7	7	–
Protective service occupations	16	62	4	40	38	36	44	38	21
Service occupations, except protective and household	265	179	130	277	135	162	327	232	78
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	121	29	28	26	34	32	7	16	58
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	534	321	403	527	486	391	690	619	256
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	293	279	347	533	726	460	749	439	262
Transportation and materiol moving occupations	60	40	61	133	158	45	137	80	95
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	119	57	100	156	96	67	152	106	111
INCOME IN 1989									
Households	**1 907**	**1 501**	**1 545**	**2 467**	**2 055**	**1 693**	**2 740**	**2 078**	**1 258**
Less than $5,000	45	151	45	155	137	110	197	107	97
$5,000 to $9,999	207	198	170	286	208	284	460	159	145
$10,000 to $14,999	150	79	109	306	246	136	393	113	155
$15,000 to $24,999	353	255	317	535	460	375	580	389	223
$25,000 to $34,999	327	331	240	428	312	280	456	367	226
$35,000 to $49,999	405	237	310	436	450	317	357	477	254
$50,000 to $74,999	346	170	282	203	159	161	251	373	113
$75,000 to $99,999	24	52	50	92	55	13	17	93	14
$100,000 or more	50	28	22	26	28	17	29	–	31
Median (dollars)	31 110	26 372	28 915	24 115	24 565	22 119	20 460	32 483	25 336
Mean (dollars)	37 017	30 287	33 359	28 674	28 889	27 700	26 472	34 346	29 631
Families	**1 464**	**1 078**	**1 249**	**1 786**	**1 604**	**1 318**	**1 924**	**1 691**	**941**
Median income (dollars)	36 216	31 146	34 349	31 220	30 222	29 829	25 505	36 323	29 967
Per capito income (dollars)	14 546	12 730	12 577	11 714	11 501	10 847	11 027	12 642	11 390
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households	**1 907**	**1 501**	**1 545**	**2 467**	**2 055**	**1 693**	**2 740**	**2 078**	**1 258**
With earnings	1 612	1 167	1 242	1 805	1 586	1 283	2 115	1 747	956
Mean earnings (dollars)	37 155	31 879	36 386	31 503	30 251	29 901	28 343	34 888	30 401
With Social Security income	474	473	405	918	794	592	958	527	370
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	6 154	7 495	8 252	7 425	7 614	7 431	6 936	7 117	6 478
With public assistance income	56	68	49	173	102	78	121	69	55
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 414	3 760	2 189	3 388	3 160	2 337	3 529	3 291	3 718
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars)	**42 276**	**36 173**	**36 604**	**34 598**	**33 836**	**32 393**	**32 154**	**38 479**	**34 910**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	46 746	38 379	39 855	34 230	33 189	35 314	29 602	38 916	36 774
Married-couple families (dollars)	**45 216**	**40 224**	**37 684**	**36 345**	**35 920**	**34 811**	**35 715**	**39 619**	**37 665**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	50 085	45 388	42 382	37 318	35 693	39 149	35 226	39 965	41 368
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	**22 971**	**17 342**	**23 036**	**18 059**	**21 866**	**16 394**	**18 170**	**27 223**	**15 702**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	22 644	10 247	18 242	11 804	15 510	14 214	13 943	20 422	11 294
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels In 1989									
Families	**1 464**	**1 078**	**1 249**	**1 786**	**1 604**	**1 318**	**1 924**	**1 691**	**941**
Householder worked in 1989	1 214	860	998	1 415	1 185	1 013	1 433	1 436	729
With related children under 18 years	650	507	632	777	738	620	904	855	497
With related children under 5 years	217	158	207	296	251	235	344	324	175
Married-couple families	**1 250**	**888**	**1 114**	**1 603**	**1 366**	**1 140**	**1 490**	**1 536**	**809**
Householder worked in 1989	1 095	733	905	1 272	1 063	889	1 144	1 321	634
With related children under 18 years	551	400	547	665	611	518	665	793	385
With related children under 5 years	203	132	190	240	211	207	288	316	140
Female householder, no husband present	**139**	**175**	**100**	**143**	**187**	**123**	**350**	**103**	**86**
Householder worked in 1989	84	112	63	103	82	79	234	74	61
With related children under 18 years	91	92	66	79	85	79	201	24	78
With related children under 5 years	14	26	10	46	32	19	56	–	23
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	**521**	**487**	**372**	**774**	**502**	**414**	**996**	**509**	**364**
Nonfamily householder	443	423	296	681	451	375	816	387	317
65 years and over	173	218	131	406	259	193	345	166	171
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	**4 792**	**3 579**	**4 121**	**6 008**	**5 113**	**4 288**	**6 668**	**5 704**	**3 249**
Persons under 18 years	1 038	854	1 008	1 313	1 204	1 036	1 517	1 426	834
Related children under 18 years	1 038	854	1 000	1 291	1 202	1 036	1 517	1 418	834
Related children 5 to 17 years	746	637	731	973	927	752	1 132	1 049	615
Persons 65 years and over	502	549	477	1 031	848	680	972	595	371
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families	**92**	**89**	**57**	**76**	**72**	**107**	**211**	**65**	**108**
Percent below poverty level	6.3	8.3	4.6	4.3	4.5	8.1	11.0	3.8	11.5
Householder worked in 1989	49	50	19	43	40	51	114	54	42
With related children under 18 years	49	56	33	69	56	67	187	44	77
With related children under 5 years	18	27	10	29	24	20	77	21	24
Married-couple families	**66**	**34**	**41**	**47**	**43**	**67**	**98**	**65**	**66**
Householder worked in 1989	32	8	9	26	40	21	41	54	25
With related children under 18 years	32	8	17	40	43	29	82	44	35
With related children under 5 years	18	8	–	8	17	9	30	21	19
Female householder, no husband present	**17**	**55**	**16**	**29**	**29**	**33**	**100**	–	**36**
Householder worked in 1989	17	42	10	17	–	23	73	–	11
With related children under 18 years	17	48	16	29	13	31	92	–	36
With related children under 5 years	–	19	10	21	7	11	47	–	5
Unrelated individuals	**103**	**180**	**105**	**264**	**172**	**137**	**284**	**161**	**109**
Nonfamily householder	73	153	66	204	159	131	227	93	96
65 years and over	31	88	58	162	114	92	121	75	58
Persons	**422**	**445**	**269**	**532**	**436**	**440**	**980**	**431**	**491**
Percent below poverty level	8.8	12.4	6.5	8.9	8.5	10.3	14.7	7.6	15.1
Persons under 18 years	115	140	75	152	136	102	298	128	167
Related children under 18 years	115	140	67	130	134	102	298	128	167
Related children 5 to 17 years	76	97	50	97	104	80	203	90	128
Persons 65 years and over	103	116	95	162	130	149	184	110	94
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	93	152	74	200	189	135	152	140	136
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	480	559	409	863	681	829	1 458	758	532

Table 22. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Anderson, SC MSA	Anderson County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Anderson County					
		Total	Anderson city	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 9	Tract 107
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	**24 096**	**24 096**	**8 969**	**1 331**	**1 415**	**3 340**	**3 349**	**859**	**1 705**
Native	24 069	24 069	8 948	1 331	1 415	3 329	3 349	859	1 705
Foreign born	27	27	21	–	–	11	–	–	–
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	23	23	11	–	5	6	–	–	–
Persons 5 years and over	**22 072**	**22 072**	**8 019**	**1 163**	**1 264**	**3 005**	**3 014**	**786**	**1 564**
Speak a language other than English	524	524	153	9	25	50	97	–	34
Do not speak English "very well"	241	241	96	–	5	22	59	–	15
In linguistically isolated households	23	23	11	–	5	6	–	–	–
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	**6 758**	**6 758**	**2 450**	**386**	**447**	**664**	**769**	**350**	**471**
Preprimary school	258	258	122	21	24	15	54	12	14
Public school	231	231	122	21	24	6	54	12	14
Elementary or high school	5 537	5 537	1 924	309	405	574	628	278	423
Public school	5 469	5 469	1 896	304	391	574	628	278	423
College	963	963	404	56	18	75	87	60	34
Public college	645	645	174	37	12	29	59	50	34
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	**13 630**	**13 630**	**4 872**	**638**	**695**	**2 014**	**1 945**	**447**	**948**
Less than 9th grade	3 389	3 389	1 350	136	96	610	649	69	208
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	3 411	3 411	1 324	163	160	647	422	149	278
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	3 969	3 969	1 164	211	203	340	564	139	309
Some college, no degree	1 519	1 519	620	111	89	272	222	43	92
Associate degree	620	620	194	17	79	53	37	25	38
Bachelor's degree	524	524	177	–	48	74	43	13	18
Graduate or professional degree	198	198	43	–	20	18	8	9	5
Percent high school graduate or higher	50.1	50.1	45.1	53.1	63.2	37.6	44.9	51.2	48.7
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	5.3	5.3	4.5	–	9.8	4.6	2.6	4.9	2.4
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 467	1 467	1 544	1 537	1 602	1 440	1 683	1 792	1 292
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	**22 072**	**22 072**	**8 019**	**1 163**	**1 264**	**3 005**	**3 014**	**786**	**1 564**
Same house	13 212	13 212	3 634	496	517	1 441	1 828	347	774
Different house in United States	8 832	8 832	4 366	667	747	1 564	1 186	439	790
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	3 906	3 906	2 829	434	510	1 004	730	294	133
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	3 324	3 324	745	169	163	308	361	53	537
Different MSA/PMSA	1 140	1 140	535	64	42	198	55	71	102
Not in an MSA/PMSA	462	462	257	–	32	54	40	21	18
Abroad	28	28	19	–	–	–	–	–	–
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	**10 162**	**10 162**	**3 426**	**519**	**595**	**1 301**	**1 303**	**340**	**637**
Car, truck, or van	9 359	9 359	2 952	468	574	1 102	1 180	255	621
Drove alone	6 475	6 475	2 017	322	399	658	891	138	461
Carpooled	2 884	2 884	935	146	175	444	289	117	160
Public transportation	89	89	64	15	7	6	29	7	4
Other means	664	664	403	36	14	177	94	78	12
Worked at home	50	50	7	–	–	16	–	–	–
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	19.0	19.0	17.1	16.9	18.7	17.1	17.3	14.6	18.2
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	8 503	8 503	3 155	479	544	1 224	1 227	309	290
Central city	3 313	3 313	1 828	283	226	777	569	204	82
Outside central city	5 190	5 190	1 327	196	318	447	658	105	208
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	1 659	1 659	271	40	51	77	76	31	347
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	**17 310**	**17 310**	**6 273**	**829**	**909**	**2 479**	**2 373**	**596**	**1 203**
In labor force	11 599	11 599	3 997	631	640	1 506	1 500	409	797
Employed	10 324	10 324	3 496	553	588	1 308	1 323	348	682
Unemployed	1 229	1 229	495	78	45	198	177	61	115
Percent of civilian labor force	10.6	10.6	12.4	12.4	7.1	13.1	11.8	14.9	14.4
Females 16 years and over	**9 962**	**9 962**	**3 757**	**492**	**522**	**1 520**	**1 433**	**355**	**733**
Employed	5 634	5 634	1 986	326	338	749	731	169	326
Unemployed	687	687	293	51	34	107	96	53	79
With own children under 6 years	1 476	1 476	639	71	114	219	265	57	78
In labor force	1 111	1 111	477	66	82	157	206	41	49
With own children 6 to 17 years only	2 057	2 057	692	131	107	240	250	76	135
In labor force	1 781	1 781	625	120	77	223	209	63	110
Persons 16 to 19 years	**1 807**	**1 807**	**743**	**95**	**102**	**201**	**195**	**87**	**101**
Not enrolled in school	570	570	297	70	38	114	91	15	48
Unemployed or not in labor force	282	282	162	41	26	67	52	7	23
Not high school graduate	345	345	190	32	26	92	62	–	35
Employed	92	92	44	–	–	34	10	–	12
Unemployed	62	62	35	18	–	7	10	–	8
Not in labor force	191	191	111	14	26	51	42	–	15
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	**12 065**	**12 065**	**4 273**	**635**	**656**	**1 530**	**1 600**	**448**	**822**
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	9 325	9 325	3 221	460	542	1 176	1 282	299	650
50 to 52 weeks	6 018	6 018	1 847	240	323	765	672	169	421
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	**14 701**	**14 701**	**5 186**	**768**	**821**	**1 873**	**1 975**	**508**	**1 008**
With a mobility or self-care limitation	1 399	1 399	455	14	110	170	183	126	99
With a mobility limitation	437	437	156	10	46	80	61	–	56
In labor force	76	76	39	–	–	17	30	–	14
With a self-care limitation	1 228	1 228	388	14	93	147	149	126	57
With a work disability	1 452	1 452	614	111	101	243	214	48	135
In labor force	402	402	164	49	37	36	55	4	47
Prevented from working	969	969	434	62	64	198	149	38	80
No work disability	13 249	13 249	4 572	657	720	1 630	1 761	460	873
In labor force	10 836	10 836	3 712	582	596	1 399	1 393	379	720
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	**2 393**	**2 393**	**963**	**41**	**81**	**580**	**398**	**88**	**195**
With a mobility or self-care limitation	761	761	340	15	21	179	129	53	32
With a mobility limitation	539	539	239	15	21	152	86	22	25
With a self-care limitation	550	550	236	8	21	110	86	43	24

Table 22. **Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990**—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. 0oto based on sample and subject to sampling voriobility, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Anderson city, Anderson County					Remainder of Anderson County				
	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 101.01	Tract 104.01
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	**1 331**	**729**	**2 722**	**2 584**	**859**	**686**	**618**	**765**	**483**	**757**
Native	1 331	729	2 711	2 584	859	686	618	765	483	757
Foreign born	–	–	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	–	5	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	12
Persons 5 years and over	**1 163**	**610**	**2 449**	**2 332**	**786**	**654**	**556**	**682**	**451**	**692**
Speak a language other than English	9	5	41	88	–	20	9	9	11	33
Do not speak English "very well"	–	5	22	59	–	–	–	–	–	33
In linguistically isolated households	–	5	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	12
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	**386**	**316**	**557**	**550**	**350**	**131**	**107**	**219**	**150**	**188**
Preprimary school	21	24	6	37	12	–	9	17	–	–
Public school	21	24	6	37	12	–	–	17	–	–
Elementary or high school	309	292	494	426	278	113	80	202	131	167
Public school	304	284	494	426	278	107	80	202	131	167
College	56	–	57	87	60	18	18	–	19	21
Public college	37	–	20	59	50	12	9	–	8	13
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	**638**	**242**	**1 617**	**1 597**	**447**	**453**	**397**	**348**	**255**	**495**
Less than 9th grade	136	35	477	550	69	61	133	99	96	104
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	163	89	550	332	149	71	97	90	38	146
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	211	56	261	435	139	147	79	129	81	115
Some college, no degree	111	14	193	199	43	75	79	23	11	55
Associate degree	17	40	53	30	25	39	–	7	8	27
Bachelor's degree	–	8	65	43	13	40	9	–	11	–
Graduate or professional degree	–	–	18	8	9	20	–	–	10	48
Percent high school graduate or higher	53.1	48.8	36.5	44.8	51.2	70.9	42.1	45.7	47.5	49.5
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	–	3.3	5.1	3.2	4.9	13.2	2.3	–	8.2	9.7
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 537	2 380	1 514	1 507	1 792	861	1 122	2 175	1 953	1 820
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	**1 163**	**610**	**2 449**	**2 332**	**786**	**654**	**556**	**682**	**451**	**692**
Same house	496	95	1 052	1 487	347	422	389	341	230	429
Different house in United States	667	515	1 397	845	439	232	167	341	221	263
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	434	426	917	601	294	84	87	129	–	35
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	169	57	228	156	53	106	80	205	108	128
Different MSA/PMSA	64	–	198	48	71	42	–	7	97	100
Not in an MSA/PMSA	–	32	54	40	21	–	–	–	16	–
Abroad	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	**519**	**178**	**1 039**	**1 038**	**340**	**417**	**262**	**265**	**218**	**332**
Car, truck, or van	468	164	866	925	255	410	236	255	218	323
Drove alone	322	105	512	695	138	294	146	196	157	195
Carpooled	146	59	354	230	117	116	90	59	61	128
Public transportation	15	7	6	29	7	–	–	–	–	–
Other means	36	7	160	84	78	7	17	10	–	9
Worked at home	–	–	7	–	–	–	9	–	–	–
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	16.9	19.8	18.2	16.7	14.6	18.2	12.7	19.8	20.7	19.9
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	479	153	971	971	309	391	253	256	47	225
Central city	283	68	593	505	204	158	184	64	–	10
Outside central city	196	85	378	466	105	233	69	192	47	215
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	40	25	68	67	31	26	9	9	171	107
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	**829**	**357**	**1 994**	**1 910**	**596**	**552**	**485**	**463**	**357**	**594**
In labor force	631	205	1 199	1 199	409	435	307	301	249	390
Employed	553	178	1 046	1 058	348	410	262	265	218	331
Unemployed	78	27	153	141	61	18	45	36	31	46
Percent of civilian labor force	12.4	13.2	12.8	11.8	14.9	4.2	14.7	12.0	12.4	12.2
Females 16 years and over	**492**	**199**	**1 221**	**1 133**	**355**	**323**	**299**	**300**	**202**	**325**
Employed	326	105	592	579	169	233	157	152	120	179
Unemployed	51	16	80	79	53	18	27	17	16	39
With own children under 6 years	71	82	174	197	57	32	45	68	30	48
In labor force	66	50	121	155	41	32	36	51	21	28
With own children 6 to 17 years only	131	56	188	172	76	51	52	78	48	69
In labor force	120	40	171	162	63	37	52	47	37	69
Persons 16 to 19 years	**95**	**72**	**183**	**145**	**87**	**30**	**18**	**50**	**53**	**70**
Not enrolled in school	70	26	105	69	15	12	9	22	16	15
Unemployed or not in labor force	41	26	58	30	7	–	9	22	9	15
Not high school graduate	32	26	92	40	–	–	–	22	9	15
Employed	–	–	34	10	–	–	–	–	–	–
Unemployed	18	–	7	10	–	–	–	–	–	15
Not in labor force	14	26	51	20	–	–	–	22	9	–
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	**635**	**214**	**1 223**	**1 290**	**448**	**442**	**307**	**310**	**258**	**384**
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	460	154	931	1 049	299	388	245	233	188	322
50 to 52 weeks	240	79	609	556	169	244	156	116	129	219
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	**768**	**342**	**1 522**	**1 555**	**508**	**479**	**351**	**420**	**321**	**464**
With a mobility or self-care limitation	14	57	82	134	126	53	88	49	46	11
With a mobility limitation	10	40	45	47	–	6	35	14	–	–
In labor force	–	–	–	30	–	–	17	–	–	–
With a self-care limitation	14	40	68	107	126	53	79	42	46	11
With a work disability	111	57	189	190	48	44	54	24	55	27
In labor force	49	6	36	55	4	31	–	–	20	18
Prevented from working	62	51	153	125	38	13	45	24	35	9
No work disability	657	285	1 333	1 365	460	435	297	396	266	437
In labor force	582	199	1 119	1 099	379	397	280	294	229	334
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	**41**	**15**	**446**	**355**	**88**	**66**	**134**	**43**	**36**	**117**
With a mobility or self-care limitation	15	7	143	122	53	14	36	7	9	56
With a mobility limitation	15	7	116	79	22	14	36	7	9	33
With a self-care limitation	8	7	92	86	43	14	18	–	–	45

Table 22. **Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990**—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Anderson County—Con.								
	Tract 106	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 113	Tract 114	Tract 115	Tract 117	Tract 119	Tract 120	Tract 122
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	**568**	**1 705**	**1 192**	**1 397**	**845**	**1 026**	**1 180**	**1 052**	**572**
Native	568	1 705	1 192	1 397	845	1 020	1 180	1 052	572
Foreign born	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Persons 5 years and over	**526**	**1 564**	**1 111**	**1 270**	**802**	**953**	**1 088**	**1 019**	**547**
Speak a language other than English	10	34	15	50	20	11	–	21	16
Do not speak English "very well"	10	15	9	17	10	–	–	–	16
In linguistically isolated households	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	**161**	**471**	**319**	**419**	**265**	**327**	**343**	**344**	**167**
Preprimary school	–	14	20	13	13	4	9	14	7
Public school	–	14	15	13	–	4	9	14	7
Elementary or high school	147	423	261	318	215	288	250	271	125
Public school	147	423	238	318	215	277	250	271	125
College	14	34	38	88	37	35	84	59	35
Public college	14	34	29	80	37	35	64	51	35
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	**354**	**948**	**704**	**842**	**532**	**528**	**653**	**600**	**364**
Less than 9th grade	73	208	124	203	169	141	80	135	103
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	78	278	145	190	135	165	67	128	101
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	133	309	279	301	198	162	295	155	87
Some college, no degree	48	92	93	59	12	40	73	62	39
Associate degree	–	38	40	8	11	20	65	93	26
Bachelor's degree	22	18	17	56	3	–	42	27	8
Graduate or professional degree	–	5	6	25	4	–	31	–	–
Percent high school graduate or higher	57.3	48.7	61.8	53.3	42.9	42.0	77.5	56.2	44.0
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	6.2	2.4	3.3	9.6	1.3	–	11.2	4.5	2.2
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	947	1 292	1 857	1 255	935	1 586	1 362	1 107	1 441
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	**526**	**1 564**	**1 111**	**1 270**	**802**	**953**	**1 088**	**1 019**	**547**
Same house	475	774	874	854	622	721	604	723	497
Different house in United States	51	790	237	407	180	232	484	296	50
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	–	133	43	78	34	71	160	129	–
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	31	537	150	281	75	133	287	122	19
Different MSA/PMSA	20	102	26	27	59	10	11	8	6
Not in an MSA/PMSA	–	18	18	21	12	18	26	37	25
Abroad	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	**262**	**637**	**528**	**668**	**388**	**478**	**519**	**516**	**256**
Car, truck, or van	236	621	497	639	329	461	476	516	236
Drove alone	191	461	352	336	155	370	292	420	126
Carpooled	45	160	145	303	174	91	184	96	110
Public transportation	–	4	–	–	–	9	12	–	–
Other means	26	12	24	16	59	8	31	–	14
Worked at home	–	–	7	13	–	–	–	–	6
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	20.6	18.2	24.5	18.3	20.5	21.9	19.1	18.3	24.9
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	181	290	511	596	318	432	455	481	216
Central city	63	82	154	77	–	54	137	172	26
Outside central city	118	208	357	519	318	378	318	309	190
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	81	347	17	72	70	46	64	35	40
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	**424**	**1 203**	**884**	**1 031**	**647**	**738**	**822**	**774**	**463**
In labor force	284	797	586	748	458	510	628	565	280
Employed	284	682	545	676	388	478	525	523	256
Unemployed	–	115	41	72	70	32	100	42	24
Percent of civilian labor force	–	14.4	7.0	9.6	15.3	6.3	16.0	7.4	8.6
Females 16 years and over	**226**	**733**	**438**	**612**	**361**	**443**	**453**	**450**	**245**
Employed	106	326	292	402	223	247	304	307	137
Unemployed	–	79	–	45	37	23	37	11	7
With own children under 6 years	37	78	74	79	24	49	75	57	27
In labor force	13	49	68	75	20	39	71	35	22
With own children 6 to 17 years only	29	135	132	99	82	112	158	62	42
In labor force	29	110	113	94	82	93	117	62	37
Persons 16 to 19 years	**56**	**101**	**98**	**93**	**81**	**80**	**53**	**80**	**42**
Not enrolled in school	–	48	32	35	18	7	8	12	5
Unemployed or not in labor force	–	23	14	13	–	7	–	–	–
Not high school graduate	–	35	21	26	–	7	–	12	–
Employed	–	12	11	13	–	–	–	12	–
Unemployed	–	8	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not in labor force	–	15	6	13	–	7	–	–	–
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	**328**	**822**	**620**	**751**	**440**	**526**	**632**	**539**	**300**
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	226	650	503	575	294	385	530	433	218
50 to 52 weeks	201	421	377	393	160	285	326	392	131
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	**382**	**1 008**	**782**	**898**	**549**	**675**	**786**	**677**	**396**
With a mobility or self-care limitation	–	99	58	100	80	62	93	51	13
With a mobility limitation	–	56	13	8	56	22	19	7	6
In labor force	–	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	6
With a self-care limitation	–	57	53	92	72	50	93	44	13
With a work disability	10	135	46	52	106	32	95	31	46
In labor force	–	47	10	38	23	2	18	7	6
Prevented from working	10	80	36	14	70	29	62	24	40
No work disability	372	873	736	846	443	643	691	646	350
In labor force	284	720	569	703	385	500	607	551	274
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	**42**	**195**	**102**	**133**	**98**	**63**	**33**	**97**	**67**
With a mobility or self-care limitation	7	32	34	55	29	21	4	14	24
With a mobility limitation	7	25	27	44	12	21	4	7	17
With a self-care limitation	7	24	34	48	29	6	–	7	19

Table 23. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Andersan, SC MSA	Andersan County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Andersan County					
		Total	Anderson city	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 9	Tract 107
OCCUPATION									
Employed persons 16 years and over	**10 324**	**10 324**	**3 496**	**553**	**588**	**1 308**	**1 323**	**348**	**682**
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	258	258	152	6	–	54	47	8	–
Professional specialty occupations	528	528	152	14	33	40	63	11	22
Technicians and related support occupations	255	255	101	19	39	41	10	–	17
Sales occupations	603	603	234	35	54	89	72	34	36
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	700	700	174	29	32	58	48	26	45
Private household occupations	141	141	75	–	–	21	53	14	–
Protective service occupations	119	119	16	–	13	9	–	7	22
Service occupations, except protective and household	1 855	1 855	844	145	84	420	238	110	106
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	154	154	39	16	–	9	27	6	–
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	1 111	1 111	346	7	94	130	128	39	95
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	3 090	3 090	853	191	165	250	415	47	250
Transportation and material moving occupations	550	550	188	23	6	76	102	20	29
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	960	960	322	68	68	111	120	26	60
INCOME IN 1989									
Households	**8 081**	**8 081**	**3 016**	**400**	**431**	**1 253**	**1 134**	**280**	**642**
Less than $5,000	1 138	1 138	528	92	39	189	204	35	137
$5,000 to $9,999	478	478	601	60	91	291	223	76	147
$10,000 to $14,999	961	961	447	74	33	186	147	44	95
$15,000 to $24,999	1 663	1 663	646	77	58	306	245	61	124
$25,000 to $34,999	1 307	1 307	413	54	89	177	102	57	43
$35,000 to $49,999	1 140	1 140	256	37	92	71	156	–	74
$50,000 to $74,999	322	322	102	6	29	27	47	–	22
$75,000 to $99,999	58	58	16	–	–	6	10	–	–
$100,000 ar mare	14	14	7	–	–	–	–	7	–
Median (dollars)	16 934	16 934	14 163	13 194	24 450	14 003	14 773	12 656	12 312
Mean (dollars)	20 934	20 934	18 125	16 219	23 500	16 661	19 583	16 868	16 424
Families	**5 994**	**5 994**	**2 096**	**290**	**368**	**755**	**847**	**196**	**453**
Median income (dollars)	21 553	21 553	16 544	14 038	25 000	17 301	17 013	13 214	14 795
Per capita income (dollars)	7 162	7 162	6 284	4 844	7 107	6 470	6 677	5 463	6 234
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households	**8 081**	**8 081**	**3 016**	**400**	**431**	**1 253**	**1 134**	**280**	**642**
With earnings	6 494	6 494	2 401	359	373	887	926	239	499
Mean earnings (dollars)	22 560	22 560	19 126	16 090	23 861	17 468	20 611	17 254	17 819
With Social Security income	2 378	2 378	989	54	98	562	394	68	195
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	5 112	5 112	4 874	2 924	5 927	5 493	4 360	5 763	4 833
With public assistance income	1 152	1 152	551	92	60	199	262	23	100
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 472	2 472	2 188	3 064	3 760	1 874	2 209	1 538	2 247
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars)	**23 940**	**23 940**	**20 787**	**18 220**	**23 886**	**20 318**	**22 945**	**18 013**	**19 600**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	22 895	22 895	19 112	14 423	20 715	20 240	19 488	19 913	14 908
Married-couple families (dollars)	**30 169**	**30 169**	**26 891**	**25 281**	**28 456**	**25 825**	**29 120**	**20 029**	**26 008**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	31 482	31 482	26 691	21 972	27 983	29 053	29 332	19 299	21 020
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	**16 360**	**16 360**	**16 211**	**13 418**	**17 294**	**16 567**	**17 051**	**16 044**	**15 078**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	13 546	13 546	13 137	8 411	9 929	13 171	12 335	19 917	11 119
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels in 1989									
Families	**5 994**	**5 994**	**2 096**	**290**	**368**	**755**	**847**	**196**	**453**
Householder worked in 1989	4 609	4 609	1 510	258	255	486	615	152	337
With related children under 18 years	3 791	3 791	1 423	217	248	443	531	152	257
With related children under 5 years	1 467	1 467	627	64	109	227	243	56	105
Married-couple families	**3 256**	**3 256**	**861**	**118**	**221**	**306**	**390**	**83**	**178**
Householder worked in 1989	2 586	2 586	668	104	157	191	325	69	144
With related children under 18 years	1 874	1 874	576	84	133	173	231	65	70
With related children under 5 years	721	721	252	30	49	89	104	24	22
Female householder, no husband present	**2 433**	**2 433**	**1 133**	**164**	**135**	**420**	**414**	**94**	**262**
Householder worked in 1989	1 794	1 794	769	146	86	276	266	64	180
With related children under 18 years	1 736	1 736	805	129	103	270	288	73	174
With related children under 5 years	621	621	340	30	53	138	127	25	70
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	**2 749**	**2 749**	**1 246**	**155**	**77**	**625**	**382**	**123**	**250**
Nonfamily householder	2 087	2 087	920	110	63	498	287	84	189
65 years and over	809	809	339	23	7	212	108	33	100
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	**23 653**	**23 653**	**8 456**	**1 311**	**1 415**	**3 282**	**3 334**	**840**	**1 670**
Persons under 18 years	7 575	7 575	2 927	530	565	917	1 060	292	509
Related children under 18 years	7 546	7 546	2 915	530	565	917	1 040	292	509
Related children 5 to 17 years	5 562	5 562	1 989	362	414	598	713	219	378
Persons 65 years and over	2 393	2 393	963	41	81	580	398	88	195
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families	**1 474**	**1 474**	**655**	**128**	**117**	**179**	**238**	**92**	**144**
Percent below poverty level	24.6	24.6	31.3	44.1	31.8	23.7	28.1	46.9	31.8
Householder worked in 1989	886	886	449	110	51	117	172	67	76
With related children under 18 years	1 178	1 178	567	120	117	116	211	81	116
With related children under 5 years	551	551	287	35	70	57	127	34	56
Married-couple families	**412**	**412**	**149**	**21**	**41**	**46**	**47**	**31**	**32**
Householder worked in 1989	182	182	89	21	18	16	37	22	9
With related children under 18 years	265	265	128	21	41	4	47	31	23
With related children under 5 years	152	152	67	11	30	–	26	16	6
Female householder, no husband present	**955**	**955**	**484**	**107**	**71**	**123**	**179**	**61**	**112**
Householder worked in 1989	631	631	338	89	28	91	123	45	67
With related children under 18 years	840	840	427	99	71	112	152	50	93
With related children under 5 years	355	355	208	24	40	57	89	18	50
Unrelated individuals	**1 239**	**1 239**	**624**	**82**	**13**	**262**	**242**	**52**	**136**
Nonfamily householder	884	884	424	47	13	194	166	31	115
65 years and over	480	480	216	15	7	120	69	19	71
Persons	**6 606**	**6 606**	**3 111**	**588**	**504**	**879**	**1 176**	**411**	**606**
Percent below poverty level	27.9	27.9	35.9	44.9	35.6	26.8	35.3	48.9	36.3
Persons under 18 years	2 764	2 764	1 343	288	313	282	520	163	231
Related children under 18 years	2 740	2 740	1 331	288	313	282	500	163	231
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 882	1 882	874	198	208	206	297	113	158
Persons 65 years and over	849	849	314	33	21	193	94	33	82
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	2 654	2 654	1 275	260	306	339	311	191	294
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	8 139	8 139	3 808	719	504	1 244	1 393	429	840

Table 23. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Anderson city, Anderson County					Remainder of Anderson County				
	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 101.01	Tract 104.01
OCCUPATION										
Employed persons 16 years and over	**553**	**178**	**1 046**	**1 058**	**348**	**410**	**262**	**265**	**218**	**331**
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	6	–	54	47	8	–	–	–	10	–
Professional specialty occupations	14	–	22	56	11	33	18	7	19	57
Technicians and related support occupations	19	28	33	10	–	11	8	–	–	6
Sales occupations	35	24	55	72	34	30	34	–	21	10
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	29	–	58	48	26	32	–	–	10	12
Private household occupations	–	–	12	43	14	–	9	10	–	–
Protective service occupations	–	–	9	–	7	13	–	–	8	–
Service occupations, except protective and household	145	28	341	163	110	56	79	75	34	10
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	16	–	–	17	6	–	9	10	9	–
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	7	41	122	114	39	53	8	14	24	58
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	191	39	180	306	47	126	70	109	34	135
Transportation and material moving occupations	23	–	49	83	20	6	27	19	9	9
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	68	18	111	99	26	50	–	21	40	34
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	**400**	**188**	**1 013**	**922**	**280**	**243**	**240**	**212**	**147**	**305**
Less than $5 000	92	39	171	175	35	–	18	29	11	38
$5 000 to $9 999	60	72	220	158	76	19	71	65	35	45
$10 000 to $14 999	74	13	159	126	44	20	27	21	19	61
$15 000 to $24 999	77	7	262	192	61	51	44	53	25	39
$25 000 to $34 999	54	32	115	85	57	57	62	17	19	90
$35 000 to $49 999	37	6	62	129	–	86	9	27	20	18
$50 000 to $74 999	6	19	18	47	–	10	9	–	10	–
$75 000 to $99 999	–	–	6	10	–	–	–	–	8	14
$100 000 or more	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–
Median (dollars)	13 194	8 110	13 490	15 074	12 656	30 187	16 111	13 929	17 125	20 062
Mean (dollars)	16 219	16 869	16 175	20 435	16 868	28 630	18 711	15 874	24 531	21 556
Families	**290**	**171**	**595**	**682**	**196**	**197**	**160**	**165**	**128**	**246**
Median income (dollars)	14 038	7 719	16 620	18 056	13 214	31 312	21 635	15 417	17 813	24 773
Per capita income (dollars)	4 844	4 375	6 307	7 351	5 463	10 010	7 192	4 400	8 047	8 415
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	**400**	**188**	**1 013**	**922**	**280**	**243**	**240**	**212**	**147**	**305**
With earnings	359	151	701	754	239	222	186	172	100	239
Mean earnings (dollars)	16 090	18 067	17 439	21 488	17 254	27 802	17 578	16 764	31 854	22 528
With Social Security income	54	32	472	340	68	66	90	54	36	81
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	2 924	3 969	5 386	4 388	5 763	6 876	6 053	4 190	5 022	5 860
With public assistance income	92	54	172	191	23	6	27	71	27	17
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 064	2 511	1 799	2 184	1 538	15 000	2 351	2 275	5 227	707
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	**18 220**	**16 938**	**19 766**	**24 149**	**18 013**	**29 917**	**22 374**	**17 966**	**25 908**	**24 890**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	14 423	17 454	19 495	21 423	19 913	27 195	23 178	13 844	21 706	21 652
Married-couple families (dollars)	**25 281**	**23 590**	**26 263**	**30 402**	**20 029**	**31 799**	**25 000**	**24 520**	**38 132**	**28 915**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	21 972	24 600	29 502	31 487	19 299	33 422	27 894	20 529	42 161	28 299
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	**13 418**	**8 606**	**16 475**	**18 500**	**16 044**	**27 834**	**17 332**	**11 003**	**8 883**	**12 944**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	8 411	7 773	12 763	13 056	19 917	16 613	15 667	10 638	8 606	8 523
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families	**290**	**171**	**595**	**682**	**196**	**197**	**160**	**165**	**128**	**246**
Householder worked in 1989	258	104	371	474	152	151	115	141	81	176
With related children under 18 years	217	158	364	402	152	90	79	129	73	130
With related children under 5 years	64	83	183	189	56	26	44	54	26	57
Married-couple families	**118**	**90**	**200**	**305**	**83**	**131**	**106**	**85**	**74**	**184**
Householder worked in 1989	104	59	130	247	69	98	61	78	56	132
With related children under 18 years	84	82	130	182	65	51	43	49	28	90
With related children under 5 years	30	36	63	71	24	13	26	33	18	41
Female householder, no husband present	**164**	**74**	**375**	**334**	**94**	**61**	**45**	**80**	**47**	**62**
Householder worked in 1989	146	38	231	203	64	48	45	63	18	44
With related children under 18 years	129	69	234	208	73	34	36	80	38	40
With related children under 5 years	30	40	120	106	25	13	18	21	8	16
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	**155**	**17**	**536**	**335**	**123**	**60**	**89**	**47**	**27**	**59**
Nonfamily householder	110	17	418	240	84	46	80	47	19	59
65 years and over	23	–	185	93	33	7	27	15	–	37
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	**1 311**	**729**	**2 664**	**2 576**	**840**	**686**	**618**	**758**	**483**	**757**
Persons under 18 years	530	419	766	725	292	146	151	335	163	203
Related children under 18 years	530	419	766	713	292	146	151	327	163	198
Related children 5 to 17 years	362	300	509	469	219	114	89	244	131	133
Persons 65 years and over	41	15	446	355	88	66	134	43	36	117
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	**128**	**105**	**143**	**167**	**92**	**12**	**36**	**71**	**35**	**46**
Percent below poverty level	44.1	61.4	24.0	24.5	46.9	6.1	22.5	43.0	27.3	18.7
Householder worked in 1989	110	46	99	118	67	5	18	54	15	28
With related children under 18 years	120	105	107	140	81	12	9	71	35	35
With related children under 5 years	35	70	48	90	34	–	9	37	8	19
Married-couple families	**21**	**41**	**19**	**31**	**31**	**–**	**27**	**16**	**–**	**11**
Householder worked in 1989	21	18	7	21	22	–	9	16	–	–
With related children under 18 years	21	41	4	31	31	–	–	16	–	11
With related children under 5 years	11	30	–	10	16	–	–	16	–	11
Female householder, no husband present	**107**	**64**	**114**	**124**	**61**	**7**	**9**	**55**	**28**	**35**
Householder worked in 1989	89	28	82	85	45	–	9	38	8	28
With related children under 18 years	99	64	103	97	50	7	9	55	28	24
With related children under 5 years	24	40	48	68	18	–	9	21	8	8
Unrelated individuals	**82**	**6**	**253**	**220**	**52**	**7**	**9**	**22**	**–**	**37**
Nonfamily householder	47	6	185	144	31	7	9	22	–	37
65 years and over	15	–	120	62	19	7	–	7	–	37
Persons	**588**	**454**	**772**	**820**	**411**	**50**	**107**	**356**	**161**	**189**
Percent below poverty level	44.9	62.3	29.0	31.8	48.9	7.3	17.3	47.0	33.3	25.0
Persons under 18 years	288	295	255	314	163	18	27	206	108	70
Related children under 18 years	288	295	255	302	163	18	27	198	108	70
Related children 5 to 17 years	198	190	188	166	113	18	18	131	93	40
Persons 65 years and over	33	7	148	80	33	14	45	14	9	48
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below .50 percent of poverty level	260	283	312	195	191	23	27	116	82	110
Persons below 1.25 percent of poverty level	719	454	1 119	1 000	429	50	125	393	187	208

Table 23. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Anderson County—Con.								
	Tract 106	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 113	Tract 114	Tract 115	Tract 117	Tract 119	Tract 120	Tract 122
OCCUPATION									
Employed persons 16 years and over	**284**	**682**	**545**	**676**	**388**	**478**	**525**	**523**	**256**
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	10	–	–	16	–	7	–	21	15
Professional specialty occupations	20	22	31	54	–	23	32	20	5
Technicians and related support occupations	–	17	17	13	–	12	9	17	6
Sales occupations	10	36	27	18	11	35	36	24	13
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	–	45	50	79	22	31	67	50	36
Private household occupations	–	–	–	–	18	6	–	18	2
Protective service occupations	36	22	6	–	–	–	8	–	–
Service occupations, except protective and household	45	106	76	81	66	46	56	72	32
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	14	–	–	8	11	12	10	–	12
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	17	95	46	56	28	40	52	80	28
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	79	250	172	251	159	189	161	166	90
Transportation and material moving occupations	42	29	35	21	17	14	43	18	13
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	11	60	85	79	56	63	51	37	4
INCOME IN 1989									
Households	**153**	**642**	**397**	**478**	**311**	**332**	**363**	**377**	**168**
Less than $5,000	8	137	32	70	48	76	21	29	13
$5,000 to $9,999	27	147	64	114	47	52	26	57	22
$10,000 to $14,999	–	95	48	66	18	44	12	19	12
$15,000 to $24,999	10	124	75	84	131	56	101	72	42
$25,000 to $34,999	39	43	56	54	33	41	132	82	31
$35,000 to $49,999	69	74	90	61	34	54	64	83	43
$50,000 to $74,999	–	22	32	24	–	9	–	35	5
$75,000 to $99,999	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–
$100,000 or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–
Median (dollars)	32 019	12 312	21 250	14 360	17 887	13 929	26 581	25 958	24 219
Mean (dollars)	30 016	16 424	24 298	19 876	18 210	18 263	27 468	27 177	25 286
Families	**136**	**453**	**323**	**351**	**208**	**257**	**306**	**239**	**148**
Median income (dollars)	37 586	14 795	26 193	21 510	17 292	17 019	27 065	34 583	24 844
Per capita income (dollars)	7 889	6 234	8 363	7 354	6 775	6 439	8 648	9 877	7 417
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households	**153**	**642**	**397**	**478**	**311**	**332**	**363**	**377**	**168**
With earnings	127	499	322	386	254	279	312	281	133
Mean earnings (dollars)	34 300	17 819	27 178	21 328	18 843	20 043	27 460	33 412	28 135
With Social Security income	35	195	90	142	96	61	99	108	63
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	4 548	4 833	6 396	5 241	5 498	4 324	5 367	5 013	5 123
With public assistance income	16	100	33	63	36	56	16	34	37
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 808	2 247	5 136	2 163	3 206	2 106	579	2 632	3 140
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars)	**33 159**	**19 600**	**27 158**	**23 720**	**19 982**	**20 619**	**27 890**	**33 727**	**25 916**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	40 700	14 908	28 308	21 777	21 970	21 261	24 706	39 258	31 194
Married-couple families (dollars)	**34 631**	**26 008**	**31 353**	**27 640**	**24 757**	**34 400**	**34 408**	**39 233**	**30 424**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	40 700	21 020	36 335	34 969	33 122	37 053	31 266	42 218	35 093
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	**9 612**	**15 078**	**19 877**	**13 513**	**15 625**	**12 500**	**20 557**	**20 836**	**18 926**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	–	11 119	16 686	9 014	14 497	9 360	19 481	26 491	15 417
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels In 1989									
Families	**136**	**453**	**323**	**351**	**208**	**257**	**306**	**239**	**148**
Householder worked in 1989	118	337	276	283	166	201	284	209	93
With related children under 18 years	86	257	232	200	117	170	214	143	70
With related children under 5 years	33	105	87	80	35	37	65	36	21
Married-couple families	**128**	**178**	**221**	**218**	**113**	**93**	**162**	**165**	**98**
Householder worked in 1989	118	144	181	170	80	86	151	146	75
With related children under 18 years	86	70	144	97	51	64	101	101	45
With related children under 5 years	33	22	48	29	10	11	29	36	6
Female householder, no husband present	**8**	**262**	**77**	**109**	**77**	**125**	**144**	**68**	**28**
Householder worked in 1989	–	180	77	95	68	90	133	57	6
With related children under 18 years	–	174	70	79	48	88	113	36	15
With related children under 5 years	–	70	25	37	14	14	36	–	9
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	**17**	**250**	**91**	**167**	**129**	**97**	**116**	**176**	**37**
Nonfamily householder	17	189	74	127	103	75	57	138	20
65 years and over	8	100	40	50	21	7	18	66	13
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	**568**	**1 670**	**1 174**	**1 391**	**845**	**1 026**	**1 180**	**1 052**	**572**
Persons under 18 years	176	509	338	415	248	322	403	332	146
Related children under 18 years	176	509	334	415	248	322	403	332	146
Related children 5 to 17 years	134	378	253	294	205	249	311	299	121
Persons 65 years and over	42	195	102	133	98	63	33	97	67
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families	**10**	**144**	**54**	**102**	**32**	**86**	**22**	**20**	**49**
Percent below poverty level	7.4	31.8	16.7	29.1	15.4	33.5	7.2	8.4	33.1
Householder worked in 1989	–	76	31	67	15	53	–	–	23
With related children under 18 years	–	116	39	75	15	78	22	20	18
With related children under 5 years	–	56	22	37	–	26	–	–	12
Married-couple families	**10**	**32**	**23**	**25**	**8**	**2**	**11**	**9**	**25**
Householder worked in 1989	–	9	–	10	–	–	–	–	15
With related children under 18 years	–	23	8	5	–	–	11	9	6
With related children under 5 years	–	6	8	–	–	–	–	–	6
Female householder, no husband present	**–**	**112**	**17**	**71**	**17**	**66**	**11**	**11**	**8**
Householder worked in 1989	–	67	17	57	8	41	–	–	2
With related children under 18 years	–	93	17	64	8	66	11	11	2
With related children under 5 years	–	50	–	37	–	14	–	–	–
Unrelated individuals	**17**	**136**	**22**	**106**	**44**	**42**	**41**	**43**	**18**
Nonfamily householder	17	115	10	72	41	29	10	23	13
65 years and over	8	71	10	42	9	3	–	16	13
Persons	**48**	**606**	**174**	**453**	**126**	**352**	**139**	**133**	**196**
Percent below poverty level	8.5	36.3	14.8	32.6	14.9	34.3	11.8	12.6	34.3
Persons under 18 years	–	231	68	198	31	155	62	50	41
Related children under 18 years	–	231	64	198	31	155	62	50	41
Related children 5 to 17 years	–	158	46	143	31	94	55	50	27
Persons 65 years and over	27	82	32	71	26	18	–	16	45
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	–	294	93	182	27	200	65	103	5
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	48	840	216	538	180	401	241	133	257

Table 24. **Social and Labor Force Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 25. **Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 26. **Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Anderson, SC MSA	Andersan County
PLACE OF BIRTH		
All persons	**421**	**421**
Native	172	172
Foreign born	249	249
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH		
Linguistically isolated households	48	48
Persons 5 years and over	**406**	**406**
Speak a language other than English	306	306
Do not speak English "very well"	139	139
In linguistically isolated households	87	87
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL		
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	**130**	**130**
Preprimary school	15	15
Public school	7	7
Elementary or high school	102	102
Public school	93	93
College	13	13
Public college	13	13
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		
Persons 25 years and over	**266**	**266**
Less than 9th grade	53	53
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	33	33
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	54	54
Some college, no degree	35	35
Associate degree	19	19
Bachelor's degree	33	33
Graduate or professional degree	39	39
Percent high school graduate or higher	67.7	67.7
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	27.1	27.1
FERTILITY		
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 308	1 308
RESIDENCE IN 1985		
Persons 5 years and over	**406**	**406**
Same house	192	192
Different house United States	167	167
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	57	57
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	36	36
Different MSA/PMSA	57	57
Not in an MSA/PMSA	17	17
Abroad	47	47
JOURNEY TO WORK		
Workers 16 years and over	**165**	**165**
Car, truck, or van	165	165
Drove alone	121	121
Carpooled	44	44
Public transportation	–	–
Other means	–	–
Worked at home	–	–
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	19.8	19.8
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	102	102
Central city	59	59
Outside central city	43	43
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	63	63
LABOR FORCE STATUS		
Persons 16 years and over	**308**	**308**
In labor force	165	165
Employed	165	165
Unemployed	–	–
Percent of civilian labor force	–	–
Females 16 years and over	**218**	**218**
Employed	92	92
Unemployed	–	–
With own children under 6 years	43	43
In labor force	20	20
With own children 6 to 17 years only	84	84
In labor force	39	39
Persons 16 to 19 years	**28**	**28**
Not enrolled in school	9	9
Unemployed or not in labor force	9	9
Not high school graduate	9	9
Employed	–	–
Unemployed	–	–
Not in labor force	9	9
WORK STATUS IN 1989		
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	**186**	**186**
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	164	164
50 to 52 weeks	113	113
DISABILITY		
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	**297**	**297**
With a mobility or self-care limitation	18	18
With a mobility limitation	18	18
In labor force	–	–
With a self-care limitation	18	18
With a work disability	30	30
In labor force	7	7
Prevented from working	23	23
No work disability	267	267
In labor force	152	152
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	**11**	**11**
With a mobility or self-care limitation	–	–
With a mobility limitation	–	–
With a self-care limitation	–	–

Table 27. **Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Anderson, SC MSA	Anderson County
OCCUPATION		
Employed persons 16 years and over	**165**	**165**
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	–	–
Professional specialty occupations	40	40
Technicians and related support occupations	–	–
Sales occupations	21	21
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	–	–
Private household occupations	–	–
Protective service occupations	–	–
Service occupations, except protective and household	49	49
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	–	–
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	14	14
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	35	35
Transportation and material moving occupations	–	–
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	6	6
INCOME IN 1989		
Households	**111**	**111**
Less than $5,000	18	18
$5,000 to $9,999	–	–
$10,000 to $14,999	5	5
$15,000 to $24,999	36	36
$25,000 to $34,999	13	13
$35,000 to $49,999	5	5
$50,000 to $74,999	17	17
$75,000 to $99,999	9	9
$100,000 or more	8	8
Median (dollars)	23 542	23 542
Mean (dollars)	47 341	47 341
Families	**79**	**79**
Median income (dollars)	30 536	30 536
Per capita income (dollars)	35 467	35 467
INCOME TYPE IN 1989		
Households	**111**	**111**
With earnings	88	88
Mean earnings (dollars)	56 393	56 393
With Social Security income	14	14
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 971	8 971
With public assistance income	10	10
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 000	3 000
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE		
Families (dollars)	**60 175**	**60 175**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	62 972	62 972
Married-couple families (dollars)	**79 613**	**79 613**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	86 500	86 500
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	**12 848**	**12 848**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	12 848	12 848
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989		
All Income Levels in 1989		
Families	**79**	**79**
Householder worked in 1989	71	71
With related children under 18 years	72	72
With related children under 5 years	23	23
Married-couple families	**56**	**56**
Householder worked in 1989	56	56
With related children under 18 years	49	49
With related children under 5 years	17	17
Female householder, no husband present	**23**	**23**
Householder worked in 1989	15	15
With related children under 18 years	23	23
With related children under 5 years	6	6
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	**37**	**37**
Nonfamily householder	32	32
65 years and over	5	5
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	**421**	**421**
Persons under 18 years	141	141
Related children under 18 years	141	141
Related children 5 to 17 years	126	126
Persons 65 years and over	11	11
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level		
Families	**8**	**8**
Percent below poverty level	10.1	10.1
Householder worked in 1989	–	–
With related children under 18 years	8	8
With related children under 5 years	–	–
Married-couple families	**–**	**–**
Householder worked in 1989	–	–
With related children under 18 years	–	–
With related children under 5 years	–	–
Female householder, no husband present	**8**	**8**
Householder worked in 1989	–	–
With related children under 18 years	8	8
With related children under 5 years	–	–
Unrelated individuals	**10**	**10**
Nonfamily householder	10	10
65 years and over	–	–
Persons	**44**	**44**
Percent below poverty level	10.5	10.5
Persons under 18 years	26	26
Related children under 18 years	26	26
Related children 5 to 17 years	26	26
Persons 65 years and over	–	–
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:		
Persons below .50 percent of poverty level	24	24
Persons below 1.25 percent of poverty level	81	81

Table 28. **Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990**

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Anderson, SC MSA	Anderson County
PLACE OF BIRTH		
All persons	**603**	**603**
Native	527	527
Foreign born	76	76
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH		
Linguistically isolated households	–	–
Persons 5 years and over	**528**	**528**
Speak a language other than English	204	204
Do not speak English "very well"	28	28
In linguistically isolated households	–	–
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL		
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	**200**	**200**
Preprimary school	14	14
Public school	–	–
Elementary or high school	124	124
Public school	124	124
College	62	62
Public college	27	27
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		
Persons 25 years and over	**281**	**281**
Less than 9th grade	10	10
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	46	46
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	74	74
Some college, no degree	81	81
Associate degree	44	44
Bachelor's degree	26	26
Graduate or professional degree	–	–
Percent high school graduate or higher	80.1	80.1
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	9.3	9.3
FERTILITY		
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 253	1 253
RESIDENCE IN 1985		
Persons 5 years and over	**528**	**528**
Same house	201	201
Different house in United States	271	271
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	51	51
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	49	49
Different MSA/PMSA	151	151
Not in an MSA/PMSA	20	20
Abroad	56	56
JOURNEY TO WORK		
Workers 16 years and over	**258**	**258**
Car, truck, or van	229	229
Drove alone	197	197
Carpooled	32	32
Public transportation	–	–
Other means	22	22
Worked at home	7	7
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	17.9	17.9
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	194	194
Central city	115	115
Outside central city	79	79
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	64	64
LABOR FORCE STATUS		
Persons 16 years and over	**417**	**417**
In labor force	305	305
Employed	279	279
Unemployed	26	26
Percent of civilian labor force	8.5	8.5
Females 16 years and over	**205**	**205**
Employed	121	121
Unemployed	10	10
With own children under 6 years	71	71
In labor force	43	43
With own children 6 to 17 years only	37	37
In labor force	21	21
Persons 16 to 19 years	**72**	**72**
Not enrolled in school	22	22
Unemployed or not in labor force	–	–
Not high school graduate	22	22
Employed	22	22
Unemployed	–	–
Not in labor force	–	–
WORK STATUS IN 1989		
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	**330**	**330**
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	264	264
50 to 52 weeks	143	143
DISABILITY		
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	**389**	**389**
With a mobility or self-care limitation	37	37
With a mobility limitation	–	–
In labor force	–	–
With a self-care limitation	37	37
With a work disability	44	44
In labor force	29	29
Prevented from working	15	15
No work disability	345	345
In labor force	276	276
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	**15**	**15**
With a mobility or self-care limitation	–	–
With a mobility limitation	–	–
With a self-care limitation	–	–

Table 29. **Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990**

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Anderson, SC MSA	Anderson County
OCCUPATION		
Employed persons 16 years and over	**279**	**279**
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	29	29
Professional specialty occupations	18	18
Technicians and related support occupations	27	27
Sales occupations	25	25
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	42	42
Private household occupations	–	–
Protective service occupations	–	–
Service occupations, except protective and household	50	50
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	7	7
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	45	45
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	22	22
Transportation and material moving occupations	7	7
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	7	7
INCOME IN 1989		
Households	**149**	**149**
Less than $5 000	9	9
$5 000 to $9 999	16	16
$10 000 to $14 999	19	19
$15 000 to $24 999	24	24
$25 000 to $34 999	9	9
$35 000 to $49 999	58	58
$50 000 to $74 999	14	14
$75 000 to $99 999	–	–
$100 000 or more	–	–
Median (dollars)	31 607	31 607
Mean (dollars)	28 735	28 735
Families	**111**	**111**
Median income (dollars)	31 607	31 607
Per capita income (dollars)	8 322	8 322
INCOME TYPE IN 1989		
Households	**149**	**149**
With earnings	124	124
Mean earnings (dollars)	30 135	30 135
With Social Security income	32	32
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	6 173	6 173
With public assistance income	17	17
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	7 241	7 241
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE		
Families (dollars)	**29 276**	**29 276**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	28 062	28 062
Married-couple families (dollars)	**31 575**	**31 575**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	28 967	28 967
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	**17 541**	**17 541**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	21 000	21 000
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989		
All Income Levels in 1989		
Families	**111**	**111**
Householder worked in 1989	86	86
With related children under 18 years	96	96
With related children under 5 years	45	45
Married-couple families	**86**	**86**
Householder worked in 1989	68	68
With related children under 18 years	78	78
With related children under 5 years	37	37
Female householder, no husband present	**17**	**17**
Householder worked in 1989	10	10
With related children under 18 years	10	10
With related children under 5 years	–	–
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	**84**	**84**
Nonfamily householder	38	38
65 years and over	8	8
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	**553**	**553**
Persons under 18 years	193	193
Related children under 18 years	193	193
Related children 5 to 17 years	118	118
Persons 65 years and over	15	15
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level		
Families	**8**	**8**
Percent below poverty level	7.2	7.2
Householder worked in 1989	–	–
With related children under 18 years	8	8
With related children under 5 years	8	8
Married-couple families	**8**	**8**
Householder worked in 1989	–	–
With related children under 18 years	8	8
With related children under 5 years	8	8
Female householder, no husband present	–	–
Householder worked in 1989	–	–
With related children under 18 years	–	–
With related children under 5 years	–	–
Unrelated individuals	**36**	**36**
Nonfamily householder	9	9
65 years and over	–	–
Persons	**74**	**74**
Percent below poverty level	13.4	13.4
Persons under 18 years	21	21
Related children under 18 years	21	21
Related children 5 to 17 years	15	15
Persons 65 years and over	–	–
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:		
Persons below .50 percent of poverty level	59	59
Persons below .125 percent of poverty level	82	82

Table 30. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Anderson, SC MSA	Anderson County
PLACE OF BIRTH		
All persons	**119 884**	**119 884**
Native	119 293	119 293
Foreign born	591	591
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH		
Linguistically isolated households	94	94
Persons 5 years and over	**112 623**	**112 623**
Speak a language other than English	2 158	2 158
Do not speak English "very well"	679	679
In linguistically isolated households	168	168
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL		
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	**26 769**	**26 769**
Preprimary school	1 386	1 386
Public school	652	652
Elementary or high school	19 805	19 805
Public school	18 478	18 478
College	5 578	5 578
Public college	4 045	4 045
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		
Persons 25 years and over	**81 002**	**81 002**
Less than 9th grade	11 888	11 888
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	15 471	15 471
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	25 143	25 143
Some college, no degree	11 557	11 557
Associate degree	5 513	5 513
Bachelor's degree	7 986	7 986
Graduate or professional degree	3 444	3 444
Percent high school graduate or higher	66.2	66.2
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	14.1	14.1
FERTILITY		
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 224	1 224
RESIDENCE IN 1985		
Persons 5 years and over	**112 623**	**112 623**
Same house	70 169	70 169
Different house in United States	42 140	42 140
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	6 158	6 158
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	18 447	18 447
Different MSA/PMSA	12 869	12 869
Not in an MSA/PMSA	4 666	4 666
Abroad	314	314
JOURNEY TO WORK		
Workers 16 years and over	**58 457**	**58 457**
Car, truck, or van	56 058	56 058
Drove alone	48 497	48 497
Carpooled	7 561	7 561
Public transportation	105	105
Other means	1 279	1 279
Worked at home	1 015	1 015
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	19.4	19.4
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	42 235	42 235
Central city	16 460	16 460
Outside central city	25 775	25 775
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	16 222	16 222
LABOR FORCE STATUS		
Persons 16 years and over	**95 230**	**95 230**
In labor force	61 993	61 993
Employed	59 417	59 417
Unemployed	2 510	2 510
Percent of civilian labor force	4.1	4.1
Females 16 years and over	**50 027**	**50 027**
Employed	26 824	26 824
Unemployed	1 425	1 425
With own children under 6 years	6 426	6 426
In labor force	4 318	4 318
With own children 6 to 17 years only	9 438	9 438
In labor force	7 577	7 577
Persons 16 to 19 years	**6 948**	**6 948**
Not enrolled in school	1 758	1 758
Unemployed or not in labor force	608	608
Not high school graduate	894	894
Employed	504	504
Unemployed	135	135
Not in labor force	255	255
WORK STATUS IN 1989		
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	**67 060**	**67 060**
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	55 014	55 014
50 to 52 weeks	41 559	41 559
DISABILITY		
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	**77 567**	**77 567**
With a mobility or self-care limitation	4 044	4 044
With a mobility limitation	2 249	2 249
In labor force	341	341
With a self-care limitation	2 845	2 845
With a work disability	7 587	7 587
In labor force	2 379	2 379
Prevented from working	4 734	4 734
No work disability	69 980	69 980
In labor force	57 645	57 645
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	**16 861**	**16 861**
With a mobility or self-care limitation	3 746	3 746
With a mobility limitation	2 978	2 978
With a self-care limitation	2 193	2 193

Table 31. **Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Anderson, SC MSA	Anderson County
OCCUPATION		
Employed persons 16 years and over	**59 417**	**59 417**
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	5 825	5 825
Professional specialty occupations	6 505	6 505
Technicians and related support occupations	2 508	2 508
Sales occupations	7 251	7 251
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	7 196	7 196
Private household occupations	94	94
Protective service occupations	785	785
Service occupations, except protective and household	4 897	4 897
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	778	778
Precision production, craft and repair occupations	9 884	9 884
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	9 105	9 105
Transportation and material moving occupations	2 125	2 125
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	2 464	2 464
INCOME IN 1989		
Households	**47 314**	**47 314**
Less than $5 000	2 663	2 663
$5 000 to $9 999	5 483	5 483
$10 000 to $14 999	4 227	4 227
$15 000 to $24 999	9 299	9 299
$25 000 to $34 999	8 029	8 029
$35 000 to $49 999	9 071	9 071
$50 000 to $74 999	6 157	6 157
$75 000 to $99 999	1 470	1 470
$100 000 or more	915	915
Median (dollars)	27 305	27 305
Mean (dollars)	32 790	32 790
Families	**35 566**	**35 566**
Median income (dollars)	32 771	32 771
Per capita income (dollars)	12 943	12 943
INCOME TYPE IN 1989		
Households	**47 314**	**47 314**
With earnings	37 200	37 200
Mean earnings (dollars)	34 369	34 369
With Social Security income	14 955	14 955
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 468	7 468
With public assistance income	1 949	1 949
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 239	3 239
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE		
Families (dollars)	**38 185**	**38 185**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	39 946	39 946
Married-couple families (dollars)	**40 785**	**40 785**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	43 833	43 833
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	**20 275**	**20 275**
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	16 584	16 584
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989		
All Income Levels in 1989		
Families	**35 566**	**35 576**
Householder worked in 1989	28 259	28 251
With related children under 18 years	17 411	17 412
With related children under 5 years	6 198	6 185
Married-couple families	**30 150**	**30 158**
Householder worked in 1989	24 306	24 292
With related children under 18 years	14 162	14 165
With related children under 5 years	5 235	5 231
Female householder, no husband present	**4 151**	**4 147**
Householder worked in 1989	2 973	2 973
With related children under 18 years	2 557	2 557
With related children under 5 years	693	693
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	**13 294**	**13 289**
Nonfamily householder	11 583	11 578
65 years and over	5 507	5 504
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	**118 353**	**118 358**
Persons under 18 years	27 813	27 813
Related children under 18 years	27 723	27 723
Related children 5 to 17 years	20 521	20 521
Persons 65 years and over	16 607	16 608
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level		
Families	**2 330**	**2 328**
Percent below poverty level	6.6	6.5
Householder worked in 1989	1 284	1 275
With related children under 18 years	1 655	1 646
With related children under 5 years	720	711
Married-couple families	**1 225**	**1 232**
Householder worked in 1989	632	632
With related children under 18 years	707	707
With related children under 5 years	336	336
Female householder, no husband present	**912**	**912**
Householder worked in 1989	543	543
With related children under 18 years	809	809
With related children under 5 years	320	320
Unrelated individuals	**3 689**	**3 671**
Nonfamily householder	3 046	3 028
65 years and over	1 968	1 950
Persons	**10 619**	**10 599**
Percent below poverty level	9.0	9.0
Persons under 18 years	2 800	2 800
Related children under 18 years	2 727	2 727
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 800	1 800
Persons 65 years and over	2 759	2 748
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:		
Persons below .50 percent of poverty level	3 036	3 027
Persons below .125 percent of poverty level	16 140	16 133

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Anderson, SC MSA	Anderson County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Anderson County					
		Total	Anderson city	Clemson city (pt.)	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8
All housing units	**60 745**	**60 745**	**11 503**	**11**	**953**	**1 231**	**1 163**	**2 035**	**2 626**	**1 128**
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	1 572	1 572	186	–	73	13	5	41	8	11
1985 to 1988	5 747	5 747	526	–	146	29	25	72	33	28
1980 to 1984	6 971	6 971	829	–	142	128	93	185	26	78
1970 to 1979	16 783	16 783	2 432	–	371	202	360	341	345	200
1960 to 1969	10 274	10 274	1 927	11	144	238	406	274	347	100
1950 to 1959	8 364	8 364	2 310	–	18	265	172	394	711	333
1940 to 1949	4 501	4 501	1 721	–	30	165	69	454	412	127
1939 or earlier	6 533	6 533	1 572	–	29	191	33	274	744	251
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	180	180	51	–	–	14	–	18	13	–
1 bedroom	3 865	3 865	1 547	–	99	150	34	397	281	62
2 bedrooms	22 373	22 373	5 021	–	440	718	218	1 033	1 485	709
3 bedrooms	28 826	28 826	3 766	11	363	279	768	440	702	350
4 bedrooms	4 807	4 807	936	–	40	62	110	147	130	7
5 or more bedrooms	694	694	182	–	11	8	33	–	15	–
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	315	315	49	–	–	–	–	–	7	–
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	287	287	119	–	–	–	–	–	36	–
Vacant condominium housing units	130	130	28	–	–	–	–	–	3	–
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	60 287	60 287	11 472	11	953	1 231	1 163	2 025	2 613	1 128
Source of water, public system or private company	52 744	52 744	11 441	11	941	1 218	1 071	2 035	2 618	1 077
Sewage disposal, public sewer	27 902	27 902	11 025	–	852	1 070	547	2 001	2 357	602
Locking complete plumbing facilities	514	514	29	–	–	4	7	9	–	–
Owner-occupied housing units	165	165	7	–	–	–	7	–	–	–
Renter-occupied housing units	230	230	22	–	–	–	–	9	–	–
Occupied housing units	**55 481**	**55 481**	**10 509**	**11**	**867**	**1 092**	**1 138**	**1 793**	**2 309**	**1 065**
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	16 280	16 280	5 977	–	217	591	354	1 104	1 599	655
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	3 825	3 825	245	11	19	21	40	74	62	67
Electricity	24 422	24 422	3 067	–	596	282	557	259	176	139
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	6 715	6 715	854	–	20	112	69	255	336	152
All other fuels	4 159	4 159	349	–	10	74	118	101	136	52
No fuel used	80	80	17	–	5	12	–	–	–	–
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	5 346	5 346	1 965	–	12	259	110	701	674	192
1	16 081	16 081	4 211	11	410	416	254	688	895	370
2	21 262	21 262	2 961	–	351	313	425	292	482	352
3 or more	12 792	12 792	1 372	–	94	104	349	112	258	151
Vehicles per household	1.8	1.8	1.4	1.0	1.6	1.3	2.0	.9	1.2	1.5
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	**41 697**	**41 697**	**5 492**	**11**	**384**	**485**	**862**	**662**	**1 196**	**754**
1989 to March 1990	3 557	3 557	367	–	34	45	68	26	72	28
1985 to 1988	9 161	9 161	1 130	11	176	120	135	57	74	104
1980 to 1984	6 110	6 110	505	–	44	56	68	32	118	98
1970 to 1979	10 979	10 979	1 215	–	67	42	258	182	245	222
1969 or earlier	11 890	11 890	2 275	–	63	222	333	365	687	302
Renter-occupied housing units	**13 784**	**13 784**	**5 017**	–	**483**	**607**	**276**	**1 131**	**1 113**	**311**
1989 to March 1990	5 452	5 452	1 863	–	251	255	82	307	279	139
1985 to 1988	4 768	4 768	1 833	–	162	217	142	430	416	79
1980 to 1984	1 703	1 703	593	–	53	62	25	246	162	25
1970 to 1979	1 210	1 210	543	–	17	62	27	74	178	54
1969 or earlier	651	651	185	–	–	11	–	74	78	14
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	4 774	4 774	1 212	–	12	259	117	300	395	81
Householder 65 years and over	13 239	13 239	3 467	–	185	299	219	660	904	351
Owner-occupied housing units	10 564	10 564	2 275	–	128	222	184	363	573	305
Locking complete plumbing facilities	130	130	9	–	–	–	–	9	–	–
No telephone in unit	594	594	172	–	–	15	9	42	97	14
No vehicle available	3 002	3 002	970	–	12	82	33	319	362	149
Complete plumbing facilities	55 086	55 086	10 480	11	867	1 092	1 131	1 784	2 309	1 065
1.00 or less persons per room	53 635	53 635	10 110	11	860	1 015	1 094	1 680	2 149	1 022
1.01 or more persons per room	1 451	1 451	370	–	7	77	37	104	160	43
Locking complete plumbing facilities	395	395	29	–	–	–	7	9	–	–
1.00 or less persons per room	385	385	29	–	–	–	7	9	–	–
1.01 or more persons per room	10	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	34 593	34 593	33 156	39 437	40 056	22 669	33 967	20 106	20 921	39 170
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	19 326	19 326	18 076	–	32 032	13 791	14 763	13 639	14 668	15 766
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	7 600	7 600	2 112	–	58	303	193	585	695	298
Owner-occupied housing units	3 585	3 585	533	–	10	69	33	143	205	161
Renter-occupied housing units	4 015	4 015	1 579	–	48	234	160	442	490	137

Table 32. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA s in Anderson County—Con.					Anderson city, Anderson County				
	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 107	Tract 112	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)
All housing units	**1 479**	**788**	**1 917**	**2 359**	**1 826**	**22**	**1 556**	**839**	**1 132**	**602**
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	–	15	54	25	88	–	29	60	–	–
1985 to 1988	46	10	182	299	306	17	85	110	10	13
1980 to 1984	46	25	200	209	353	–	88	142	128	30
1970 to 1979	262	213	685	615	647	–	140	323	192	188
1960 to 1969	108	141	413	354	284	–	367	144	197	201
1950 to 1959	283	226	306	333	68	5	399	11	259	101
1940 to 1949	342	89	65	193	27	–	283	30	155	51
1939 or earlier	392	69	12	331	53	–	165	19	191	18
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	6	–	–	20	3	–	–	–	14	–
1 bedroom	191	58	258	163	37	17	116	92	140	28
2 bedrooms	690	385	450	931	231	5	539	392	645	165
3 bedrooms	430	291	842	1 087	1 091	–	659	304	269	335
4 bedrooms	131	36	270	144	414	–	188	40	56	62
5 or more bedrooms	31	18	97	14	50	–	54	11	8	12
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	–	–	35	–	36	–	–	–	–	–
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	–	32	36	20	28	–	–	–	–	–
Vacant condominium housing units	–	–	–	–	25	–	–	–	–	–
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	1 479	780	1 917	2 342	1 821	22	1 556	839	1 132	602
Source of water: public system or private company	1 479	774	1 877	2 273	1 616	22	1 556	827	1 127	583
Sewage disposal: public sewer	1 427	659	1 605	1 528	339	22	1 534	810	1 032	511
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7
Owner-occupied housing units	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7
Renter-occupied housing units	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Occupied housing units	**1 397**	**731**	**1 820**	**2 192**	**1 731**	**17**	**1 470**	**762**	**1 018**	**577**
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	921	365	738	600	137	17	1 041	201	563	265
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	20	41	12	142	56	–	6	11	15	29
Electricity	249	282	997	1 054	1 327	–	370	515	270	235
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	179	38	55	267	93	–	22	20	102	19
All other fuels	28	5	18	122	111	–	31	10	56	29
No fuel used	–	–	–	7	7	–	–	5	12	–
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	242	59	107	351	46	17	105	12	230	105
1	558	353	681	750	217	–	508	372	401	158
2	409	237	619	772	841	–	611	304	283	176
3 or more	188	82	413	319	627	–	246	74	104	138
Vehicles per household	1.4	1.5	1.8	1.5	2.4	–	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.7
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	**854**	**437**	**1 182**	**1 414**	**1 580**	**–**	**950**	**319**	**465**	**364**
1989 to March 1990	47	22	116	113	137	–	59	28	45	26
1985 to 1988	201	68	325	217	502	–	191	161	120	68
1980 to 1984	92	38	140	184	295	–	88	37	56	9
1970 to 1979	201	108	299	424	413	–	185	40	42	84
1969 or earlier	313	201	302	476	233	–	427	53	202	177
Renter-occupied housing units	**543**	**294**	**638**	**778**	**151**	**17**	**520**	**443**	**553**	**213**
1989 to March 1990	242	109	326	294	68	–	182	223	211	68
1985 to 1988	156	142	172	372	67	17	218	150	217	107
1980 to 1984	34	23	45	91	10	–	42	53	52	11
1970 to 1979	61	15	95	–	6	–	67	17	62	27
1969 or earlier	50	5	–	21	–	–	11	–	11	–
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	203	21	73	315	23	–	32	12	231	111
Householder 65 years and over	491	265	442	548	225	17	553	172	282	86
Owner-occupied housing units	380	206	319	467	203	–	386	115	214	65
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No telephone in unit	36	–	–	37	–	–	5	–	6	9
No vehicle available	122	30	56	166	46	17	90	12	73	33
Complete plumbing facilities	1 384	731	1 820	2 192	1 731	17	1 470	762	1 018	570
1.00 or less persons per room	1 327	731	1 801	2 143	1 716	17	1 465	755	941	548
1.01 or more persons per room	57	–	19	49	15	–	5	7	77	22
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7
1.00 or less persons per room	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7
1.01 or more persons per room	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	27 417	32 196	51 717	31 690	54 818	–	46 516	40 014	22 519	30 990
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	16 723	22 726	21 573	16 841	28 689	4 140	23 105	32 761	13 568	10 260
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	310	41	166	497	71	17	99	52	283	151
Owner-occupied housing units	124	23	16	207	37	–	35	10	69	–
Renter-occupied housing units	186	18	150	290	34	17	64	42	214	151

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Anderson city, Anderson County—Con.							Clemson city (pt.), Anderson County	Remainder of Anderson County	
	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)
All housing units	**1 682**	**1 746**	**62**	**1 473**	**694**	**1 573**	**122**	**11**	**114**	**99**
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	41	8	–	–	15	28	5	–	13	13
1985 to 1988	72	33	–	46	5	114	21	–	36	19
1980 to 1984	176	18	–	46	15	140	46	–	–	–
1970 to 1979	315	255	36	262	174	536	11	–	48	10
1960 to 1969	188	212	–	108	112	384	14	11	–	41
1950 to 1959	251	473	–	277	215	294	25	–	7	6
1940 to 1949	389	291	26	342	89	65	–	–	–	10
1939 or earlier	250	456	–	392	69	12	–	–	10	–
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	18	13	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–
1 bedroom	373	223	14	191	58	258	37	–	7	10
2 bedrooms	808	944	–	684	356	412	71	–	48	73
3 bedrooms	353	446	48	430	233	675	14	11	59	10
4 bedrooms	130	105	–	131	29	195	–	–	–	6
5 or more bedrooms	–	15	–	31	18	33	–	–	–	–
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	–	7	–	–	–	13	29	–	–	–
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	–	36	–	–	32	36	15	–	–	–
Vacant condominium housing units	–	3	–	–	–	–	25	–	–	–
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	1 672	1 733	62	1 473	686	1 573	122	11	114	99
Source of water, public system or private company	1 682	1 738	62	1 473	688	1 561	122	11	114	91
Sewage disposal, public sewer	1 659	1 714	33	1 427	654	1 523	106	–	42	38
Locking complete plumbing facilities	9	–	–	13	–	–	–	–	–	4
Owner-occupied housing units	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renter-occupied housing units	9	–	–	13	–	–	–	–	–	–
Occupied housing units	**1 482**	**1 527**	**62**	**1 391**	**637**	**1 491**	**75**	**11**	**105**	**74**
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	909	1 046	14	915	328	657	21	–	16	28
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	51	52	8	20	41	12	–	11	8	6
Electricity	242	103	20	249	242	767	54	–	81	12
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	198	239	–	179	26	49	–	–	–	10
All other fuels	82	87	20	28	–	6	–	–	–	18
No fuel used	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	623	459	–	242	48	95	29	–	–	29
1	531	657	22	558	344	627	33	11	38	15
2	241	240	15	409	181	494	7	–	47	30
3 or more	87	171	25	182	64	275	6	–	20	–
Vehicles per household	.9	1.1	2.0	1.4	1.5	1.7	.9	1.0	1.8	1.0
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	**500**	**731**	**48**	**848**	**358**	**864**	**45**	**11**	**65**	**20**
1989 to March 1990	26	36	–	47	22	78	–	–	6	–
1985 to 1988	38	58	7	201	65	192	29	11	15	–
1980 to 1984	32	67	–	92	31	93	–	–	7	–
1970 to 1979	156	179	41	201	60	211	16	–	27	–
1969 or earlier	248	391	–	307	180	290	–	–	10	20
Renter-occupied housing units	**982**	**796**	**14**	**543**	**279**	**627**	**30**	**–**	**40**	**54**
1989 to March 1990	298	194	14	242	109	315	7	–	28	44
1985 to 1988	357	284	–	156	132	172	23	–	12	–
1980 to 1984	206	127	–	34	23	45	–	–	–	10
1970 to 1979	64	135	–	61	15	95	–	–	–	–
1969 or earlier	57	56	–	50	–	–	–	–	–	–
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	280	266	–	203	16	61	–	–	–	28
Householder 65 years and over	579	612	–	485	243	394	44	–	13	17
Owner-occupied housing units	290	342	–	374	189	271	29	–	13	8
Locking complete plumbing facilities	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No telephone in unit	42	74	–	36	–	–	–	–	–	9
No vehicle available	289	230	–	122	19	56	29	–	–	9
Complete plumbing facilities	1 473	1 527	62	1 378	637	1 491	75	11	105	74
1.00 or less persons per room	1 378	1 447	49	1 321	637	1 477	75	11	105	74
1.01 or more persons per room	95	80	13	57	–	14	–	–	–	–
Locking complete plumbing facilities	9	–	–	13	–	–	–	–	–	–
1.00 or less persons per room	9	–	–	13	–	–	–	–	–	–
1.01 or more persons per room	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	20 784	21 750	36 402	27 200	30 861	46 516	23 236	39 437	40 264	26 143
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	12 697	14 499	21 820	16 723	23 153	22 018	24 623	–	23 957	16 073
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	516	477	8	310	36	155	8	–	6	20
Owner-occupied housing units	115	133	8	124	23	16	–	–	–	–
Renter-occupied housing units	401	344	–	186	13	139	8	–	6	20

Table 32. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Anderson County—Con.									
	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 101.01	Tract 101.02	Tract 102
All housing units	**561**	**353**	**880**	**1 066**	**6**	**94**	**344**	**3 030**	**1 322**	**1 440**
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	5	–	–	11	–	–	26	141	33	35
1985 to 1988	12	–	–	28	–	5	68	615	169	100
1980 to 1984	63	9	8	78	–	10	60	638	215	358
1970 to 1979	172	26	90	164	–	39	149	1 050	609	369
1960 to 1969	205	86	135	100	–	29	29	225	159	206
1950 to 1959	71	143	238	333	6	11	12	228	42	72
1940 to 1949	18	65	121	101	–	–	–	66	42	80
1939 or earlier	15	24	288	251	–	–	–	67	53	220
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1 bedroom	6	24	58	48	–	–	–	42	19	68
2 bedrooms	53	225	541	709	6	29	38	679	284	522
3 bedrooms	433	87	256	302	–	58	167	1 898	831	739
4 bedrooms	48	17	25	7	–	7	75	377	173	105
5 or more bedrooms	21	–	–	–	–	–	64	34	15	6
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	–	–	–	–	–	–	22	–	–	–
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vacant condominium housing units	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	561	353	880	1 066	6	94	344	2 973	1 320	1 429
Source of water: public system or private company	488	353	880	1 015	6	86	316	2 814	1 216	1 387
Sewage disposal: public sewer	36	342	643	569	–	5	82	87	46	460
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	44	11	11
Owner-occupied housing units	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	11
Renter-occupied housing units	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	44	–	–
Occupied housing units	**561**	**311**	**782**	**1 003**	**6**	**94**	**329**	**2 929**	**1 285**	**1 358**
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	89	195	553	641	6	37	81	452	107	124
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	11	23	10	59	–	–	–	179	47	76
Electricity	322	17	73	119	–	40	230	1 578	862	762
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	50	57	97	152	–	12	6	457	156	314
All other fuels	89	19	49	32	–	5	12	263	113	82
No fuel used	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	5	78	215	192	–	11	12	102	63	84
1	96	157	238	348	–	9	54	510	184	355
2	249	51	242	337	–	56	125	1 304	563	582
3 or more	211	25	87	126	6	18	138	1 013	475	337
Vehicles per household	2.3	1.1	1.3	1.5	3.0	1.9	2.3	2.2	2.3	1.9
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	**498**	**162**	**465**	**706**	**6**	**79**	**318**	**2 601**	**1 159**	**1 174**
1989 to March 1990	42	–	36	28	–	–	38	329	84	133
1985 to 1988	67	19	16	97	–	3	133	882	363	194
1980 to 1984	59	–	51	98	–	7	47	456	203	280
1970 to 1979	174	26	66	181	–	48	88	670	337	254
1969 or earlier	156	117	296	302	6	21	12	264	172	313
Renter-occupied housing units	**63**	**149**	**317**	**297**	**–**	**15**	**11**	**328**	**126**	**184**
1989 to March 1990	14	9	85	125	–	–	11	108	61	110
1985 to 1988	35	73	132	79	–	10	–	98	33	46
1980 to 1984	14	40	35	25	–	–	–	38	9	14
1970 to 1979	–	10	43	54	–	–	–	84	18	–
1969 or earlier	–	17	22	14	–	5	–	–	5	14
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	6	20	129	81	–	5	12	107	49	63
Householder 65 years and over	133	81	292	351	6	22	48	379	241	308
Owner-occupied housing units	119	73	231	305	6	17	48	323	209	273
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–
No telephone in unit	–	–	23	14	–	–	–	7	5	11
No vehicle available	–	30	132	149	–	11	–	56	44	50
Complete plumbing facilities	561	311	782	1 003	6	94	329	2 885	1 276	1 347
1.00 or less persons per room	546	302	702	973	6	94	324	2 878	1 276	1 315
1.01 or more persons per room	15	9	80	30	–	–	5	7	–	32
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	44	9	11
1.00 or less persons per room	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	44	9	11
1.01 or more persons per room	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	36 142	18 015	19 618	39 358	58 146	38 247	65 847	41 769	43 133	32 930
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	29 998	19 849	15 091	15 481	–	14 781	–3 768	23 536	34 077	19 224
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	42	69	218	290	–	5	11	202	82	143
Owner-occupied housing units	33	28	72	153	–	–	–	93	54	90
Renter-occupied housing units	9	41	146	137	–	5	11	109	28	53

Table 32. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Anderson County—Con.									
	Tract 103	Tract 104.01	Tract 104.02	Tract 105	Tract 106	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 108	Tract 109	Tract 110	Tract 111
All housing units	**1 569**	**2 322**	**1 727**	**1 230**	**2 182**	**2 348**	**1 477**	**1 989**	**2 875**	**905**
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	24	33	32	55	71	25	39	54	118	35
1985 to 1988	148	142	136	195	454	299	222	211	270	235
1980 to 1984	151	152	272	235	257	209	247	241	404	62
1970 to 1979	263	396	464	350	669	615	504	820	1 257	241
1960 to 1969	259	421	418	164	231	343	236	396	466	276
1950 to 1959	224	504	192	116	191	333	112	74	188	18
1940 to 1949	143	112	76	17	73	193	15	63	53	38
1939 or earlier	357	562	137	98	236	331	102	130	119	–
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	–	–	–	–	–	20	34	17	11	–
1 bedroom	76	190	27	40	87	163	115	115	65	22
2 bedrooms	659	825	632	344	727	931	585	795	720	324
3 bedrooms	724	1 133	967	677	1 145	1 076	636	905	1 788	416
4 bedrooms	102	157	82	157	186	144	76	153	272	128
5 or more bedrooms	8	17	19	12	37	14	31	4	19	15
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	–	–	–	–	26	–	20	–	68	99
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	–	15	–	–	14	20	5	–	7	94
Vacant condominium housing units	–	–	–	–	17	–	11	–	7	35
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	1 562	2 322	1 727	1 214	2 173	2 331	1 463	1 964	2 875	905
Source of water, public system or private company	1 452	2 273	1 320	925	1 817	2 262	1 317	1 760	2 662	860
Sewage disposal, public sewer	896	1 941	194	42	158	1 528	140	92	378	413
Locking complete plumbing facilities	2	8	–	13	23	–	14	32	5	10
Owner-occupied housing units	–	8	–	4	–	–	8	24	5	–
Renter-occupied housing units	2	–	–	4	23	–	–	8	–	10
Occupied housing units	**1 468**	**2 169**	**1 569**	**1 177**	**2 028**	**2 181**	**1 216**	**1 039**	**2 585**	**828**
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	565	982	166	40	94	600	15	11	296	205
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	63	56	190	127	313	131	172	250	180	18
Electricity	505	662	746	716	992	1 054	765	394	1 667	556
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	259	388	306	141	331	267	155	217	225	29
All other fuels	76	72	161	153	298	122	109	167	217	20
No fuel used	–	9	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	–
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	88	257	69	16	48	351	92	88	39	13
1	441	667	370	295	519	739	304	204	647	284
2	668	818	701	515	807	772	481	490	1 161	375
3 or more	271	427	429	351	654	319	339	257	738	156
Vehicles per household	1.8	1.7	2.0	2.1	2.1	1.5	1.9	1.9	2.1	1.9
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	**1 151**	**1 659**	**1 350**	**1 054**	**1 779**	**1 403**	**998**	**880**	**2 239**	**583**
1989 to March 1990	63	162	119	115	141	113	70	94	233	45
1985 to 1988	195	253	273	293	570	206	217	271	575	210
1980 to 1984	132	143	277	204	346	184	201	123	382	55
1970 to 1979	250	379	323	236	412	424	317	220	715	118
1969 or earlier	511	722	358	206	310	476	193	172	334	155
Renter-occupied housing units	**317**	**510**	**219**	**123**	**249**	**778**	**218**	**159**	**346**	**245**
1989 to March 1990	145	211	92	43	120	294	122	44	212	109
1985 to 1988	134	142	56	30	48	372	66	77	107	75
1980 to 1984	18	84	40	21	42	91	16	13	15	27
1970 to 1979	11	26	14	20	39	–	14	20	–	34
1969 or earlier	9	47	17	9	–	21	–	5	12	–
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	188	227	107	150	114	315	141	149	122	8
Householder 65 years and over	353	617	287	222	369	548	225	270	430	272
Owner-occupied housing units	316	520	246	208	339	467	217	249	387	212
Locking complete plumbing facilities	2	–	–	8	–	–	8	12	–	–
No telephone in unit	21	25	8	6	–	37	7	38	20	–
No vehicle available	51	158	32	12	48	166	46	61	39	13
Complete plumbing facilities	1 466	2 161	1 569	1 169	2 005	2 181	1 208	1 007	2 580	818
1.00 or less persons per room	1 450	2 113	1 537	1 139	1 957	2 132	1 183	991	2 555	813
1.01 or more persons per room	16	48	32	30	48	49	25	16	25	5
Locking complete plumbing facilities	2	8	–	8	23	–	8	32	5	10
1.00 or less persons per room	2	8	–	8	23	–	8	32	5	10
1.01 or more persons per room	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	28 987	29 174	30 691	40 639	37 110	31 629	34 037	32 846	38 450	38 569
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	22 290	17 160	22 002	25 617	30 526	16 841	19 763	19 392	27 585	33 807
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	146	328	149	38	210	497	147	137	190	25
Owner-occupied housing units	102	160	109	34	148	207	97	97	151	22
Renter-occupied housing units	44	168	40	4	62	290	50	40	39	3

Table 32. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Anderson County—Con									
	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 113	Tract 114	Tract 115	Tract 116	Tract 117	Tract 118	Tract 119	Tract 120	Tract 122
All housing units	**1 704**	**1 998**	**3 240**	**2 549**	**651**	**2 214**	**1 282**	**3 284**	**2 701**	**1 675**
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	83	66	65	77	27	37	23	104	115	26
1985 to 1988	285	187	127	191	55	208	158	210	247	189
1980 to 1984	307	294	197	182	68	266	245	333	370	211
1970 to 1979	636	620	699	498	142	520	416	709	1 111	695
1960 to 1969	270	331	631	387	129	418	232	818	492	203
1950 to 1959	43	291	635	427	40	341	142	655	223	136
1940 to 1949	27	78	366	267	91	172	46	250	105	92
1939 or earlier	53	131	520	520	99	252	20	205	38	123
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	3	13	–	9	–	6	–	10	–	6
1 bedroom	–	42	235	155	15	141	37	300	176	35
2 bedrooms	160	839	1 391	1 015	225	815	415	1 420	682	641
3 bedrooms	1 077	991	1 311	1 182	363	1 072	767	1 420	1 682	877
4 bedrooms	414	113	250	179	39	156	41	122	152	108
5 or more bedrooms	50	–	53	9	9	24	22	12	9	8
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Vacant condominium housing units	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	32
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	1 699	1 979	3 185	2 523	635	2 135	1 269	3 246	2 701	1 657
Source of water: public system or private company	1 494	1 264	2 615	1 869	36	1 217	943	3 082	2 436	922
Sewage disposal: public sewer	233	314	2 188	1 599	18	692	191	2 504	732	274
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	21	16	38	19	70	13	53	49	29
Owner-occupied housing units	–	6	–	–	–	10	–	33	24	16
Renter-occupied housing units	–	10	12	29	15	29	–	–	18	4
Occupied housing units	**1 656**	**1 881**	**3 018**	**2 389**	**616**	**2 017**	**1 238**	**3 095**	**2 532**	**1 422**
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	116	84	1 661	863	12	352	29	1 481	316	86
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	56	226	121	174	96	136	208	267	127	239
Electricity	1 273	1 165	781	830	216	864	724	988	1 653	708
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	93	259	274	320	174	232	161	279	244	196
All other fuels	111	147	173	202	118	432	109	70	178	193
No fuel used	7	–	8	–	–	1	7	10	14	–
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	17	98	303	190	64	211	91	369	132	54
1	184	402	957	773	134	601	269	1 023	688	354
2	834	804	1 145	880	214	763	568	1 161	952	606
3 or more	621	577	613	546	204	442	310	542	760	408
Vehicles per household	2.4	2.1	1.8	1.8	2.0	1.8	2.0	1.7	2.0	2.0
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	**1 535**	**1 626**	**2 205**	**1 845**	**529**	**1 632**	**1 085**	**2 261**	**1 945**	**1 182**
1989 to March 1990	137	129	188	151	46	92	146	249	123	78
1985 to 1988	473	368	294	348	102	286	235	423	373	266
1980 to 1984	295	233	298	173	61	242	201	232	341	274
1970 to 1979	397	470	633	485	114	410	283	704	662	341
1969 or earlier	233	426	792	688	206	602	220	653	446	223
Renter-occupied housing units	**121**	**255**	**813**	**544**	**87**	**385**	**153**	**834**	**587**	**240**
1989 to March 1990	61	127	270	182	35	130	43	318	319	117
1985 to 1988	44	75	386	159	12	120	87	220	136	71
1980 to 1984	10	34	83	45	6	60	15	196	91	18
1970 to 1979	6	5	47	72	22	34	8	60	7	19
1969 or earlier	–	14	27	86	12	41	–	40	34	15
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	23	111	233	244	66	239	89	304	117	115
Householder 65 years and over	181	379	836	631	182	499	200	679	439	262
Owner-occupied housing units	174	349	648	478	164	399	195	485	380	231
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	16	7	9	7	13	–	–	18	12
No telephone in unit	–	10	10	50	7	54	8	17	18	17
No vehicle available	17	54	158	96	52	123	73	215	93	44
Complete plumbing facilities	1 656	1 865	3 006	2 360	601	1 978	1 238	3 062	2 490	1 402
1.00 or less persons per room	1 641	1 799	2 919	2 292	601	1 912	1 197	2 931	2 427	1 330
1.01 or more persons per room	15	66	87	68	–	66	41	131	63	72
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	16	12	29	15	39	–	33	42	20
1.00 or less persons per room	–	16	12	23	15	39	–	33	42	16
1.01 or more persons per room	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	4
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	55 743	33 624	30 526	31 792	28 656	28 899	28 854	28 749	34 706	31 396
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	29 697	21 766	16 465	14 658	16 985	12 205	16 701	16 749	27 989	19 067
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	63	159	466	312	101	337	174	445	214	262
Owner-occupied housing units	37	118	227	120	82	169	126	171	181	171
Renter-occupied housing units	26	41	239	192	19	168	48	274	33	91

Table 33. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Anderson, SC MSA	Anderson County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Anderson County					
		Total	Anderson city	Clemson city (pt.)	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**30 134**	**30 134**	**5 193**	**11**	**328**	**448**	**793**	**603**	**1 104**	**620**
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	**17 127**	**17 127**	**2 494**	**11**	**229**	**176**	**469**	**181**	**371**	**256**
Less than $300	1 377	1 377	143	–	6	7	13	29	58	35
$300 to $399	2 371	2 371	341	–	22	26	62	22	82	78
$400 to $499	2 785	2 785	505	–	25	45	111	54	97	74
$500 to $599	2 740	2 740	338	–	29	48	91	38	45	47
$600 to $799	3 992	3 992	593	11	49	30	141	31	89	15
$800 to $999	2 037	2 037	239	–	60	6	45	7	–	–
$1,000 to $1,499	1 603	1 603	277	–	38	14	6	–	–	7
$1,500 to $1,999	156	156	37	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$2,000 or more	66	66	21	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median (dollars)	574	574	578	725	742	551	559	449	433	419
Not mortgaged	**13 007**	**13 007**	**2 699**	–	**99**	**272**	**324**	**422**	**733**	**364**
Less than $100	1 329	1 329	215	–	–	31	15	21	108	68
$100 to $199	8 195	8 195	1 526	–	48	211	180	273	524	258
$200 to $299	2 690	2 690	701	–	51	30	110	118	84	38
$300 to $399	661	661	230	–	–	–	14	10	17	–
$400 to $499	85	85	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$500 or more	47	47	10	–	–	–	5	–	–	–
Median (dollars)	162	162	175	–	202	135	184	152	145	134
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than $20,000	9 195	9 195	1 960	–	42	234	176	344	649	380
Less than 20 percent	3 980	3 980	797	–	11	111	71	124	333	185
20 to 24 percent	1 164	1 164	235	–	4	40	18	36	70	47
25 to 29 percent	911	911	250	–	12	17	16	61	92	22
30 to 34 percent	698	698	119	–	–	–	20	18	14	31
35 percent or more	2 332	2 332	531	–	15	60	51	83	134	87
Not computed	110	110	28	–	–	6	–	22	6	8
Median	22.4	22.4	23.6	–	27.5	20.4	24.7	25.1	19.6	20.1
$20,000 to $34,999	7 568	7 568	1 347	–	102	131	277	163	219	136
Less than 20 percent	4 838	4 838	897	–	48	84	138	112	143	92
20 to 24 percent	995	995	145	–	10	17	49	25	18	44
25 to 29 percent	833	833	127	–	12	30	53	13	22	–
30 to 34 percent	468	468	116	–	13	–	37	13	36	–
35 percent or more	434	434	62	–	19	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	14.8	14.8	14.0	–	21.5	14.9	20.1	14.9	12.7	15.4
$35,000 to $49,999	6 665	6 665	819	11	108	49	197	67	159	50
Less than 20 percent	4 820	4 820	573	–	45	32	151	67	150	50
20 to 24 percent	1 069	1 069	109	11	14	12	11	–	9	–
25 to 29 percent	456	456	116	–	49	–	35	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	231	231	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	89	89	16	–	–	5	–	–	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	14.8	14.8	13.9	22.5	23.2	10.8	16.3	10.0–	10.8	11.5
$50,000 or more	6 706	6 706	1 067	–	76	34	143	29	77	54
Less than 20 percent	5 740	5 740	908	–	57	34	137	29	77	47
20 to 24 percent	732	732	101	–	19	–	6	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	141	141	39	–	–	–	–	–	–	7
30 to 34 percent	51	51	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	33	33	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	9	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	11.6	11.6	10.8	–	13.2	10.0	10.0–	10.5	10.0–	11.4
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**13 371**	**13 371**	**4 990**	–	**477**	**592**	**276**	**1 123**	**1 107**	**311**
GROSS RENT										
Less than $100	338	338	186	–	–	6	34	70	51	–
$100 to $199	1 924	1 924	733	–	–	71	66	265	180	38
$200 to $299	2 731	2 731	1 090	–	10	167	37	361	427	43
$300 to $399	4 011	4 011	1 418	–	111	254	21	331	293	145
$400 to $499	1 870	1 870	851	–	237	48	27	32	74	39
$500 to $599	782	782	298	–	64	–	24	17	17	26
$600 to $749	369	369	166	–	45	–	–	17	28	–
$750 to $999	120	120	31	–	–	8	6	–	–	–
$1,000 or more	14	14	7	–	7	–	–	–	–	–
No cash rent	1 212	1 212	210	–	3	38	61	30	37	20
Median (dollars)	328	328	331	–	444	317	212	259	273	336
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than $10,000	4 500	4 500	1 854	–	44	217	149	561	546	123
Less than 20 percent	223	223	114	–	–	6	20	38	43	–
20 to 24 percent	280	280	144	–	–	–	–	62	35	6
25 to 29 percent	345	345	140	–	–	6	35	57	25	–
30 to 34 percent	372	372	150	–	–	–	19	41	73	7
35 percent or more	2 653	2 653	1 175	–	44	193	31	320	347	93
Not computed	627	627	131	–	–	12	44	43	23	17
Median	47.8	47.8	46.7	–	50.0+	50.0+	29.6	41.7	44.6	50.0+
$10,000 to $19,999	3 628	3 628	1 344	–	45	243	55	313	249	61
Less than 20 percent	735	735	279	–	6	55	18	125	73	–
20 to 24 percent	814	814	298	–	9	48	–	68	85	27
25 to 29 percent	659	659	243	–	–	46	15	46	43	11
30 to 34 percent	518	518	231	–	30	55	–	44	7	11
35 percent or more	621	621	229	–	–	32	15	30	25	9
Not computed	281	281	64	–	–	7	7	–	16	3
Median	25.9	25.9	26.3	–	31.3	26.6	27.0	22.3	22.6	25.9
$20,000 to $34,999	3 360	3 360	1 187	–	218	106	37	174	217	105
Less than 20 percent	2 144	2 144	700	–	110	66	25	133	149	57
20 to 24 percent	642	642	327	–	65	21	6	41	55	21
25 to 29 percent	268	268	101	–	31	–	–	–	13	22
30 to 34 percent	65	65	22	–	8	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	38	38	15	–	4	–	6	–	–	–
Not computed	203	203	22	–	–	19	–	–	–	5
Median	17.8	17.8	18.6	–	19.9	16.4	18.1	17.6	17.2	19.4
$35,000 or more	1 883	1 883	605	–	170	26	35	75	95	22
Less than 20 percent	1 624	1 624	545	–	161	26	25	53	88	22
20 to 24 percent	64	64	33	–	6	–	–	8	–	–
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	195	195	27	–	3	–	10	14	7	–
Median	12.1	12.1	12.3	–	13.2	10.9	13.3	11.9	11.2	11.1

Table 33. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability; see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Anderson County—Con.					Anderson city, Anderson County				
	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 107	Tract 112	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**821**	**417**	**1 068**	**1 050**	**1 292**	–	**937**	**306**	**434**	**357**
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	**424**	**165**	**682**	**493**	**1 067**	–	**427**	**214**	**170**	**182**
Less than $300	37	6	–	75	10	–	13	6	7	8
$300 to $399	86	22	6	95	81	–	80	22	26	25
$400 to $499	81	35	50	92	75	–	76	25	45	58
$500 to $599	84	28	64	74	73	–	32	21	48	27
$600 to $799	84	47	211	92	226	–	85	42	24	44
$800 to $999	32	24	102	32	218	–	43	60	6	14
$1 000 to $1 499	20	–	182	28	321	–	87	38	14	6
$1 500 to $1 999	–	–	51	–	58	–	3	–	–	–
$2 000 or more	–	3	16	5	5	–	8	–	–	–
Median (dollars)	506	581	813	469	859	–	657	765	539	500
Not mortgaged	**397**	**252**	**386**	**557**	**225**	–	**510**	**92**	**264**	**175**
Less than $100	43	17	–	77	14	–	31	–	31	9
$100 to $199	218	165	143	369	97	–	224	41	203	101
$200 to $299	95	70	159	81	87	–	142	51	30	52
$300 to $399	36	–	66	30	27	–	102	–	–	8
$400 to $499	–	–	14	–	–	–	11	–	–	–
$500 or more	5	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	5
Median (dollars)	174	175	226	149	201	–	200	206	134	178
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than $20 000	417	137	192	382	160	–	211	42	234	87
Less than 20 percent	128	80	67	110	43	–	94	11	111	38
20 to 24 percent	50	5	31	57	33	–	45	4	40	8
25 to 29 percent	57	6	17	58	8	–	28	12	17	16
30 to 34 percent	41	16	22	52	28	–	7	–	–	8
35 percent or more	141	25	55	96	48	–	37	15	60	17
Not computed	–	5	–	9	–	–	–	–	6	–
Median	27.7	15.9	24.7	26.7	27.5	–	21.3	27.5	20.4	23.4
$20 000 to $34 999	177	135	212	304	204	–	267	95	117	146
Less than 20 percent	116	126	119	236	78	–	208	41	76	96
20 to 24 percent	38	9	18	39	32	–	22	10	11	19
25 to 29 percent	6	–	25	23	51	–	7	12	30	19
30 to 34 percent	6	–	25	–	25	–	23	13	–	12
35 percent or more	11	–	25	6	18	–	7	19	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	17.1	11.8	14.2	10.0–	23.8	–	11.9	23.2	15.1	10.0–
$35 000 to $49 999	108	77	178	175	278	–	163	93	49	73
Less than 20 percent	77	69	84	133	131	–	105	37	32	54
20 to 24 percent	31	8	38	29	75	–	24	7	12	5
25 to 29 percent	–	–	19	13	45	–	34	49	–	14
30 to 34 percent	–	–	19	–	27	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–	18	–	–	–	–	–	5	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	17.1	12.0	20.7	12.6	20.5	–	15.5	25.3	10.8	10.0–
$50 000 or more	119	68	486	189	650	–	296	76	34	51
Less than 20 percent	105	68	339	167	445	–	258	57	34	51
20 to 24 percent	14	–	95	17	155	–	23	19	–	–
25 to 29 percent	–	–	36	–	28	–	8	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	4	–	16	–	7	–	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–	12	5	6	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	10.0–	12.1	15.2	10.0–	16.5	–	10.0–	13.2	10.0	15.3
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**543**	**294**	**638**	**778**	**131**	**17**	**520**	**437**	**538**	**213**
GROSS RENT										
Less than $100	–	–	25	18	–	–	–	–	6	34
$100 to $199	92	5	114	213	–	17	–	–	61	66
$200 to $299	163	13	26	139	18	–	86	10	157	24
$300 to $399	138	64	226	239	7	–	198	99	226	13
$400 to $499	55	163	135	75	27	–	130	218	48	13
$500 to $599	19	31	72	37	23	–	51	64	–	6
$600 to $749	22	–	21	23	29	–	28	36	–	–
$750 to $999	15	–	5	–	15	–	8	–	8	–
$1 000 or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–
No cash rent	39	18	14	34	12	–	19	3	32	57
Median (dollars)	299	436	377	301	522	163	376	447	319	178
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than $10 000	199	29	213	303	37	17	127	32	197	149
Less than 20 percent	–	–	23	6	–	–	–	–	6	20
20 to 24 percent	18	–	29	27	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	9	–	24	48	–	–	–	–	6	35
30 to 34 percent	22	–	31	37	–	–	–	–	–	19
35 percent or more	137	20	97	160	33	17	116	32	173	31
Not computed	13	9	9	25	4	–	11	–	12	44
Median	49.5	50.0+	34.2	43.4	50.0+	45.0	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	29.6
$10 000 to $19 999	153	118	146	199	15	–	131	45	224	38
Less than 20 percent	13	5	16	53	–	–	–	6	55	18
20 to 24 percent	44	22	33	26	–	–	11	9	48	–
25 to 29 percent	35	20	35	48	–	–	39	–	36	7
30 to 34 percent	18	31	26	21	11	–	22	30	46	–
35 percent or more	26	40	26	42	4	–	44	–	32	6
Not computed	17	–	10	9	–	–	15	–	7	7
Median	26.6	31.9	27.7	26.7	33.4	–	31.8	31.3	25.8	18.4
$20 000 to $34 999	165	88	161	177	34	–	155	199	100	14
Less than 20 percent	23	20	89	127	21	–	98	98	66	8
20 to 24 percent	16	56	65	20	3	–	20	58	21	6
25 to 29 percent	13	7	7	30	6	–	16	31	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	8	–	–
35 percent or more	4	–	–	–	–	–	7	4	–	–
Not computed	9	5	–	–	4	–	–	–	13	–
Median	15.3	21.9	19.5	18.0	18.0	–	18.5	20.1	16.4	19.4
$35 000 or more	26	59	118	99	45	–	107	161	17	12
Less than 20 percent	20	55	113	99	27	–	99	152	17	6
20 to 24 percent	6	–	5	–	14	–	8	6	–	–
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	–	4	–	–	4	–	–	3	–	6
Median	12.5	14.4	10.6	11.8	15.4	–	12.0	13.0	10.0–	17.5

Table 33. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Anderson city, Andersen County—Con.							Clemson city (pt.), Andersen County	Remainder of Andersen County	
	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**463**	**677**	**48**	**815**	**338**	**792**	**26**	**11**	**22**	**14**
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	**135**	**272**	**48**	**424**	**131**	**475**	**16**	**11**	**15**	**6**
Less than $300	23	33	–	37	6	–	10	–	–	–
$300 to $399	7	65	13	86	11	6	–	–	–	–
$400 to $499	54	81	12	81	28	45	–	–	–	–
$500 to $599	13	31	8	84	28	46	–	–	8	–
$600 to $799	31	62	15	84	34	166	6	11	7	6
$800 to $999	7	–	–	32	24	53	–	–	–	–
$1,000 to $1,499	–	–	–	20	–	112	–	–	–	–
$1,500 to $1,999	–	–	–	–	–	34	–	–	–	–
$2,000 or more	–	–	–	–	–	13	–	–	–	–
Median (dollars)	447	431	446	506	583	782	290	725	597	625
Not mortgaged	**328**	**405**	**–**	**391**	**207**	**317**	**10**	**–**	**7**	**8**
Less than $100	10	74	–	43	17	–	–	–	–	–
$100 to $199	214	281	–	212	138	112	–	–	7	8
$200 to $299	94	42	–	95	52	133	10	–	–	–
$300 to $399	10	8	–	36	–	66	–	–	–	–
$400 to $499	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–
$500 or more	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median (dollars)	163	144	–	174	173	229	275	–	125	175
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than $20,000	257	375	21	417	120	176	20	–	–	–
Less than 20 percent	92	204	–	128	68	51	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	26	18	13	50	–	31	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	48	49	–	57	6	17	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	18	7	–	41	16	22	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	62	91	8	141	25	55	20	–	–	–
Not computed	11	6	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–
Median	25.5	18.8	24.0	27.7	15.2	26.8	45.0	–	–	–
$20,000 to $34,999	110	136	–	177	118	181	–	–	7	14
Less than 20 percent	84	79	–	116	109	88	–	–	7	8
20 to 24 percent	–	18	–	38	9	18	–	–	–	6
25 to 29 percent	13	15	–	6	–	25	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	13	24	–	6	–	25	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–	–	11	–	25	–	–	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	15.2	14.3	–	17.1	12.0	20.7	–	–	10.0–	14.4
$35,000 to $49,999	67	105	8	108	40	113	–	11	15	–
Less than 20 percent	67	96	8	77	40	57	–	–	8	–
20 to 24 percent	–	9	–	31	–	21	–	11	7	–
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–	–	–	19	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–	–	–	–	11	–	–	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	10.0–	12.1	17.5	17.1	11.3	19.6	–	22.5	14.7	–
$50,000 or more	29	61	19	113	60	322	6	–	–	–
Less than 20 percent	29	61	19	99	60	234	6	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	–	–	–	14	–	45	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–	–	–	31	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	–	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	10.5	10.0–	12.5	10.0–	12.3	15.0	10.0–	–	–	–
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**982**	**790**	**14**	**543**	**279**	**627**	**30**	**–**	**40**	**54**
GROSS RENT										
Less than $100	70	51	–	–	–	25	–	–	–	–
$100 to $199	239	144	–	92	–	114	–	–	–	10
$200 to $299	318	293	–	163	13	26	–	–	–	10
$300 to $399	275	179	–	138	64	226	–	–	12	28
$400 to $499	32	63	–	55	163	129	–	–	19	–
$500 to $599	17	17	14	19	31	72	7	–	–	–
$600 to $749	8	28	–	22	–	21	23	–	9	–
$750 to $999	–	–	–	15	–	–	–	–	–	–
$1,000 or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No cash rent	23	15	–	39	8	14	–	–	–	6
Median (dollars)	258	269	525	299	436	375	677	–	415	311
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than $10,000	512	379	–	199	24	202	16	–	12	20
Less than 20 percent	30	35	–	–	–	23	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	62	35	–	18	–	29	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	48	18	–	9	–	24	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	41	37	–	22	–	31	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	297	245	–	137	20	91	16	–	12	20
Not computed	34	9	–	13	4	4	–	–	–	–
Median	41.2	42.8	–	49.5	50.0+	33.7	50.0+	–	50.0+	45.0
$10,000 to $19,999	284	203	–	153	113	146	7	–	–	19
Less than 20 percent	106	65	–	13	–	16	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	68	63	–	44	22	33	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	36	35	–	35	20	35	–	–	–	10
30 to 34 percent	44	7	–	18	31	26	7	–	–	9
35 percent or more	30	25	–	26	40	26	–	–	–	–
Not computed	–	8	–	17	–	10	–	–	–	–
Median	22.6	22.6	–	26.6	32.3	27.7	32.5	–	–	29.7
$20,000 to $34,999	136	160	14	165	83	161	–	–	19	6
Less than 20 percent	95	103	–	123	20	89	–	–	12	–
20 to 24 percent	41	44	–	16	56	65	–	–	7	–
25 to 29 percent	–	13	14	13	7	7	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	6
Median	18.0	15.7	27.5	15.3	21.9	19.5	–	–	19.0	–
$35,000 or more	50	48	–	26	59	118	7	–	9	9
Less than 20 percent	35	41	–	20	55	113	7	–	9	9
20 to 24 percent	8	–	–	6	–	5	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	7	7	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–
Median	11.3	12.9	–	12.5	14.4	10.6	12.5	–	17.5	12.5

Table 33. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability; see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Anderson County—Con.									
	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 101.01	Tract 101.02	Tract 102
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**436**	**140**	**427**	**572**	**6**	**79**	**276**	**1 647**	**770**	**821**
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	**287**	**46**	**99**	**208**	**–**	**34**	**207**	**1 353**	**568**	**556**
Less than $300	5	6	25	35	–	–	–	9	6	18
$300 to $399	37	15	17	65	–	11	–	34	36	66
$400 to $499	53	–	16	62	–	7	5	160	95	57
$500 to $599	64	25	14	39	–	–	18	184	74	106
$600 to $799	97	–	27	–	–	13	45	291	182	200
$800 to $999	31	–	–	–	–	–	49	343	116	63
$1 000 to $1 499	–	–	–	7	–	–	70	312	59	41
$1 500 to $1 999	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	10	–	5
$2 000 or more	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	10	–	–
Median (dollars)	580	513	453	407	–	443	876	799	693	628
Not mortgaged	**149**	**94**	**328**	**364**	**6**	**45**	**69**	**294**	**202**	**265**
Less than $100	6	11	34	68	–	–	–	–	13	48
$100 to $199	79	59	243	258	6	27	31	166	64	179
$200 to $299	58	24	42	38	–	18	26	99	108	17
$300 to $399	6	–	9	–	–	–	–	29	17	15
$400 to $499	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	6
$500 or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–
Median (dollars)	190	135	146	134	175	185	212	189	218	141
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than $20 000	89	87	274	359	–	17	16	190	76	225
Less than 20 percent	33	32	129	185	–	12	16	59	40	104
20 to 24 percent	10	10	52	34	–	5	–	–	4	41
25 to 29 percent	–	13	43	22	–	–	–	25	7	16
30 to 34 percent	12	–	7	31	–	–	–	13	13	–
35 percent or more	34	21	43	79	–	–	–	93	12	64
Not computed	–	11	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	30.6	23.0	20.8	19.5	–	17.1	15.6	34.2	19.6	21.0
$20 000 to $34 999	131	53	83	136	–	17	31	317	115	174
Less than 20 percent	42	28	64	92	–	17	31	123	57	77
20 to 24 percent	30	25	–	44	–	–	–	17	19	19
25 to 29 percent	34	–	7	–	–	–	–	68	31	40
30 to 34 percent	25	–	12	–	–	–	–	51	–	22
35 percent or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	58	8	16
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	23 9	14.6	10.8	15.4	–	10.7	10.0–	26.4	20.1	22.6
$35 000 to $49 999	124	–	54	42	–	37	65	492	227	274
Less than 20 percent	97	–	54	42	–	29	27	220	123	157
20 to 24 percent	6	–	–	–	–	8	17	136	81	50
25 to 29 percent	21	–	–	–	–	–	–	79	16	24
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	48	7	34
35 percent or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	9	–	9
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	17.1	–	10.0–	10.3	–	12.7	21.6	21.0	19.0	18.8
$50 000 or more	92	–	16	35	6	8	164	648	352	148
Less than 20 percent	86	–	16	28	6	8	105	509	285	133
20 to 24 percent	6	–	–	–	–	–	50	103	61	11
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–	7	–	–	5	26	6	4
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	10.0–	–	10.0–	10.0–	10.0–	10.0–	15.6	15.0	13.3	12.3
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**63**	**141**	**317**	**297**	**–**	**15**	**11**	**290**	**113**	**172**
GROSS RENT										
Less than $100	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$100 to $199	–	26	36	38	–	5	–	41	13	10
$200 to $299	13	43	134	43	–	–	–	36	23	49
$300 to $399	8	56	114	145	–	–	–	115	12	45
$400 to $499	14	–	11	39	–	–	6	18	7	30
$500 to $599	18	–	–	12	–	–	–	16	17	13
$600 to $749	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	15	6	–
$750 to $999	6	–	–	–	–	–	5	6	13	–
$1 000 or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No cash rent	4	7	22	20	–	10	–	43	22	25
Median (dollars)	415	270	283	332	–	163	473	330	370	337
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than $10 000	–	49	167	123	–	5	11	68	30	58
Less than 20 percent	–	8	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	–	9	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
30 to 34 percent	–	–	36	7	–	–	–	17	4	–
35 percent or more	–	23	102	93	–	–	6	36	13	46
Not computed	–	9	14	17	–	5	5	15	13	9
Median	–	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	–	–	50.0+	38.0	49.0	50.0+
$10 000 to $19 999	17	29	46	61	–	5	–	92	14	47
Less than 20 percent	–	19	8	–	–	5	–	20	–	–
20 to 24 percent	–	–	22	27	–	–	–	34	8	8
25 to 29 percent	8	10	8	11	–	–	–	21	–	15
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	11	–	–	–	17	–	5
35 percent or more	9	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	6	14
Not computed	–	–	8	3	–	–	–	–	–	5
Median	35.3	18.8	22.5	25.9	–	12.5	–	23.8	24.4	29.3
$20 000 to $34 999	23	38	57	91	–	5	–	69	20	45
Less than 20 percent	17	38	46	57	–	–	–	64	6	14
20 to 24 percent	–	–	11	21	–	–	–	5	10	9
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	15
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–	5	–	5	–	–	4	7
Median	16 9	16.5	18 1	18 8	–	–	–	16.0	21.0	22 8
$35 000 or more	23	25	47	22	–	–	–	61	49	22
Less than 20 percent	19	18	47	22	–	–	–	33	44	18
20 to 24 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	4	7	–	–	–	–	–	28	5	4
Median	12 5	12 5	10.0–	11.1	–	–	–	16 3	11.1	10.0–

Table 33. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Anderson County—Con.									
	Tract 103	Tract 104.01	Tract 104.02	Tract 105	Tract 106	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 108	Tract 109	Tract 110	Tract 111
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**831**	**1 374**	**812**	**523**	**958**	**1 039**	**671**	**405**	**1 821**	**455**
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	**361**	**642**	**526**	**298**	**569**	**482**	**438**	**232**	**1 305**	**282**
Less than $300	21	70	35	41	35	75	25	–	73	35
$300 to $399	53	137	110	46	70	95	39	22	175	27
$400 to $499	76	149	62	34	87	92	52	54	146	17
$500 to $599	64	137	108	35	85	74	93	17	232	70
$600 to $799	114	100	144	76	103	81	113	48	397	96
$800 to $999	29	17	51	33	113	32	38	40	231	19
$1,000 to $1,499	4	32	16	33	66	28	78	39	40	18
$1,500 to $1,999	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	12	7	–
$2,000 or more	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	4	–
Median (dollars)	563	477	555	573	609	458	620	713	619	586
Not mortgaged	**470**	**732**	**286**	**225**	**389**	**557**	**233**	**173**	**516**	**173**
Less than $100	52	68	15	12	27	77	20	14	22	5
$100 to $199	357	501	192	150	269	369	148	76	300	78
$200 to $299	53	116	48	57	58	81	58	52	130	54
$300 to $399	2	47	31	–	35	30	7	19	61	36
$400 to $499	6	–	–	6	–	–	–	5	–	–
$500 or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	3	–
Median (dollars)	142	146	172	152	169	149	166	195	178	205
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than $20,000	302	558	202	107	223	382	131	112	428	102
Less than 20 percent	172	224	85	67	95	110	61	47	148	18
20 to 24 percent	47	91	23	12	28	57	26	20	36	20
25 to 29 percent	12	61	33	–	20	58	13	18	52	–
30 to 34 percent	18	31	19	–	20	52	–	16	60	–
35 percent or more	45	151	42	28	60	96	31	11	132	64
Not computed	8	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–
Median	17.6	23.0	23.5	17.3	22.9	26.7	20.9	22.2	27.9	41.2
$20,000 to $34,999	233	378	250	159	172	304	157	117	367	136
Less than 20 percent	170	264	126	118	130	236	77	48	187	67
20 to 24 percent	30	72	23	20	8	39	26	27	60	13
25 to 29 percent	14	36	53	14	14	23	30	7	35	22
30 to 34 percent	6	6	31	7	–	–	9	7	36	26
35 percent or more	13	–	17	–	20	6	15	28	49	8
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	10.0–	13.0	19.9	11.5	11.7	10.0–	20.3	21.9	19.7	20.4
$35,000 to $49,999	200	247	215	122	336	164	178	79	488	105
Less than 20 percent	165	219	175	80	242	133	122	33	348	105
20 to 24 percent	30	7	28	33	57	18	36	35	81	–
25 to 29 percent	5	5	7	–	18	13	–	–	41	–
30 to 34 percent	–	7	–	9	8	–	20	11	18	–
35 percent or more	–	9	5	–	11	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	15.5	12.4	14.9	13.9	13.1	12.1	17.6	20.9	14.6	12.5
$50,000 or more	96	191	145	135	227	189	205	97	538	112
Less than 20 percent	96	181	145	113	170	167	174	87	483	106
20 to 24 percent	–	5	–	14	39	17	31	10	41	6
25 to 29 percent	–	5	–	8	8	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	14	–
35 percent or more	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	10.0–	10.0–	10.3	10.7	13.8	10.0–	11.3	10.0–	12.2	10.0–
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**317**	**501**	**209**	**108**	**220**	**778**	**208**	**141**	**332**	**245**
GROSS RENT										
Less than $100	1	9	–	–	–	18	–	–	12	–
$100 to $199	37	54	38	–	38	213	17	12	6	–
$200 to $299	79	115	53	15	39	139	59	31	22	–
$300 to $399	126	148	56	11	54	239	78	33	80	82
$400 to $499	23	43	24	47	26	75	7	18	115	57
$500 to $599	10	24	8	–	–	37	21	–	22	44
$600 to $749	5	14	–	11	7	23	5	15	29	29
$750 to $999	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	4	7	20
$1,000 or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–
No cash rent	36	94	30	24	56	34	15	28	32	13
Median (dollars)	314	309	295	411	333	301	313	332	418	481
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than $10,000	52	204	55	25	62	303	49	33	33	24
Less than 20 percent	4	9	6	–	–	6	–	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	1	9	–	–	12	27	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	3	–	–	–	–	48	–	–	12	–
30 to 34 percent	4	11	–	–	–	37	–	11	6	–
35 percent or more	26	143	32	11	–	160	40	11	15	24
Not computed	14	32	17	14	50	25	9	11	–	–
Median	48.0	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	22.5	43.4	50.0+	37.5	33.8	50.0+
$10,000 to $19,999	102	132	68	11	40	199	67	36	103	62
Less than 20 percent	29	11	30	–	–	53	15	6	9	–
20 to 24 percent	35	54	8	–	20	26	31	7	13	9
25 to 29 percent	8	29	9	–	20	48	10	7	16	14
30 to 34 percent	15	2	–	–	–	21	–	–	33	8
35 percent or more	1	5	8	11	–	42	11	8	–	31
Not computed	14	31	13	–	–	9	–	8	32	–
Median	22.1	23.7	19.4	45.0	25.0	26.7	23.0	25.7	29.2	35.0
$20,000 to $34,999	110	105	65	57	91	177	65	58	105	73
Less than 20 percent	93	55	48	47	72	127	49	42	47	30
20 to 24 percent	4	27	9	–	–	20	10	–	12	33
25 to 29 percent	3	7	8	–	–	30	–	–	30	10
30 to 34 percent	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	16	–
35 percent or more	4	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–
Not computed	5	16	–	10	19	–	–	9	–	–
Median	15.6	18.2	17.4	16.3	16.3	18.0	14.6	17.1	22.3	21.0
$35,000 or more	53	60	21	15	27	99	27	14	91	86
Less than 20 percent	45	45	21	15	27	99	21	14	84	63
20 to 24 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	10
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	8	15	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	13
Median	11.4	13.0	10.0–	12.5	11.3	11.8	11.7	10.0	12.5	16.1

Table 33. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability; see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Anderson County—Cor									
	Tract 112 (pt.)	Tract 113	Tract 114	Tract 115	Tract 116	Tract 117	Tract 118	Tract 119	Tract 120	Tract 122
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**1 266**	**997**	**1 716**	**1 322**	**184**	**929**	**599**	**1 730**	**1 517**	**571**
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	**1 051**	**600**	**792**	**605**	**81**	**368**	**396**	**915**	**983**	**317**
Less than $300	–	70	98	94	28	88	58	185	74	25
$300 to $399	81	128	168	105	–	74	105	152	123	39
$400 to $499	75	77	212	81	18	74	63	228	165	63
$500 to $599	73	99	103	100	21	41	89	156	213	60
$600 to $799	220	143	152	144	6	66	72	130	230	85
$800 to $999	218	51	36	61	8	18	4	54	116	27
$1 000 to $1 499	321	32	23	20	–	7	5	–	62	13
$1 500 to $1 999	58	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$2 000 or more	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	5
Median (dollars)	864	518	468	523	435	429	467	461	562	554
Not mortgaged	**215**	**397**	**924**	**717**	**103**	**561**	**203**	**815**	**534**	**254**
Less than $100	14	100	88	127	34	94	8	86	15	56
$100 to $199	97	222	679	457	32	377	146	570	385	137
$200 to $299	77	72	119	125	37	69	32	149	129	43
$300 to $399	27	–	28	–	–	7	9	–	5	11
$400 to $499	–	–	–	8	–	12	–	10	–	7
$500 or more	–	3	10	–	–	2	8	–	–	–
Median (dollars)	194	144	152	141	149	142	151	161	175	142
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than $20 000	140	331	654	466	75	388	163	609	365	164
Less than 20 percent	43	112	360	278	41	214	53	244	116	85
20 to 24 percent	33	57	67	50	29	45	20	71	41	–
25 to 29 percent	8	74	46	14	–	27	17	23	43	16
30 to 34 percent	28	29	36	28	2	33	8	37	53	33
35 percent or more	28	59	138	81	3	64	65	225	103	29
Not computed	–	–	7	15	–	5	–	9	9	1
Median	24.1	24.7	18.3	16.4	19.0	18.5	27.5	23.9	27.4	19.5
$20 000 to $34 999	204	196	480	324	67	251	181	629	380	158
Less than 20 percent	78	137	371	269	55	187	96	504	186	89
20 to 24 percent	32	8	50	22	6	26	55	74	69	30
25 to 29 percent	51	9	43	19	6	30	12	24	84	–
30 to 34 percent	25	28	–	–	–	4	13	9	14	21
35 percent or more	18	14	16	14	–	4	5	18	27	18
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	23.8	11.9	15.4	10.4	11.4	11.5	18.2	11.0	20.3	17.7
$35 000 to $49 999	278	246	307	310	26	192	166	274	402	170
Less than 20 percent	131	194	273	242	18	169	149	259	319	114
20 to 24 percent	75	43	28	53	4	10	12	15	42	37
25 to 29 percent	45	–	6	9	–	13	5	–	27	6
30 to 34 percent	27	5	–	–	4	–	–	–	14	–
35 percent or more	–	4	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	13
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	20.5	15.1	11.8	10.6	18.6	10.9	13.5	13.5	13.9	16.3
$50 000 or more	644	224	275	222	16	98	89	218	370	79
Less than 20 percent	439	224	269	208	16	93	89	211	306	79
20 to 24 percent	155	–	6	5	–	5	–	7	59	–
25 to 29 percent	28	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–
30 to 34 percent	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	16.6	11.6	10.0–	10.0–	10.0–	10.0–	10.0–	10.0–	10.4	10.3
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**101**	**224**	**795**	**521**	**65**	**361**	**147**	**834**	**547**	**214**
GROSS RENT										
Less than $100	–	6	38	28	–	20	–	20	–	–
$100 to $199	–	16	171	143	7	92	14	95	25	34
$200 to $299	18	33	205	81	20	82	30	185	59	25
$300 to $399	7	103	171	166	11	61	63	287	207	75
$400 to $499	27	12	100	12	–	3	14	83	153	36
$500 to $599	16	17	36	11	8	3	–	79	64	8
$600 to $749	6	–	10	–	–	1	–	9	–	–
$750 to $999	15	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–
$1 000 or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No cash rent	12	37	64	80	19	99	26	76	32	36
Median (dollars)	438	339	280	245	242	222	346	334	388	354
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than $10 000	21	56	292	202	12	205	42	297	86	50
Less than 20 percent	–	–	17	17	–	16	–	–	18	–
20 to 24 percent	–	–	38	12	–	6	–	20	–	5
25 to 29 percent	–	–	20	38	–	29	–	36	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	6	33	19	–	15	9	7	–	–
35 percent or more	17	43	148	77	–	82	28	188	43	39
Not computed	4	7	36	39	12	57	5	46	25	6
Median	50.0+	50.0+	36.8	33.8	–	37.9	50.0+	45.2	50.0+	50.0+
$10 000 to $19 999	8	59	243	203	35	72	61	294	76	83
Less than 20 percent	–	–	78	63	20	11	13	15	18	33
20 to 24 percent	–	27	67	76	–	20	8	16	–	–
25 to 29 percent	–	4	23	17	–	19	25	77	–	7
30 to 34 percent	4	11	52	9	–	–	–	65	25	–
35 percent or more	4	10	23	21	8	2	10	104	33	22
Not computed	–	7	–	17	7	20	5	17	–	21
Median	37.5	24.8	23.2	22.0	18.5	23.8	26.4	32.3	34.0	19.4
$20 000 to $34 999	34	62	210	88	11	63	38	129	217	42
Less than 20 percent	21	44	129	75	–	43	15	59	155	39
20 to 24 percent	3	10	39	–	11	2	7	41	21	3
25 to 29 percent	6	–	16	–	–	–	–	18	16	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	11	–
35 percent or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–
Not computed	4	8	18	13	–	18	16	11	7	–
Median	18.0	15.7	18.0	12.8	22.5	11.2	18.0	25.0	16.1	16.3
$35 000 or more	38	47	50	28	7	21	6	114	168	39
Less than 20 percent	20	32	40	17	7	10	6	105	159	30
20 to 24 percent	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	4	15	10	11	–	11	–	9	9	9
Median	7.9	12.3	10.2	10.7	10.0–	10.9–	12.5	11.5	11.9	12.1

Table 34. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Anderson, SC MSA	Anderson County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Anderson County					
		Total	Anderson city	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 9	Tract 107
Occupied housing units	**47 286**	**47 286**	**7 430**	**671**	**703**	**512**	**1 159**	**1 092**	**1 499**
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990	1 214	1 214	132	9	–	11	8	–	16
1985 to 1988	4 718	4 718	359	25	8	18	15	12	136
1980 to 1984	5 678	5 678	518	35	43	50	18	19	148
1970 to 1979	12 688	12 688	1 462	74	138	56	132	187	341
1960 to 1969	8 174	8 174	1 365	87	313	109	151	78	243
1950 to 1959	6 395	6 395	1 495	155	143	77	240	212	280
1940 to 1949	3 273	3 273	1 061	123	42	77	145	290	107
1939 or earlier	5 146	5 146	1 038	163	16	114	450	294	228
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom	52	52	18	–	–	18	–	–	–
1 bedroom	2 479	2 479	876	60	18	109	140	89	115
2 bedrooms	16 493	16 493	2 828	423	123	234	665	517	547
3 bedrooms	23 577	23 577	2 846	149	490	104	286	342	714
4 bedrooms	4 056	4 056	703	33	56	47	59	117	109
5 or more bedrooms	629	629	159	6	16	–	9	27	14
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities	47 133	47 133	7 422	671	703	512	1 159	1 092	1 499
Source of water, public system or private company	40 836	40 836	7 388	658	665	512	1 159	1 092	1 442
Sewage disposal, public sewer	20 205	20 205	7 092	573	343	493	981	1 044	962
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	207	207	7	–	7	–	–	–	–
Owner-occupied housing units	127	127	7	–	7	–	–	–	–
Renter-occupied housing units	80	80	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas	13 698	13 698	4 336	447	212	296	908	784	460
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	3 317	3 317	169	21	23	35	31	20	90
Electricity	21 507	21 507	2 428	104	367	122	93	202	723
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	5 337	5 337	332	50	40	40	108	63	130
All other fuels	3 364	3 364	165	49	61	19	19	23	89
No fuel used	63	63	–	–	–	–	–	–	7
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None	3 375	3 375	778	120	45	141	261	100	161
1	13 214	13 214	3 147	281	123	214	502	459	474
2	19 275	19 275	2 424	203	291	113	296	364	615
3 or more	11 422	11 422	1 081	67	244	44	100	169	249
Vehicles per household	1.9	1.9	1.5	1.4	2.1	1.1	1.2	1.6	1.7
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units	**37 392**	**37 392**	**4 613**	**416**	**597**	**243**	**753**	**768**	**1 027**
1989 to March 1990	3 250	3 250	315	23	16	11	72	42	90
1985 to 1988	8 486	8 486	993	99	65	31	14	176	175
1980 to 1984	5 564	5 564	380	36	33	–	49	70	136
1970 to 1979	9 382	9 382	941	36	182	35	113	176	303
1969 or earlier	10 710	10 710	1 984	222	301	166	505	304	323
Renter-occupied housing units	**9 894**	**9 894**	**2 817**	**255**	**106**	**269**	**406**	**324**	**472**
1989 to March 1990	4 143	4 143	1 125	116	22	65	103	151	127
1985 to 1988	3 361	3 361	1 047	71	54	116	172	81	283
1980 to 1984	1 177	1 177	256	29	13	67	37	23	52
1970 to 1979	844	844	327	28	17	21	81	35	–
1969 or earlier	369	369	62	11	–	–	13	34	10
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit	3 128	3 128	419	92	33	84	133	78	131
Householder 65 years and over	11 537	11 537	2 700	274	158	253	587	397	381
Owner-occupied housing units	9 558	9 558	1 978	222	145	150	432	355	331
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	59	59	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No telephone in unit	396	396	62	9	–	24	32	24	27
No vehicle available	2 309	2 309	561	70	24	77	231	64	104
Complete plumbing facilities	47 079	47 079	7 423	671	696	512	1 159	1 092	1 499
1.00 or less persons per room	46 304	46 304	7 356	651	687	504	1 125	1 092	1 479
1.01 or more persons per room	775	775	67	20	9	8	34	–	20
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	207	207	7	–	7	–	–	–	–
1.00 or less persons per room	201	201	7	–	7	–	–	–	–
1.01 or more persons per room	6	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	35 551	35 551	34 664	21 182	35 747	20 726	17 569	28 235	36 170
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	20 967	20 967	20 906	15 359	18 272	11 775	14 018	19 083	18 993
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	5 195	5 195	957	115	56	172	283	164	248
Owner-occupied housing units	2 832	2 832	371	69	10	57	135	92	114
Renter-occupied housing units	2 363	2 363	586	46	46	115	148	72	134

Table 34. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990**—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Anderson city, Anderson County					Remainder of Anderson County			
	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 101.01	Tract 104.01
Occupied housing units	**597**	**395**	**445**	**593**	**1 086**	**308**	**566**	**2 731**	**1 893**
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990	–	–	11	8	–	–	–	103	29
1985 to 1988	6	8	18	15	12	–	–	590	107
1980 to 1984	35	21	50	18	19	22	–	583	140
1970 to 1979	68	63	56	99	187	75	33	922	327
1960 to 1969	63	169	58	50	78	144	101	185	319
1950 to 1959	149	85	70	89	206	58	151	215	400
1940 to 1949	113	42	77	67	290	–	78	66	89
1939 or earlier	163	7	105	247	294	9	203	67	482
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom	–	–	18	–	–	–	–	–	–
1 bedroom	50	18	109	98	89	–	42	42	129
2 bedrooms	371	93	167	295	511	30	370	598	743
3 bedrooms	143	254	104	148	342	236	138	1 726	887
4 bedrooms	27	23	47	43	117	33	16	331	117
5 or more bedrooms	6	7	–	9	27	9	–	34	17
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities	597	395	445	593	1 086	308	566	2 703	1 893
Source of water: public system or private company	592	376	445	593	1 086	289	566	2 567	1 856
Sewage disposal: public sewer	535	326	437	593	1 044	17	388	71	1 556
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	15	8
Owner-occupied housing units	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	8
Renter-occupied housing units	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	–
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas	419	158	270	463	778	54	445	452	860
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	15	23	12	21	20	–	10	179	35
Electricity	92	174	113	36	202	193	57	1 469	601
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	40	15	31	73	63	25	35	398	321
All other fuels	31	25	19	–	23	36	19	233	67
No fuel used	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None	91	45	117	133	100	–	128	90	209
1	266	83	186	325	459	40	177	452	557
2	173	161	105	107	364	130	189	1 269	761
3 or more	67	106	37	28	163	138	72	920	366
Vehicles per household	1.4	1.9	1.1	1.1	1.6	2.4	1.4	2.2	1.8
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units	**396**	**319**	**196**	**368**	**762**	**278**	**385**	**2 463**	**1 479**
1989 to March 1990	23	16	11	36	42	–	36	290	162
1985 to 1988	99	47	12	14	176	18	–	873	192
1980 to 1984	36	–	–	25	70	33	24	428	138
1970 to 1979	36	79	35	62	176	103	51	616	359
1969 or earlier	202	177	138	231	298	124	274	256	628
Renter-occupied housing units	**201**	**76**	**249**	**225**	**324**	**30**	**181**	**268**	**414**
1989 to March 1990	72	13	65	56	151	9	47	86	192
1985 to 1988	71	41	109	105	81	13	67	89	107
1980 to 1984	19	5	54	11	23	8	26	38	72
1970 to 1979	28	17	21	47	35	–	34	55	7
1969 or earlier	11	–	–	6	34	–	7	–	36
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit	64	27	84	71	78	6	62	82	160
Householder 65 years and over	257	70	244	324	391	88	263	364	538
Owner-occupied housing units	214	65	141	223	349	80	209	308	466
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No telephone in unit	–	–	24	9	24	–	23	7	–
No vehicle available	61	24	77	112	64	–	119	56	143
Complete plumbing facilities	597	388	445	593	1 086	308	566	2 716	1 885
1.00 or less persons per room	577	388	437	593	1 086	299	532	2 716	1 861
1.01 or more persons per room	20	–	8	–	–	9	34	–	24
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	15	8
1.00 or less persons per room	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	15	8
1.01 or more persons per room	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	20 931	30 094	21 488	15 454	28 000	42 233	19 591	42 289	29 699
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	5 168	15 314	11 093	11 949	19 083	25 767	16 590	23 959	18 764
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	95	37	148	163	164	19	120	170	242
Owner-occupied housing units	69	–	46	79	92	10	56	83	130
Renter-occupied housing units	26	37	102	84	72	9	64	87	112

Table 34. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990**—Con.

[Threshold and complementory threshold ore 400 persons. Doto bosed on sample ond subject to sampling voriobility, see text. For definitions of terms ond meonings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Anderson County—Con.								
	Tract 106	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 113	Tract 114	Tract 115	Tract 117	Tract 119	Tract 120	Tract 122
Occupied housing units	**1 896**	**1 488**	**1 488**	**2 524**	**2 075**	**1 699**	**2 729**	**2 202**	**1 233**
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990	63	16	62	37	77	29	68	67	19
1985 to 1988	409	136	163	109	157	163	129	226	155
1980 to 1984	239	148	215	179	158	208	296	283	172
1970 to 1979	514	341	437	472	390	363	513	918	493
1960 to 1969	211	232	213	523	319	321	742	401	129
1950 to 1959	174	280	218	471	329	307	589	198	**97**
1940 to 1949	62	107	74	332	211	131	207	90	78
1939 or earlier	224	228	106	401	434	177	185	19	90
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom	–	–	8	–	9	–	9	–	–
1 bedroom	53	115	19	173	92	89	265	117	10
2 bedrooms	627	547	659	1 059	796	644	1 246	546	458
3 bedrooms	1 001	703	716	1 021	990	826	1 098	1 402	663
4 bedrooms	178	109	86	223	179	121	99	128	94
5 or more bedrooms	37	14	–	48	9	19	12	9	8
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities	1 887	1 488	1 488	2 509	2 075	1 694	2 697	2 202	1 233
Source of water, public system or private company	1 562	1 431	880	2 075	1 474	960	2 572	1 973	728
Sewage disposal, public sewer	100	962	189	1 758	1 219	550	2 172	515	228
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	10	–	6	–	12	6	33	29	–
Owner-occupied housing units	–	–	6	–	–	6	33	11	–
Renter-occupied housing units	10	–	–	–	12	–	–	18	–
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas	94	460	55	1 494	810	340	1 429	304	78
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	313	79	164	76	152	112	209	127	204
Electricity	925	723	927	611	660	680	780	1 440	651
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	302	130	218	204	260	216	238	213	145
All other fuels	262	89	124	131	193	350	63	104	155
No fuel used	–	7	–	8	–	1	10	14	–
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None	39	161	72	193	123	171	362	109	28
1	501	463	305	769	608	466	877	531	330
2	766	615	661	1 018	825	658	1 028	870	526
3 or more	590	249	450	544	519	404	462	692	349
Vehicles per household	2.1	1.7	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.6	2.1	2.0
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units	**1 682**	**1 016**	**1 302**	**1 939**	**1 688**	**1 417**	**1 984**	**1 698**	**1 024**
1989 to March 1990	141	90	129	149	145	92	194	114	78
1985 to 1988	551	164	302	283	327	242	367	341	266
1980 to 1984	346	136	183	271	154	235	232	265	260
1970 to 1979	351	303	340	509	412	306	573	573	255
1969 or earlier	293	323	348	727	650	542	618	405	165
Renter-occupied housing units	**214**	**472**	**186**	**585**	**387**	**282**	**745**	**504**	**209**
1989 to March 1990	120	127	104	185	110	100	300	300	97
1985 to 1988	36	283	51	283	127	99	172	86	71
1980 to 1984	19	52	26	64	45	36	180	91	18
1970 to 1979	39	–	5	31	55	30	53	–	13
1969 or earlier	–	10	–	22	50	17	40	27	10
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit	114	131	63	157	172	138	267	92	90
Householder 65 years and over	339	381	330	761	554	452	663	388	202
Owner-occupied housing units	319	331	310	589	447	376	469	343	189
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	18	–
No telephone in unit	–	27	–	10	41	41	17	18	9
No vehicle available	39	104	49	128	69	107	215	70	26
Complete plumbing facilities	1 886	1 488	1 482	2 524	2 063	1 693	2 696	2 173	1 233
1.00 or less persons per room	1 851	1 468	1 433	2 473	2 009	1 653	2 599	2 135	1 187
1.01 or more persons per room	35	20	49	51	54	40	97	38	46
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	10	–	6	–	12	6	33	29	–
1.00 or less persons per room	10	–	6	–	6	6	33	29	–
1.01 or more persons per room	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	37 363	36 135	35 174	31 215	32 638	29 153	28 890	35 840	32 032
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	32 789	18 993	25 852	17 216	15 066	13 791	15 471	27 833	20 392
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	178	248	106	292	240	244	411	169	197
Owner-occupied housing units	128	114	83	128	99	147	144	143	130
Renter-occupied housing units	50	134	23	164	141	97	267	26	67

Table 35. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Anderson SC MSA	Anderson County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Anderson County					
		Total	Anderson city	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 9	Tract 107
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**26 677**	**26 677**	**4 343**	**379**	**560**	**221**	**661**	**735**	**765**
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage	**14 880**	**14 880**	**2 008**	**119**	**286**	**29**	**136**	**363**	**327**
Less than $300	1 027	1 027	80	7	13	–	25	30	39
$300 to $399	1 903	1 903	237	12	47	8	31	59	66
$400 to $499	2 329	2 329	362	30	74	13	16	68	44
$500 to $599	2 391	2 391	273	32	38	8	17	74	49
$600 to $799	3 556	3 556	494	18	81	–	47	80	77
$800 to $999	1 914	1 914	227	6	27	–	–	32	19
$1 000 to $1 499	1 555	1 555	277	14	6	–	–	20	28
$1 500 to $1 999	146	146	37	–	–	–	–	–	–
$2 000 or more	59	59	21	–	–	–	–	–	5
Median (dollars)	591	591	619	553	541	425	478	523	548
Not mortgaged	**11 797**	**11 797**	**2 335**	**260**	**274**	**192**	**525**	**372**	**438**
Less than $100	1 169	1 169	194	31	15	11	101	39	25
$100 to $199	7 405	7 405	1 274	199	157	118	356	205	308
$200 to $299	2 518	2 518	625	30	94	63	51	87	75
$300 to $399	621	621	220	–	8	–	17	36	30
$400 to $499	60	60	17	–	–	–	–	–	–
$500 or more	24	24	5	–	–	–	–	5	–
Median (dollars)	163	163	177	136	179	149	135	174	164
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than $20 000	7 751	7 751	1 562	226	130	107	447	353	222
Less than 20 percent	3 584	3 584	652	111	71	31	251	115	63
20 to 24 percent	1 026	1 026	207	40	13	12	60	46	44
25 to 29 percent	751	751	208	17	16	19	80	50	28
30 to 34 percent	558	558	103	–	13	10	7	33	24
35 percent or more	1 730	1 730	370	52	17	13	49	109	54
Not computed	102	102	22	6	–	22	–	–	9
Median	21.2	21.2	22.9	19.7	18.3	24.8	18.5	26.5	24.9
$20 000 to $34 999	6 615	6 615	1 121	100	177	59	118	160	244
Less than 20 percent	4 309	4 309	774	69	119	59	80	99	194
20 to 24 percent	783	783	109	17	17	–	–	38	26
25 to 29 percent	713	713	83	14	34	–	7	6	18
30 to 34 percent	392	392	93	–	7	–	31	6	–
35 percent or more	418	418	62	–	–	–	–	11	6
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	14.4	14.4	13.2	12.5	10.0–	10.0–	13.5	17.5	10.0–
$35 000 to $49 999	5 956	5 956	684	25	137	42	70	108	131
Less than 20 percent	4 272	4 272	455	20	110	42	61	77	107
20 to 24 percent	954	954	97	–	5	–	9	31	24
25 to 29 percent	423	423	111	–	22	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	222	222	5	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	85	85	16	5	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	14.9	14.9	14.8	10.8	14.8	10.0	10.0–	17.1	12.4
$50 000 or more	6 355	6 355	976	28	116	13	26	114	168
Less than 20 percent	5 437	5 437	817	28	116	13	26	100	146
20 to 24 percent	693	693	101	–	–	–	–	14	17
25 to 29 percent	132	132	39	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	51	51	7	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	33	33	12	–	–	–	–	–	5
Not computed	9	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	11.7	11.7	11.2	11.9	10.0–	10.0–	10.0–	10.0–	10.0–
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**9 559**	**9 559**	**2 805**	**255**	**106**	**269**	**400**	**324**	**472**
GROSS RENT									
Less than $100	184	184	61	–	18	6	12	–	9
$100 to $199	1 121	1 121	280	26	12	72	41	29	98
$200 to $299	1 785	1 785	466	76	16	101	151	103	79
$300 to $399	2 939	2 939	897	112	15	83	141	94	135
$400 to $499	1 519	1 519	619	10	6	–	33	47	68
$500 to $599	651	651	255	–	24	–	–	14	37
$600 to $749	300	300	111	–	–	–	–	9	23
$750 to $999	97	97	14	–	–	–	–	6	–
$1 000 or more	14	14	7	–	–	–	–	–	–
No cash rent	949	949	95	31	15	7	22	22	23
Median (dollars)	342	342	359	310	298	244	292	323	328
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than $10 000	2 812	2 812	847	59	35	180	193	98	158
Less than 20 percent	118	118	50	–	12	9	6	–	6
20 to 24 percent	168	168	68	–	–	8	21	10	27
25 to 29 percent	208	208	58	–	11	14	–	9	35
30 to 34 percent	231	231	48	–	–	7	25	10	18
35 percent or more	1 650	1 650	570	47	7	134	127	56	58
Not computed	437	437	53	12	5	8	14	13	14
Median	48.4	48.4	47.9	50.0+	26.4	43.2	50.0+	47.1	31.1
$10 000 to $19 999	2 605	2 605	720	131	32	54	85	96	104
Less than 20 percent	460	460	97	29	8	22	16	4	29
20 to 24 percent	512	512	159	30	–	16	32	32	9
25 to 29 percent	506	506	151	20	15	–	29	25	24
30 to 34 percent	418	418	153	45	–	–	–	14	15
35 percent or more	480	480	129	7	9	16	–	12	18
Not computed	229	229	31	–	–	–	8	9	9
Median	27.1	27.1	27.9	26.6	27.7	21.6	23.5	26.5	27.0
$20 000 to $34 999	2 560	2 560	775	56	23	10	95	104	137
Less than 20 percent	1 599	1 599	414	28	17	10	59	75	87
20 to 24 percent	455	455	214	9	6	–	23	16	20
25 to 29 percent	236	236	101	–	–	–	13	13	30
30 to 34 percent	65	65	22	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	28	28	11	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	177	177	13	19	–	–	–	–	–
Median	18.0	18.0	19.4	14.4	18.4	17.5	18.9	14.7	18.7
$35 000 or more	582	582	463	9	16	25	27	26	73
Less than 20 percent	369	369	431	9	6	18	27	20	73
20 to 24 percent	50	50	19	–	–	–	–	6	–
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	163	163	13	–	10	7	–	–	–
Median	22	22	12 5	12 5	17 5	12 5	10 0–	12 5	12 2

Table 35. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990**—Con.

[Threshold and complementory threshold ore 400 persons. Doto bosed on somple ond subject to sompling voriobility, see text. For definitions of terms ond meonings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Anderson city, Anderson County					Remainder of Anderson County			
	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 101.01	Tract 104.01
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**365**	**312**	**184**	**314**	**729**	**248**	**347**	**1 541**	**1 235**
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage	**113**	**146**	**21**	**59**	**363**	**140**	**77**	**1 269**	**567**
Less than $300	7	8	–	–	30	5	25	9	61
$300 to $399	12	20	–	14	59	27	17	25	119
$400 to $499	30	58	13	7	68	16	9	135	130
$500 to $599	32	14	8	10	74	24	7	172	127
$600 to $799	12	31	–	28	80	50	19	291	81
$800 to $999	6	9	–	–	32	18	–	333	17
$1,000 to $1,499	14	6	–	–	20	–	–	294	32
$1,500 to $1,999	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$2,000 or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–
Median (dollars)	542	481	440	542	523	594	378	801	481
Not mortgaged	**252**	**166**	**163**	**255**	**366**	**108**	**270**	**272**	**668**
Less than $100	31	9	–	67	39	6	34	–	53
$100 to $199	191	101	100	171	199	56	185	144	470
$200 to $299	30	48	63	9	87	46	42	99	116
$300 to $399	–	8	–	8	36	–	9	29	29
$400 to $499	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$500 or more	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–
Median (dollars)	135	174	171	127	174	188	142	195	145
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than $20,000	226	87	87	222	353	43	225	147	503
Less than 20 percent	111	38	22	142	115	33	109	51	224
20 to 24 percent	40	8	12	8	46	5	52	–	81
25 to 29 percent	17	16	19	43	50	–	37	25	53
30 to 34 percent	–	8	10	7	33	5	–	–	31
35 percent or more	52	17	13	22	109	–	27	71	114
Not computed	6	–	11	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	19.7	23.4	26.1	17.0	26.5	12.3	20.3	29.5	21.7
$20,000 to $34,999	86	119	42	58	160	58	60	303	312
Less than 20 percent	61	87	42	39	99	32	41	109	207
20 to 24 percent	11	6	–	–	38	11	–	17	63
25 to 29 percent	14	19	–	–	6	15	7	68	36
30 to 34 percent	–	7	–	19	6	–	12	51	6
35 percent or more	–	–	–	–	11	–	–	58	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	10.6	10.0–	10.0–	14.3	17.5	17.0	13.0	26.9	13.3
$35,000 to $49,999	25	68	42	24	108	69	46	471	239
Less than 20 percent	20	54	42	15	77	56	46	199	211
20 to 24 percent	–	5	–	9	31	–	–	136	7
25 to 29 percent	–	9	–	–	–	13	–	79	5
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	48	7
35 percent or more	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	9
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	10.8	10.0–	10.0	12.9	17.1	16.6	10.0–	21.3	12.4
$50,000 or more	28	38	13	10	108	78	16	620	181
Less than 20 percent	28	38	13	10	94	78	16	500	171
20 to 24 percent	–	–	–	–	14	–	–	93	5
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	5
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	11.9	10.0	10.0–	12.5	10.0	10.0–	10.0–	14.5	10.0–
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**201**	**76**	**249**	**219**	**324**	**30**	**181**	**246**	**405**
GROSS RENT									
Less than $100	–	18	6	12	–	–	–	–	9
$100 to $199	16	12	72	28	29	–	13	41	45
$200 to $299	66	16	88	61	103	–	90	36	98
$300 to $399	84	7	83	96	94	8	45	89	124
$400 to $499	10	6	–	22	47	–	11	18	28
$500 to $599	–	6	–	–	14	18	–	11	13
$600 to $749	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	15	14
$750 to $999	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	6	–
$1,000 or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No cash rent	25	11	–	–	22	4	22	30	74
Median (dollars)	309	208	252	305	323	564	276	323	307
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than $10,000	39	35	167	108	98	–	85	56	148
Less than 20 percent	–	12	9	6	–	–	–	–	9
20 to 24 percent	–	–	8	21	10	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	–	11	14	–	9	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	7	–	10	–	25	17	11
35 percent or more	27	7	121	81	56	–	46	24	105
Not computed	12	5	8	–	13	–	14	15	23
Median	50.0+	26.4	40.9	47.5	47.1	–	50.0+	36.1	50.0+
$10,000 to $19,999	112	15	54	63	96	17	22	82	104
Less than 20 percent	29	8	22	16	4	–	–	20	11
20 to 24 percent	30	–	16	18	32	–	14	34	37
25 to 29 percent	10	7	–	29	25	8	–	11	29
30 to 34 percent	36	–	–	–	14	–	–	17	2
35 percent or more	7	–	16	–	12	9	–	–	5
Not computed	–	–	–	–	9	–	8	–	20
Median	24.5	19.7	21.6	24.3	26.5	35.3	22.5	23.1	24.2
$20,000 to $34,999	50	14	10	48	104	9	47	60	93
Less than 20 percent	28	8	10	23	75	9	36	55	43
20 to 24 percent	9	6	–	12	16	–	11	5	27
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–	13	13	–	–	–	7
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16
Median	14.4	19.4	17.5	20.4	14.7	17.5	18.3	15.5	19.2
$35,000 or more	–	12	18	–	26	4	27	48	60
Less than 20 percent	–	6	18	–	20	–	27	33	45
20 to 24 percent	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	–	6	–	–	–	4	–	15	15
Median	–	17.5	12.5	–	12.5	–	10.0–	16.3	13.0

Table 35. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990**—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Anderson County—Con.								
	Tract 106	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 113	Tract 114	Tract 115	Tract 117	Tract 119	Tract 120	Tract 122
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**879**	**754**	**743**	**1 508**	**1 231**	**792**	**1 502**	**1 303**	**461**
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage	**502**	**316**	**406**	**671**	**547**	**259**	**719**	**827**	**250**
Less than $300	20	39	51	55	68	50	156	50	18
$300 to $399	57	66	79	134	85	43	127	88	17
$400 to $499	75	44	63	185	69	63	189	137	58
$500 to $599	85	49	57	86	100	27	122	207	55
$600 to $799	76	66	88	152	144	51	78	186	66
$800 to $999	113	19	40	36	61	18	44	107	18
$1 000 to $1 499	66	28	28	23	20	7	–	52	13
$1 500 to $1 999	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$2 000 or more	–	5	–	–	–	–	3	–	5
Median (dollars)	616	530	514	482	552	453	451	569	556
Not mortgaged	**377**	**438**	**337**	**837**	**684**	**533**	**783**	**476**	**211**
Less than $100	27	25	100	88	121	90	86	15	39
$100 to $199	257	308	169	610	447	367	547	336	111
$200 to $299	58	75	68	111	116	69	140	120	43
$300 to $399	35	30	–	28	–	7	–	5	11
$400 to $499	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	7
$500 or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median (dollars)	170	164	143	155	140	141	159	175	142
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than $20 000	208	222	229	553	432	348	526	279	136
Less than 20 percent	89	63	87	328	260	207	244	108	76
20 to 24 percent	28	44	35	67	44	36	71	32	–
25 to 29 percent	20	28	56	41	14	25	15	22	12
30 to 34 percent	20	24	21	25	18	22	37	44	26
35 percent or more	51	54	30	85	81	55	150	64	21
Not computed	–	9	–	7	15	3	9	9	1
Median	22.7	24.9	23.9	17.0	16.0	17.6	21.0	24.2	18.7
$20 000 to $34 999	166	244	149	446	287	204	541	313	119
Less than 20 percent	124	194	114	343	236	168	460	152	67
20 to 24 percent	8	26	5	50	18	14	47	46	22
25 to 29 percent	14	18	–	37	19	18	16	74	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	16	–	–	2	–	14	21
35 percent or more	20	6	14	16	14	2	18	27	9
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	11.5	10.0–	10.0–	15.6	10.0–	10.4	10.0–	20.5	18.3
$35 000 to $49 999	278	120	171	273	290	160	224	374	135
Less than 20 percent	196	107	157	239	222	137	219	291	98
20 to 24 percent	45	13	9	28	53	10	5	42	18
25 to 29 percent	18	–	–	6	9	13	–	27	6
30 to 34 percent	8	–	5	–	–	–	–	14	–
35 percent or more	11	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	13
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	12.9	11.8	12.7	11.9	10.0	10.2	12.0	14.0	14.8
$50 000 or more	227	168	194	236	222	80	211	337	71
Less than 20 percent	170	146	194	230	208	75	211	283	71
20 to 24 percent	39	17	–	6	5	5	–	49	–
25 to 29 percent	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–
30 to 34 percent	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–
Median	13.8	10.0–	10.9	10.7	10.0–	10.0–	10.0–	10.0–	11.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**185**	**472**	**165**	**567**	**364**	**261**	**745**	**464**	**189**
GROSS RENT									
Less than $100	–	9	6	38	22	13	13	–	–
$100 to $199	13	98	12	135	88	63	95	18	22
$200 to $299	39	79	20	112	65	72	185	51	25
$300 to $399	54	135	69	126	105	38	262	167	62
$400 to $499	26	68	12	74	12	3	56	153	36
$500 to $599	–	37	9	20	11	3	49	50	8
$600 to $749	7	23	–	10	–	–	9	–	–
$750 to $999	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–
$1 000 or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No cash rent	46	23	37	52	61	69	76	18	36
Median (dollars)	358	328	343	276	249	228	316	394	356
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than $10 000	40	158	32	202	141	132	290	79	32
Less than 20 percent	–	6	–	10	5	10	–	18	–
20 to 24 percent	–	27	–	38	12	3	13	–	–
25 to 29 percent	–	35	–	20	25	16	36	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	18	–	33	19	12	7	–	–
35 percent or more	–	58	25	72	60	60	188	43	26
Not computed	40	14	7	29	20	31	46	18	6
Median	–	31.1	50.0+	32.8	34.9	38.4	45.8	50.0+	50.0+
$10 000 to $19 999	40	104	24	182	134	59	285	76	76
Less than 20 percent	–	29	–	65	52	6	15	18	26
20 to 24 percent	20	9	5	31	18	20	16	–	–
25 to 29 percent	20	24	4	23	17	19	68	–	7
30 to 34 percent	–	15	4	43	9	–	65	25	–
35 percent or more	–	18	4	20	21	2	104	33	22
Not computed	–	9	7	–	17	12	17	–	21
Median	25.0	27.0	29.4	24.2	21.8	24.4	32.7	34.0	26.1
$20 000 to $34 999	78	137	62	133	64	50	76	162	42
Less than 20 percent	59	87	44	97	51	32	43	121	39
20 to 24 percent	–	20	10	15	–	–	13	14	3
25 to 29 percent	–	30	–	–	–	–	9	9	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	11	–
35 percent or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–
Not computed	19	–	8	13	13	18	11	–	–
Median	17.0	18.7	15.7	17.1	13.8	10.0	13.1	15.6	16.3
$35 000 or more	27	73	47	50	25	20	94	147	39
Less than 20 percent	27	73	32	40	14	9	85	138	30
20 to 24 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	–	–	15	10	11	11	9	9	9
Median	11.3	22	12.3	10.2	10.0	10.0–	11.1	11.7	12.1

Table 36. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Anderson, SC MSA	Anderson County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Anderson County					
		Total	Anderson city	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 9	Tract 107
Occupied housing units	**8 021**	**8 021**	**3 042**	**414**	**431**	**1 281**	**1 136**	**299**	**667**
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990	123	123	39	–	5	30	–	–	–
1985 to 1988	420	420	111	–	17	54	9	26	94
1980 to 1984	689	689	234	81	47	104	8	27	51
1970 to 1979	2 434	2 434	727	120	205	226	176	66	228
1960 to 1969	1 273	1 273	378	74	93	128	163	16	102
1950 to 1959	1 417	1 417	620	85	29	274	367	60	35
1940 to 1949	885	885	556	37	18	345	202	31	76
1939 or earlier	780	780	377	17	17	120	211	73	81
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom	41	41	21	14	–	–	7	–	20
1 bedroom	781	781	488	77	16	240	87	83	30
2 bedrooms	3 115	3 115	1 625	217	79	671	639	138	275
3 bedrooms	3 580	3 580	714	77	269	285	347	69	307
4 bedrooms	466	466	185	29	50	85	56	5	35
5 or more bedrooms	38	38	9	–	17	–	–	4	–
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities	7 872	7 872	3 019	414	431	1 271	1 123	299	657
Source of water, public system or private company	7 142	7 142	3 034	414	377	1 281	1 128	299	638
Sewage disposal, public sewer	5 212	5 212	2 953	383	180	1 272	1 064	295	416
Locking complete plumbing facilities	188	188	22	–	–	9	–	13	–
Owner-occupied housing units	38	38	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renter-occupied housing units	150	150	22	–	–	9	–	13	–
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas	2 528	2 528	1 623	137	142	808	677	131	127
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	499	499	76	–	17	39	31	–	52
Electricity	2 818	2 818	629	178	190	137	83	47	318
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	1 369	1 369	518	62	25	215	228	116	137
All other fuels	795	795	184	25	57	82	117	5	33
No fuel used	12	12	12	12	–	–	–	–	–
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None	1 962	1 962	1 187	139	65	560	404	142	190
1	2 807	2 807	1 058	135	131	474	393	93	270
2	1 924	1 924	518	110	130	179	181	45	137
3 or more	1 328	1 328	279	30	105	68	158	19	70
Vehicles per household	1.4	1.4	1.0	1.1	1.7	.8	1.1	.8	1.2
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units	**4 200**	**4 200**	**870**	**69**	**261**	**419**	**429**	**86**	**387**
1989 to March 1990	307	307	52	22	52	15	–	5	23
1985 to 1988	640	640	133	21	66	26	51	25	42
1980 to 1984	517	517	125	20	35	32	69	22	48
1970 to 1979	1 562	1 562	269	6	76	147	127	25	121
1969 or earlier	1 174	1 174	291	–	32	199	182	9	153
Renter-occupied housing units	**3 821**	**3 821**	**2 172**	**345**	**170**	**862**	**707**	**213**	**280**
1989 to March 1990	1 267	1 267	726	132	60	242	176	91	147
1985 to 1988	1 386	1 386	776	146	88	314	244	75	83
1980 to 1984	520	520	331	33	12	179	125	5	39
1970 to 1979	366	366	216	34	10	53	97	26	–
1969 or earlier	282	282	123	–	–	74	65	16	11
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit	1 619	1 619	786	160	84	216	262	125	184
Householder 65 years and over	1 696	1 696	761	25	61	407	317	88	167
Owner-occupied housing units	1 006	1 006	297	–	39	213	141	25	136
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	71	71	9	–	–	9	–	–	–
No telephone in unit	198	198	110	6	9	18	65	12	10
No vehicle available	693	693	409	12	9	242	131	58	62
Complete plumbing facilities	7 833	7 833	3 020	414	431	1 272	1 136	286	667
1.00 or less persons per room	7 174	7 174	2 724	364	403	1 176	1 010	229	638
1.01 or more persons per room	659	659	296	50	28	96	126	57	29
Locking complete plumbing facilities	188	188	22	–	–	9	–	13	–
1.00 or less persons per room	184	184	22	–	–	9	–	13	–
1.01 or more persons per room	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	25 934	25 934	25 291	31 635	29 971	19 747	27 266	20 112	19 800
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	14 986	14 986	14 263	12 558	12 575	14 221	15 041	13 324	12 398
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	2 391	2 391	1 155	188	137	413	403	146	249
Owner-occupied housing units	744	744	162	–	23	86	61	32	93
Renter-occupied housing units	1 647	1 647	993	188	114	327	342	114	156

Table 36. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990**—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability see text For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Anderson city Anderson County					Remainder of Anderson County				
	Tract 4 (pt	Tract 5 (pt)	Tract 6 (pt)	Tract 7 (pt)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 101.01	Tract 104.01
Occupied housing units	**414**	**178**	**1 037**	**929**	**299**	**253**	**244**	**207**	**176**	**276**
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	–	–	30	–	–	5	–	–	25	–
1985 to 1988	–	5	54	9	26	12	–	–	14	12
1980 to 1984	81	6	95	–	27	41	9	8	28	–
1970 to 1979	120	108	206	132	66	97	20	44	80	45
1960 to 1969	74	32	105	133	16	61	23	30	21	74
1950 to 1959	85	16	143	307	60	13	131	60	8	85
1940 to 1949	37	–	293	186	31	18	52	16	–	18
1939 or earlier	17	11	111	162	73	6	9	49	–	42
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	14	–	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–
1 bedroom	77	10	222	79	83	6	18	8	–	38
2 bedrooms	217	56	543	528	138	23	128	111	30	49
3 bedrooms	77	72	203	268	69	197	82	79	110	170
4 bedrooms	29	35	69	47	5	15	16	9	36	19
5 or more bedrooms	–	5	–	–	4	12	–	–	–	–
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	414	178	1 027	916	299	253	244	207	147	276
Source of water: public system or private company	414	178	1 037	921	299	199	244	207	131	264
Sewage disposal: public sewer	383	161	1 028	904	295	19	244	160	5	257
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	–	9	–	13	–	–	–	29	–
Owner-occupied housing units	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Renter-occupied housing units	–	–	9	–	13	–	–	–	29	–
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	137	107	639	578	131	35	169	99	–	122
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	–	6	39	31	–	11	–	–	–	21
Electricity	178	61	129	67	47	129	8	16	87	61
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	62	–	167	166	116	25	48	62	59	67
All other fuels	25	4	63	87	5	53	19	30	30	5
No fuel used	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	139	60	506	326	142	5	54	78	12	48
1	135	75	345	332	93	56	129	61	46	110
2	110	11	136	128	45	119	43	53	35	57
3 or more	30	32	50	143	19	73	18	15	83	61
Vehicles per household	1.1	1.1	.8	1.2	.8	2.1	1.1	1.0	2.1	1.5
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	**69**	**41**	**304**	**358**	**86**	**220**	**115**	**71**	**116**	**180**
1989 to March 1990	22	10	15	–	5	42	–	–	39	–
1985 to 1988	21	17	26	44	25	49	–	7	9	61
1980 to 1984	20	9	32	42	22	26	–	27	28	5
1970 to 1979	6	5	121	112	25	71	26	15	32	20
1969 or earlier	–	–	110	160	9	32	89	22	8	94
Renter-occupied housing units	**345**	**137**	**733**	**571**	**213**	**33**	**129**	**136**	**60**	**96**
1989 to March 1990	132	55	233	138	91	5	9	38	22	19
1985 to 1988	146	66	248	179	75	22	66	65	9	35
1980 to 1984	33	6	152	116	5	6	27	9	–	12
1970 to 1979	34	10	43	88	26	–	10	9	29	19
1969 or earlier	–	–	57	50	16	–	17	15	–	11
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	160	84	196	195	125	–	20	67	25	67
Householder 65 years and over	25	16	335	288	88	45	72	29	15	79
Owner-occupied housing units	–	–	149	119	25	39	64	22	15	54
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No telephone in unit	6	9	18	65	12	–	–	–	–	25
No vehicle available	12	9	212	118	58	–	30	13	–	15
Complete plumbing facilities	414	178	1 028	929	286	253	244	207	147	276
1.00 or less persons per room	364	156	941	849	229	247	235	161	140	252
1.01 or more persons per room	50	22	87	80	57	6	9	46	7	24
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	–	9	–	13	–	–	–	29	–
1.00 or less persons per room	–	–	9	–	13	–	–	–	29	–
1.01 or more persons per room	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	31 635	38 159	20 330	28 336	20 112	28 445	18 207	21 870	28 313	24 863
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	12 558	7 456	13 242	15 504	13 324	33 826	19 786	13 096	21 644	10 240
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	188	114	368	314	146	23	45	89	32	86
Owner-occupied housing units	–	–	69	54	32	23	17	7	10	30
Renter-occupied housing units	188	114	299	260	114	–	28	82	22	56

Table 36. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990**—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Anderson County—Con.								
	Tract 106	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 113	Tract 114	Tract 115	Tract 117	Tract 119	Tract 120	Tract 122
Occupied housing units	**132**	**667**	**388**	**494**	**303**	**318**	**366**	**330**	**172**
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990	–	–	–	18	–	5	–	19	–
1985 to 1988	7	94	16	18	16	31	32	7	–
1980 to 1984	–	51	70	11	4	32	27	67	13
1970 to 1979	83	228	133	161	108	102	168	136	87
1960 to 1969	6	102	105	75	35	83	66	74	31
1950 to 1959	13	35	45	114	89	23	43	20	27
1940 to 1949	11	76	4	27	20	18	23	7	6
1939 or earlier	12	81	15	70	31	24	7	–	8
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom	–	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
1 bedroom	12	30	7	36	46	27	7	27	8
2 bedrooms	25	275	105	207	116	80	95	37	37
3 bedrooms	95	307	254	233	141	196	245	247	116
4 bedrooms	–	35	22	13	–	15	19	19	11
5 or more bedrooms	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities	132	657	378	489	286	293	366	330	160
Source of water, public system or private company	110	638	308	368	266	165	343	304	69
Sewage disposal, public sewer	6	416	93	278	260	86	182	131	–
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	13	–	10	12	17	33	–	13	20
Owner-occupied housing units	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	13	16
Renter-occupied housing units	13	–	10	12	17	29	–	–	4
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas	–	127	29	167	53	12	52	12	–
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	–	52	62	45	22	24	58	–	26
Electricity	67	318	233	170	159	184	208	213	57
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	29	137	41	70	60	16	41	31	51
All other fuels	36	33	23	42	9	82	7	74	38
No fuel used	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None	9	190	26	110	67	40	7	23	26
1	18	270	92	188	154	135	146	157	15
2	41	137	143	127	55	105	133	82	72
3 or more	64	70	127	69	27	38	80	68	59
Vehicles per household	2.3	1.2	2.1	1.4	1.2	1.5	1.9	1.8	2.2
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units	**97**	**387**	**324**	**266**	**146**	**215**	**277**	**247**	**141**
1989 to March 1990	–	23	–	39	6	–	55	9	–
1985 to 1988	19	42	66	11	10	44	56	32	–
1980 to 1984	–	48	50	27	19	7	–	76	5
1970 to 1979	61	121	130	124	73	104	131	89	78
1969 or earlier	17	153	78	65	38	60	35	41	58
Renter-occupied housing units	**35**	**280**	**64**	**228**	**157**	**103**	**89**	**83**	**31**
1989 to March 1990	–	147	18	85	72	30	18	19	20
1985 to 1988	12	83	24	103	32	21	48	50	–
1980 to 1984	23	39	8	19	–	24	16	–	–
1970 to 1979	–	–	–	16	17	4	7	7	6
1969 or earlier	–	11	14	5	36	24	–	7	5
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit	–	184	48	76	61	101	37	25	16
Householder 65 years and over	30	167	49	75	77	47	16	51	60
Owner-occupied housing units	20	136	39	59	31	23	16	37	42
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	–	10	7	9	13	–	–	12
No telephone in unit	–	10	10	–	9	13	–	–	8
No vehicle available	9	62	5	30	27	16	–	23	18
Complete plumbing facilities	119	667	378	482	286	285	366	317	152
1.00 or less persons per room	106	638	366	446	272	259	332	292	126
1.01 or more persons per room	13	29	12	36	14	26	34	25	26
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	13	–	10	12	17	33	–	13	20
1.00 or less persons per room	13	–	10	12	17	33	–	13	16
1.01 or more persons per room	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	32 728	19 800	27 396	25 500	22 780	27 227	27 740	26 907	28 519
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	16 689	12 398	10 301	14 540	13 653	7 862	27 453	28 941	10 133
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	32	249	53	174	72	93	34	45	65
Owner-occupied housing units	20	93	35	99	21	22	27	38	41
Renter-occupied housing units	12	156	18	75	51	71	7	7	24

Table 37. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Anderson, SC MSA	Anderson County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Anderson County					
		Total	Anderson city	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 9	Tract 107
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**3 392**	**3 392**	**841**	**69**	**229**	**382**	**429**	**86**	**285**
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage	**2 208**	**2 208**	**482**	**57**	**179**	**152**	**235**	**61**	**166**
Less than $300	350	350	63	–	–	29	33	7	36
$300 to $399	468	468	104	14	15	14	51	27	29
$400 to $499	450	450	143	15	37	41	81	13	48
$500 to $599	340	340	61	16	49	30	28	10	25
$600 to $799	436	436	99	12	60	31	42	4	15
$800 to $999	115	115	12	–	18	7	–	–	13
$1 000 to $1 499	42	42	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$1 500 to $1 999	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$2 000 or more	7	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median (dollars)	461	461	435	448	577	471	427	390	429
Not mortgaged	**1 184**	**1 184**	**359**	**12**	**50**	**230**	**194**	**25**	**119**
Less than $100	151	151	21	–	–	10	7	4	52
$100 to $ 99	781	781	252	12	23	155	159	13	61
$200 to $299	167	167	71	–	16	55	28	8	6
$300 to $399	40	40	10	–	6	10	–	–	–
$400 to $499	25	25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$500 or more	20	20	5	–	5	–	–	–	–
Median (dollars)	151	151	165	125	208	155	169	172	107
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than $20 000	1 415	1 415	393	8	46	237	188	64	160
Less than 20 percent	382	382	140	–	–	93	77	13	47
20 to 24 percent	138	138	28	–	5	24	10	4	13
25 to 29 percent	160	160	42	–	–	42	12	7	30
30 to 34 percent	134	134	16	–	7	8	7	8	28
35 percent or more	593	593	161	8	34	70	76	32	42
Not computed	8	8	6	–	–	–	6	–	–
Median	30 9	30 9	28.0	37.5	43.3	25.2	26.7	35.0	28.3
$20 000 to $34 999	949	949	227	31	96	104	101	17	60
Less than 20 percent	529	529	123	15	19	53	63	17	42
20 to 24 percent	208	208	32	–	28	25	18	–	13
25 to 29 percent	120	120	44	16	19	13	15	–	5
30 to 34 percent	76	76	23	–	30	13	5	–	–
35 percent or more	16	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	18 1	18 1	18.5	25.2	25.3	19.7	10.0–	15.3	10.0–
$35 000 to $49 999	704	704	135	24	60	25	89	–	44
Less than 20 percent	543	543	118	12	41	25	89	–	26
20 to 24 percent	115	115	12	12	6	–	–	–	5
25 to 29 percent	33	33	5	–	13	–	–	–	13
30 to 34 percent	9	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	14 2	14 2	11.2	15.0	18.1	10.0–	12.5	–	13.3
$50 000 or more	324	324	91	6	27	16	51	5	21
Less than 20 percent	292	292	91	6	21	16	51	5	21
20 to 24 percent	23	23	–	–	6	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	9	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	10.0–	10.0–	10.0–	10.0–	17.1	12.5	10.0–	10.0–	10 6
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**3 743**	**3 743**	**2 157**	**330**	**170**	**854**	**707**	**213**	**280**
GROSS RENT									
Less than $100	154	154	125	6	16	64	39	–	9
$100 to $ 99	803	803	453	45	54	193	139	63	115
$200 to $299	940	940	618	91	21	260	276	54	60
$300 to $399	1 036	1 036	516	142	6	248	152	44	78
$400 to $499	346	346	232	38	21	32	41	8	7
$500 to $599	127	127	39	–	–	17	17	5	–
$600 to $749	63	63	49	–	–	17	28	13	–
$750 to $999	23	23	17	8	6	–	–	9	–
$1 000 or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No cash rent	251	251	108	–	46	23	15	17	11
Median (dollars)	286	286	277	326	192	263	265	284	227
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than $10 000	1 683	1 683	1 007	158	114	381	353	101	145
Less than 20 percent	105	105	64	6	8	29	37	–	–
20 to 24 percent	112	112	76	–	–	54	14	8	–
25 to 29 percent	137	137	82	6	24	43	25	–	13
30 to 34 percent	141	141	102	–	19	34	48	12	19
35 percent or more	1 003	1 003	605	146	24	186	220	81	102
Not computed	185	185	78	–	39	35	9	–	11
Median	46 7	46 7	45.1	50.0+	31 4	40.3	40.0	50.0+	47 1
$10 000 to $19 999	999	999	611	105	23	259	164	51	89
Less than 20 percent	275	275	182	26	10	103	57	9	24
20 to 24 percent	297	297	139	18	–	52	53	12	17
25 to 29 percent	147	147	86	26	–	46	14	4	24
30 to 34 percent	100	100	78	10	–	44	7	4	6
35 percent or more	135	135	100	25	6	14	25	14	18
Not computed	45	45	26	–	7	–	8	8	–
Median	23 4	23 4	24 0	26 6	14.0	22 5	22.0	25 6	25 7
$20 000 to $34 999	775	775	412	50	14	164	122	61	20
Less than 20 percent	525	525	286	38	8	123	90	48	20
20 to 24 percent	187	187	113	12	–	41	32	–	–
25 to 29 percent	32	32	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	10	10	4	–	6	–	–	4	–
Not computed	21	21	9	–	–	–	–	9	–
Median	17 3	17 3	17 1	17 3	14 4	17 6	14 4	16 1	16 2
$35 000 or more	286	286	127	17	19	50	68	–	26
Less than 20 percent	246	246	105	17	19	35	61	–	26
20 to 24 percent	8	8	8	–	–	8	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	32	32	14	–	–	7	7	–	–
Median	11 6	11 6	11 1	10 0–	12 5	11 3	12 0	–	10 0

Table 37. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990**—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Anderson city, Anderson County					Remainder of Anderson County				
	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 101.01	Tract 104.01
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**69**	**41**	**279**	**358**	**86**	**188**	**103**	**71**	**96**	**139**
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	**57**	**32**	**114**	**213**	**61**	**147**	**38**	**22**	**74**	**75**
Less than $300	–	–	23	33	7	–	6	–	–	9
$300 to $399	14	5	7	51	27	10	7	–	9	18
$400 to $499	15	–	41	74	13	37	–	7	25	19
$500 to $599	16	9	5	21	10	40	25	7	12	10
$600 to $799	12	13	31	34	4	47	–	8	–	19
$800 to $999	–	5	7	–	–	13	–	–	10	–
$1,000 to $1,499	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18	–
$1,500 to $1,999	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$2,000 or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median (dollars)	448	725	450	421	390	568	538	529	513	444
Not mortgaged	**12**	**9**	**165**	**145**	**25**	**41**	**65**	**49**	**22**	**64**
Less than $100	–	–	10	7	4	–	–	–	–	15
$100 to $199	12	–	114	110	13	23	41	49	22	31
$200 to $299	–	4	31	28	8	12	24	–	–	–
$300 to $399	–	–	10	–	–	6	–	–	–	18
$400 to $499	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$500 or more	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median (dollars)	125	500+	157	171	172	193	148	165	125	168
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than $20,000	8	–	170	148	64	46	67	40	43	55
Less than 20 percent	–	–	70	57	13	–	23	20	8	–
20 to 24 percent	–	–	14	10	4	5	10	–	–	10
25 to 29 percent	–	–	29	6	7	–	13	6	–	8
30 to 34 percent	–	–	8	–	8	7	–	7	13	–
35 percent or more	8	–	49	69	32	34	21	7	22	37
Not computed	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	37.5	–	25.2	28.3	35.0	43.3	25.2	22.5	40.4	50.0+
$20,000 to $34,999	31	23	68	78	17	73	36	23	14	66
Less than 20 percent	15	9	42	40	17	10	11	23	14	57
20 to 24 percent	–	9	–	18	–	19	25	–	–	9
25 to 29 percent	16	–	13	15	–	19	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	5	13	5	–	25	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	25.2	21.4	17.9	14.4	15.3	27.0	21.4	10.0–	10.0–	12.1
$35,000 to $49,999	24	5	25	81	–	55	–	8	21	8
Less than 20 percent	12	–	25	81	–	41	–	8	21	8
20 to 24 percent	12	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	–	5	–	–	–	8	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	15.0	27.5	10.0–	12.0	–	17.7	–	17.5	12.5	12.5
$50,000 or more	6	13	16	51	5	14	–	–	18	10
Less than 20 percent	6	13	16	51	5	8	–	–	9	10
20 to 24 percent	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	10.0–	17.5	12.5	10.0–	10.0–	10.0–	–	–	22.5	10.0–
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**330**	**137**	**733**	**571**	**213**	**33**	**121**	**136**	**44**	**96**
GROSS RENT										
Less than $100	6	16	64	39	–	–	–	–	–	–
$100 to $199	45	54	167	116	63	–	26	23	–	9
$200 to $299	91	8	230	232	54	13	30	44	–	17
$300 to $399	142	6	192	83	44	–	56	69	26	24
$400 to $499	38	7	32	41	8	14	–	–	–	15
$500 to $599	–	–	17	17	5	–	–	–	5	11
$600 to $749	–	–	8	28	13	–	9	–	–	–
$750 to $999	8	–	–	–	9	6	–	–	–	–
$1,000 or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No cash rent	–	46	23	15	17	–	–	–	13	20
Median (dollars)	326	175	260	261	284	406	310	300	374	313
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than $10,000	158	114	345	271	101	–	36	82	12	56
Less than 20 percent	6	8	21	29	–	–	8	8	–	–
20 to 24 percent	–	–	54	14	8	–	–	–	–	9
25 to 29 percent	6	24	34	18	–	–	9	7	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	19	34	37	12	–	–	11	–	–
35 percent or more	146	24	176	164	81	–	10	56	12	38
Not computed	–	39	26	9	–	–	9	–	–	9
Median	50.0+	31.4	41.4	39.2	50.0+	–	28.1	47.5	50.0+	50.0+
$10,000 to $19,999	105	23	230	140	51	–	29	24	10	28
Less than 20 percent	26	10	84	49	9	–	19	8	–	–
20 to 24 percent	18	–	52	45	12	–	–	8	–	17
25 to 29 percent	26	–	36	6	4	–	10	8	10	–
30 to 34 percent	10	–	44	7	4	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	25	6	14	25	14	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	–	7	–	8	8	–	–	–	–	11
Median	26.6	14.0	23.0	21.9	25.6	–	18.8	22.5	27.5	22.5
$20,000 to $34,999	50	–	126	112	61	14	38	10	9	12
Less than 20 percent	38	–	85	80	48	8	38	10	9	12
20 to 24 percent	12	–	41	32	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–	–	–	4	6	–	–	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	9	–	–	–	–	–
Median	17.3	–	18.1	14.1	16.1	14.4	16.5	17.5	17.5	12.5
$35,000 or more	17	–	32	48	–	19	18	20	13	–
Less than 20 percent	17	–	17	41	–	19	18	20	–	–
20 to 24 percent	–	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	–	–	7	7	–	–	–	–	13	–
Median	10.0–	–	10.0–	12.9	–	12.5	12.5	10.5	–	–

Table 37. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990**—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Anderson County—Con								
	Tract 106	Tract 107 (pt.)	Tract 113	Tract 114	Tract 115	Tract 117	Tract 119	Tract 120	Tract 122
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**79**	**285**	**254**	**208**	**91**	**137**	**228**	**214**	**101**
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage	**67**	**166**	**194**	**121**	**58**	**109**	**196**	**156**	**67**
Less than $300	15	36	19	43	26	38	29	24	7
$300 to $399	3	29	49	34	20	31	25	35	22
$400 to $499	12	48	14	27	12	11	39	28	5
$500 to $599	–	25	42	17	–	14	34	6	5
$600 to $799	27	15	55	–	–	15	52	44	19
$800 to $999	–	13	11	–	–	–	10	9	9
$1 000 to $1 499	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	10	–
$1 500 to $1 999	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$2 000 or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–
Median (dollars)	473	429	523	351	315	367	557	434	495
Not mortgaged	**12**	**119**	**60**	**87**	**33**	**28**	**32**	**58**	**34**
Less than $100	–	52	–	–	6	4	–	–	8
$100 to $199	12	61	53	69	10	10	23	49	26
$200 to $299	–	6	4	8	9	–	9	9	–
$300 to $399	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$400 to $499	–	–	–	–	8	12	–	–	–
$500 or more	–	–	3	10	–	2	–	–	–
Median (dollars)	150	107	147	137	203	300	185	171	160
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than $20 000	15	160	102	101	34	40	83	86	19
Less than 20 percent	6	47	25	32	18	7	–	8	–
20 to 24 percent	–	13	22	–	6	9	–	9	–
25 to 29 percent	–	30	18	5	–	2	8	21	4
30 to 34 percent	–	28	8	11	10	11	–	9	7
35 percent or more	9	42	29	53	–	9	75	39	8
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
Median	50.0+	28.3	26.1	38.1	19.4	30.5	45.3	32.8	33.9
$20 000 to $34 999	6	60	47	34	37	47	88	67	39
Less than 20 percent	6	42	23	28	33	19	44	34	22
20 to 24 percent	–	13	3	–	4	12	27	23	8
25 to 29 percent	–	5	9	6	–	12	8	10	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	12	–	–	2	9	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	9
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	12.5	10.0–	20.8	12.8	15.7	21.9	20.0	19.9	10.0–
$35 000 to $49 999	58	44	75	34	20	32	50	28	35
Less than 20 percent	46	26	37	34	20	32	40	28	16
20 to 24 percent	12	5	34	–	–	–	10	–	19
25 to 29 percent	–	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	14.2	13.3	20.1	10.9	11.9	13.8	17.3	10.0–	20.4
$50 000 or more	–	21	30	39	–	18	7	33	8
Less than 20 percent	–	21	30	39	–	18	–	23	8
20 to 24 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	10	–
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	–	10.6	13.3	10.0–	–	11.5	22.5	18.6	10.0–
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**35**	**280**	**54**	**228**	**157**	**100**	**89**	**83**	**25**
GROSS RENT									
Less than $100	–	9	–	–	6	7	7	–	–
$100 to $199	25	115	4	36	55	29	–	7	12
$200 to $299	–	60	13	93	16	10	–	8	–
$300 to $399	–	78	29	45	61	23	25	40	13
$400 to $499	–	7	–	26	–	–	27	–	–
$500 to $599	–	–	8	16	–	–	30	14	–
$600 to $749	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
$750 to $999	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
$1 000 or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
No cash rent	10	11	–	12	19	30	–	14	–
Median (dollars)	126	227	336	283	238	150	416	359	351
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than $10 000	22	145	24	90	61	73	7	7	18
Less than 20 percent	–	–	–	7	12	6	–	–	–
20 to 24 percent	12	–	–	–	–	3	7	–	5
25 to 29 percent	–	13	–	–	13	13	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	19	6	–	–	3	–	–	–
35 percent or more	–	102	18	76	17	22	–	–	13
Not computed	10	11	–	7	19	26	–	7	–
Median	22.5	47.1	50.0+	49.5	28.5	32.5	22.5	–	50.0+
$10 000 to $19 999	–	89	30	61	69	13	9	–	7
Less than 20 percent	–	24	–	13	18	5	–	–	7
20 to 24 percent	–	17	17	36	58	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	–	24	–	–	–	–	9	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	6	7	9	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	–	18	6	3	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	–	–
Median	–	25.7	24.4	22.4	22.0	13.8	27.5	–	16.0–
$20 000 to $34 999	13	20	–	77	24	13	53	55	–
Less than 20 percent	13	20	–	32	24	11	16	34	–
20 to 24 percent	–	–	–	24	–	2	28	7	–
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–	16	–	–	9	7	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	7	–
Median	10.0–	16.2	–	20.8	11.2	12.7	21.9	17.4	–
$35 000 or more	–	26	–	–	3	1	20	21	–
Less than 20 percent	–	26	–	–	3	1	20	21	–
20 to 24 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 to 29 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Not computed	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Median	–	16.0	–	–	12.5	10.5	12.5	12.6	–

Table 38. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 39. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 40. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990**

(Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability; see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Anderson, SC MSA	Anderson County
Occupied housing units	**102**	**102**
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT		
1989 to March 1990	–	–
1985 to 1988	12	12
1980 to 1984	11	11
1970 to 1979	46	46
1960 to 1969	8	8
1950 to 1959	25	25
1940 to 1949	–	–
1939 or earlier	–	–
BEDROOMS		
No bedroom	–	–
1 bedroom	12	12
2 bedrooms	54	54
3 bedrooms	9	9
4 bedrooms	27	27
5 or more bedrooms	–	–
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS		
Complete kitchen facilities	102	102
Source of water: public system or private company	85	85
Sewage disposal: public sewer	41	41
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	–
Owner-occupied housing units	–	–
Renter-occupied housing units	–	–
HOUSE HEATING FUEL		
Utility gas	23	23
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	9	9
Electricity	61	61
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	4	4
All other fuels	–	–
No fuel used	5	5
VEHICLES AVAILABLE		
None	9	9
1	37	37
2	30	30
3 or more	26	26
Vehicles per household	1.9	1.9
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT		
Owner-occupied housing units	**69**	**69**
1989 to March 1990	–	–
1985 to 1988	19	19
1980 to 1984	20	20
1970 to 1979	30	30
1969 or earlier	–	–
Renter-occupied housing units	**33**	**33**
1989 to March 1990	22	22
1985 to 1988	5	5
1980 to 1984	6	6
1970 to 1979	–	–
1969 or earlier	–	–
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS		
No telephone in unit	9	9
Householder 65 years and over	6	6
Owner-occupied housing units	–	–
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	–
No telephone in unit	–	–
No vehicle available	–	–
Complete plumbing facilities	102	102
1.00 or less persons per room	97	97
1.01 or more persons per room	5	5
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	–
1.00 or less persons per room	–	–
1.01 or more persons per room	–	–
Mean household income in 1989:		
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	47 391	47 391
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	19 919	19 919
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	14	14
Owner-occupied housing units	9	9
Renter-occupied housing units	5	5

Table 41. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Anderson, SC MSA	Anderson County
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**49**	**49**
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS		
With a mortgage	**28**	**28**
Less than $300	–	–
$300 to $399	–	–
$400 to $499	–	–
$500 to $599	4	4
$600 to $799	–	–
$800 to $999	8	8
$1,000 to $1,499	6	6
$1,500 to $1,999	10	10
$2,000 or more	–	–
Median (dollars)	1 083	1 083
Not mortgaged	**21**	**21**
Less than $100	9	9
$100 to $199	9	9
$200 to $299	–	–
$300 to $399	–	–
$400 to $499	–	–
$500 or more	3	3
Median (dollars)	108	108
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989		
Less than $20,000	18	18
Less than 20 percent	9	9
20 to 24 percent	–	–
25 to 29 percent	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–
35 percent or more	9	9
Not computed	–	–
Median	30.0	30.0
$20,000 to $34,999	4	4
Less than 20 percent	–	–
20 to 24 percent	4	4
25 to 29 percent	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–
Not computed	–	–
Median	22.5	22.5
$35,000 to $49,999	–	–
Less than 20 percent	–	–
20 to 24 percent	–	–
25 to 29 percent	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–
Not computed	–	–
Median	–	–
$50,000 or more	27	27
Less than 20 percent	11	11
20 to 24 percent	16	16
25 to 29 percent	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–
Not computed	–	–
Median	20.8	20.8
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**33**	**33**
GROSS RENT		
Less than $100	–	–
$100 to $199	–	–
$200 to $299	6	6
$300 to $399	17	17
$400 to $499	5	5
$500 to $599	–	–
$600 to $749	–	–
$750 to $999	–	–
$1,000 or more	–	–
No cash rent	5	5
Median (dollars)	356	356
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989		
Less than $10,000	5	5
Less than 20 percent	–	–
20 to 24 percent	–	–
25 to 29 percent	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–
Not computed	5	5
Median	–	–
$10,000 to $19,999	11	11
Less than 20 percent	–	–
20 to 24 percent	5	5
25 to 29 percent	6	6
30 to 34 percent	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–
Not computed	–	–
Median	25.4	25.4
$20,000 to $34,999	12	12
Less than 20 percent	7	7
20 to 24 percent	–	–
25 to 29 percent	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–
Not computed	5	5
Median	12.5	12.5
$35,000 or more	5	5
Less than 20 percent	5	5
20 to 24 percent	–	–
25 to 29 percent	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–
Not computed	–	–
Median	12.5	12.5

Table 42. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Anderson, SC MSA	Anderson County
Occupied housing units	**131**	**131**
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT		
1989 to March 1990	8	8
1985 to 1988	5	5
1980 to 1984	3	3
1970 to 1979	39	39
1960 to 1969	23	23
1950 to 1959	16	16
1940 to 1949	18	18
1939 or earlier	19	19
BEDROOMS		
No bedroom	–	–
1 bedroom	25	25
2 bedrooms	40	40
3 bedrooms	66	66
4 bedrooms	–	–
5 or more bedrooms	–	–
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS		
Complete kitchen facilities	131	131
Source of water: public system or private company	123	123
Sewage disposal: public sewer	120	120
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	–
Owner-occupied housing units	–	–
Renter-occupied housing units	–	–
HOUSE HEATING FUEL		
Utility gas	58	58
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	–	–
Electricity	54	54
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	7	7
All other fuels	7	7
No fuel used	5	5
VEHICLES AVAILABLE		
None	7	7
1	30	30
2	77	77
3 or more	17	17
Vehicles per household	1.9	1.9
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT		
Owner-occupied housing units	**76**	**76**
1989 to March 1990	20	20
1985 to 1988	5	5
1980 to 1984	–	–
1970 to 1979	45	45
1969 or earlier	6	6
Renter-occupied housing units	**55**	**55**
1989 to March 1990	29	29
1985 to 1988	13	13
1980 to 1984	8	8
1970 to 1979	–	–
1969 or earlier	5	5
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS		
No telephone in unit	5	5
Householder 65 years and over	15	15
Owner-occupied housing units	15	15
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	–
No telephone in unit	–	–
No vehicle available	–	–
Complete plumbing facilities	131	131
1.00 or less persons per room	113	113
1.01 or more persons per room	18	18
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	–	–
1.00 or less persons per room	–	–
1.01 or more persons per room	–	–
Mean household income in 1989:		
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	28 793	28 793
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	27 853	27 853
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	15	15
Owner-occupied housing units	8	8
Renter-occupied housing units	7	7

Table 43. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Anderson, SC MSA	Anderson County
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**76**	**76**
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS		
With a mortgage	**54**	**54**
Less than $300	4	4
$300 to $399	30	30
$400 to $499	–	–
$500 to $599	5	5
$600 to $799	5	5
$800 to $999	10	10
$1,000 to $1,499	–	–
$1,500 to $1,999	–	–
$2,000 or more	–	–
Median (dollars)	385	385
Not mortgaged	**22**	**22**
Less than $100	–	–
$100 to $199	17	17
$200 to $299	5	5
$300 to $399	–	–
$400 to $499	–	–
$500 or more	–	–
Median (dollars)	132	132
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989		
Less than $20,000	30	30
Less than 20 percent	5	5
20 to 24 percent	9	9
25 to 29 percent	2	2
30 to 34 percent	14	14
35 percent or more	–	–
Not computed	–	–
Median	27.5	27.5
$20,000 to $34,999	9	9
Less than 20 percent	2	2
20 to 24 percent	–	–
25 to 29 percent	–	–
30 to 34 percent	7	7
35 percent or more	–	–
Not computed	–	–
Median	31.8	31.8
$35,000 to $49,999	26	26
Less than 20 percent	21	21
20 to 24 percent	5	5
25 to 29 percent	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–
Not computed	–	–
Median	14.1	14.1
$50,000 or more	11	11
Less than 20 percent	11	11
20 to 24 percent	–	–
25 to 29 percent	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–
Not computed	–	–
Median	10.0–	10.0–
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**55**	**55**
GROSS RENT		
Less than $100	–	–
$100 to $199	7	7
$200 to $299	–	–
$300 to $399	14	14
$400 to $499	12	12
$500 to $599	11	11
$600 to $749	6	6
$750 to $999	–	–
$1,000 or more	–	–
No cash rent	5	5
Median (dollars)	413	413
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989		
Less than $10,000	7	7
Less than 20 percent	–	–
20 to 24 percent	–	–
25 to 29 percent	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–
35 percent or more	7	7
Not computed	–	–
Median	50.0+	50.0+
$10,000 to $19,999	4	4
Less than 20 percent	–	–
20 to 24 percent	–	–
25 to 29 percent	–	–
30 to 34 percent	4	4
35 percent or more	–	–
Not computed	–	–
Median	32.5	32.5
$20,000 to $34,999	17	17
Less than 20 percent	9	9
20 to 24 percent	8	8
25 to 29 percent	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–
Not computed	–	–
Median	19.7	19.7
$35,000 or more	27	27
Less than 20 percent	16	16
20 to 24 percent	6	6
25 to 29 percent	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–
Not computed	5	5
Median	17.7	17.7

Table 44. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Anderson, SC MSA	Anderson County
Occupied housing units	**47 188**	**47 188**
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT		
1989 to March 1990	1 206	1 206
1985 to 1988	4 718	4 718
1980 to 1984	5 675	5 675
1970 to 1979	12 664	12 664
1960 to 1969	8 151	8 151
1950 to 1959	6 387	6 387
1940 to 1949	3 255	3 255
1939 or earlier	5 132	5 132
BEDROOMS		
No bedroom	52	52
1 bedroom	2 459	2 459
2 bedrooms	16 473	16 473
3 bedrooms	23 519	23 519
4 bedrooms	4 056	4 056
5 or more bedrooms	629	629
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS		
Complete kitchen facilities	47 035	47 035
Source of water: public system or private company	40 746	40 746
Sewage disposal: public sewer	20 118	20 118
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	207	207
Owner-occupied housing units	127	127
Renter-occupied housing units	80	80
HOUSE HEATING FUEL		
Utility gas	13 653	13 653
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	3 317	3 317
Electricity	21 463	21 463
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	5 335	5 335
All other fuels	3 357	3 357
No fuel used	63	63
VEHICLES AVAILABLE		
None	3 368	3 368
1	13 196	13 196
2	19 214	19 214
3 or more	11 410	11 410
Vehicles per household	1 9	1 9
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT		
Owner-occupied housing units	**37 326**	**37 326**
1989 to March 1990	3 230	3 230
1985 to 1988	8 486	8 486
1980 to 1984	5 564	5 564
1970 to 1979	9 342	9 342
1969 or earlier	10 704	10 704
Renter-occupied housing units	**9 862**	**9 862**
1989 to March 1990	4 123	4 123
1985 to 1988	3 354	3 354
1980 to 1984	1 177	1 177
1970 to 1979	844	844
1969 or earlier	364	364
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS		
No telephone in unit	3 123	3 123
Householder 65 years and over	11 522	11 522
Owner-occupied housing units	9 543	9 543
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	59	59
No telephone in unit	396	396
No vehicle available	2 309	2 309
Complete plumbing facilities	46 981	46 981
1 00 or less persons per room	46 219	46 219
1 01 or more persons per room	762	762
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	207	207
1 00 or less persons per room	201	201
1 01 or more persons per room	6	6
Mean household income in 1989		
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	35 563	35 563
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	20 944	20 944
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	5 180	5 180
Owner-occupied housing units	2 824	2 824
Renter-occupied housing units	2 356	2 356

Table 45. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Threshold and complementory threshold ore 400 persons. Doto bosed on somple ond subject to sompling voriobility, see text. For definitions of terms and meonings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Anderson, SC MSA	Anderson County
Specified owner-occupied housing units	**26 611**	**26 611**
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS		
With a mortgage	**14 831**	**14 831**
Less than $300	1 023	1 023
$300 to $399	1 873	1 873
$400 to $499	2 329	2 329
$500 to $599	2 391	2 391
$600 to $799	3 551	3 551
$800 to $999	1 904	1 904
$1,000 to $1,499	1 555	1 555
$1,500 to $1,999	146	146
$2,000 or more	59	59
Median (dollars)	592	592
Not mortgaged	**11 780**	**11 780**
Less than $100	1 169	1 169
$100 to $199	7 388	7 388
$200 to $299	2 518	2 518
$300 to $399	621	621
$400 to $499	60	60
$500 or more	24	24
Median (dollars)	163	163
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989		
Less than $20,000	7 726	7 726
Less than 20 percent	3 584	3 584
20 to 24 percent	1 017	1 017
25 to 29 percent	749	749
30 to 34 percent	544	544
35 percent or more	1 730	1 730
Not computed	102	102
Median	21.1	21.1
$20,000 to $34,999	6 606	6 606
Less than 20 percent	4 307	4 307
20 to 24 percent	783	783
25 to 29 percent	713	713
30 to 34 percent	385	385
35 percent or more	418	418
Not computed	–	–
Median	14.3	14.3
$35,000 to $49,999	5 935	5 935
Less than 20 percent	4 256	4 256
20 to 24 percent	949	949
25 to 29 percent	423	423
30 to 34 percent	222	222
35 percent or more	85	85
Not computed	–	–
Median	14.9	14.9
$50,000 or more	6 344	6 344
Less than 20 percent	5 426	5 426
20 to 24 percent	693	693
25 to 29 percent	132	132
30 to 34 percent	51	51
35 percent or more	33	33
Not computed	9	9
Median	11.7	11.7
Specified renter-occupied housing units	**9 527**	**9 527**
GROSS RENT		
Less than $100	184	184
$100 to $199	1 114	1 114
$200 to $299	1 785	1 785
$300 to $399	2 930	2 930
$400 to $499	1 519	1 519
$500 to $599	640	640
$600 to $749	300	300
$750 to $999	97	97
$1,000 or more	14	14
No cash rent	944	944
Median (dollars)	342	342
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989		
Less than $10,000	2 805	2 805
Less than 20 percent	118	118
20 to 24 percent	168	168
25 to 29 percent	208	208
30 to 34 percent	231	231
35 percent or more	1 643	1 643
Not computed	437	437
Median	48.3	48.3
$10,000 to $19,999	2 605	2 605
Less than 20 percent	460	460
20 to 24 percent	512	512
25 to 29 percent	506	506
30 to 34 percent	418	418
35 percent or more	480	480
Not computed	229	229
Median	27.1	27.1
$20,000 to $34,999	2 551	2 551
Less than 20 percent	1 590	1 590
20 to 24 percent	455	455
25 to 29 percent	236	236
30 to 34 percent	65	65
35 percent or more	28	28
Not computed	177	177
Median	18.0	18.0
$35,000 or more	1 566	1 566
Less than 20 percent	1 358	1 358
20 to 24 percent	50	50
25 to 29 percent	–	–
30 to 34 percent	–	–
35 percent or more	–	–
Not computed	158	158
Median	12.2	12.2

Table 46. **Percent of Persons and Housing Units in Sample: 1990**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample
Anderson, SC MSA	145 196	13 8	60 745	14.3
ANDERSON COUNTY				
Total	145 196	13 8	60 745	14.3
Anderson city	26 184	13 7	11 503	14.4
Clemson city (pt)	32	9 4	13	7.7
TOTALS FOR SPLIT TRACTS/BNA'S IN ANDERSON COUNTY				
Tract 3	2 057	14 1	891	15.6
Tract 4	2 964	13 7	1 286	15.3
Tract 5	3 242	15.5	1 170	15 0
Tract 6	4 676	10 4	2 020	11.2
Tract 7	5 979	10.3	2 678	11 4
Tract 8	2 425	14 0	1 095	13 6
Tract 9	3 197	15 8	1 485	15 7
Tract 10	1 757	14 5	779	16.4
Tract 11	4 214	15 7	1 896	16.1
Tract 107	5 371	11.6	2 390	11.6
Tract 112	5 166	14 2	1 843	14.8
ANDERSON CITY, ANDERSON COUNTY				
Tract 1	97	8.2	31	6.5
Tract 2	3 747	16.1	1 547	16.2
Tract 3 (pt)	1 816	14.2	787	15.6
Tract 4 (pt)	2 782	13.9	1 184	15.4
Tract 5 (pt)	1 707	15 4	619	14.5
Tract 6 (pt)	3 885	10.3	1 665	11.1
Tract 7 (pt)	3 966	10 1	1 783	11.3
Tract 8 (pt)	81	29 6	25	24.0
Tract 9 (pt)	3 192	15 8	1 481	15.7
Tract 10 (pt)	1 382	13.8	686	16.2
Tract 11 (pt)	3 366	15 4	1 575	16.0
Tract 112 (pt)	163	12.3	120	15.0
CLEMSON CITY (PT.), ANDERSON COUNTY				
Tract 107 (pt)	32	9 4	13	7.7
REMAINDER OF ANDERSON COUNTY				
Tract 3 (pt)	241	13.7	104	15.4
Tract 4 (pt)	182	10.4	102	14.7
Tract 5 (pt)	1 535	15.7	551	15.4
Tract 6 (pt)	791	10.5	355	11.8
Tract 7 (pt)	2 013	10.8	895	11.6
Tract 8 (pt)	2 344	13.5	1 070	13.4
Tract 9 (pt)	5	40.0	4	25.0
Tract 10 (pt)	375	17 1	93	18.3
Tract 11 (pt)	848	16 9	321	16.8
Tract 101.01	8 451	11.6	3 030	11.7
Tract 101.02	3 730	14.7	1 350	15.1
Tract 102	3 486	14.2	1 412	15.0
Tract 103	3 715	27.3	1 568	28.3
Tract 104.01	5 580	12.2	2 327	12.8
Tract 104.02	4 241	14.2	1 723	13.8
Tract 105	3 199	14.3	1 230	14.6
Tract 106	5 496	10.4	2 243	10.5
Tract 107 (pt)	5 339	11.6	2 377	11.6
Tract 108	2 979	15.0	1 402	15.7
Tract 109	2 663	15.3	1 989	15.8
Tract 110	7 097	11.0	2 918	11.5
Tract 111	1 872	15.2	888	15.2
Tract 112 (pt)	5 003	14.2	1 723	14.7
Tract 113	5 369	15.1	2 020	16.0
Tract 114	7 443	11.5	3 218	11.8
Tract 115	6 068	12.9	2 575	12.1
Tract 116	1 553	14.9	625	16.0
Tract 117	5 342	23.8	2 214	25.7
Tract 118	3 473	16.7	1 282	15.8
Tract 119	7 881	10.7	3 292	11.5
Tract 120	6 806	10.9	2 653	11.2
Tract 122	3 860	17.3	1 675	17.4

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Area Classifications

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These definitions are for all geographic entities and concepts that the Census Bureau will include in its standard 1990 census data products. Not all entities and concepts are shown in any one 1990 census data product. For a description of geographic areas included in each data product, see appendix F.

AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE AREA

Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)

Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRC's) are corporate entities established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203, as amended by Public Law 94-204, to conduct both business and nonprofit affairs of Alaska Natives. Alaska is divided into

12 ANRC's that cover the entire State, except for the Annette Islands Reserve. The boundaries of the 12 ANRC's were established by the Department of the Interior, in cooperation with Alaska Natives. Each ANRC was designed to include, as far as practicable, Alaska Natives with a common heritage and common interests. The ANRC boundaries for the 1990 census were identified by the Bureau of Land Management. A 13th region was established for Alaska Natives who are not permanent residents and who chose not to enroll in one of the 12 ANRC's; no census products are prepared for the 13th region. ANRC's were first identified for the 1980 census.

Each ANRC is assigned a two-digit census code ranging from 07 through 84. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of the ANRC's.

Alaska Native Village (ANV) Statistical Area

Alaska Native villages (ANV's) constitute tribes, bands, clans, groups, villages, communities, or associations in Alaska that are recognized pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203. Because ANV's do not have legally designated boundaries, the Census Bureau has established Alaska Native village statistical areas (ANVSA's) for statistical purposes. For the 1990 census, the Census Bureau cooperated with officials of the nonprofit corporation within each participating Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC), as well as other knowledgeable officials, to delineate boundaries that encompass the settled area associated with each ANV. ANVSA's are located within ANRC's and do not cross ANRC boundaries. ANVSA's for the 1990 census replace the ANV's that the Census Bureau recognized for the 1980 census.

Each ANVSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 6001 through 8989. Each ANVSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical order of ANVSA's.

American Indian Reservation and Trust Land

American Indian Reservation—Federal American Indian reservations are areas with boundaries established by treaty, statute, and/or executive or court order, and recognized by the Federal Government as territory in which American Indian tribes have jurisdiction. State reservations are lands held in trust by State governments for the use and benefit of a given tribe. The reservations and their boundaries were identified for the 1990 census by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Department of Interior (for Federal reservations), and State governments (for State reservations). The names of American Indian reservations recognized by State governments, but not by the Federal Government, are followed by "(State)." Areas composed of reservation lands that are administered jointly and/or are claimed by two reservations, as identified by the BIA, are called "joint areas," and are treated as separate American Indian reservations for census purposes.

Federal reservations may cross State boundaries, and Federal and State reservations may cross county, county subdivision, and place boundaries. For reservations that cross State boundaries, only the portion of the reservations in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; the entire reservations are shown in data products for the United States.

Each American Indian reservation is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 0001 through 4989. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of American Indian reservations nationwide, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each American Indian reservation also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code; because the FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical sequence of American Indian reservations within each State, the FIPS code is different in each State for reservations in more than one State.

Trust Land—Trust lands are property associated with a particular American Indian reservation or tribe, held in trust by the Federal Government. Trust lands may be held in trust either for a tribe (tribal trust land) or for an individual member of a tribe (individual trust land). Trust lands recognized for the 1990 census comprise all tribal trust lands and inhabited individual trust lands located outside of a reservation boundary. As with other American Indian areas, trust lands may be located in more than one State. Only the trust lands in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; all trust lands associated with a reservation or tribe are shown in data products for the United States. The Census Bureau first reported data for tribal trust lands for the 1980 census.

Trust lands are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS code, the same as that for the reservation with which they are associated. Trust lands not associated with a reservation are presented by tribal name, interspersed alphabetically among the reservations.

Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA)

Tribal designated statistical areas (TDSA's) are areas, delineated outside Oklahoma by federally- and State-recognized tribes without a land base or associated trust lands, to provide statistical areas for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TDSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which federally-recognized tribes have jurisdiction and areas in which State tribes provide benefits and services to their members. The names of TDSA's delineated by State-recognized tribes are followed by "(State)." The Census Bureau did not recognize TDSA's before the 1990 census.

Each TDSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 9001 through 9589. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TDSA's nationwide. Each TDSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA)

Tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (TJSA's) are areas, delineated by federally-recognized tribes in Oklahoma without a reservation, for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TJSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which one or more tribal governments have jurisdiction; if tribal officials delineated adjacent TJSA's so that they include some duplicate territory, the overlap area is called a "joint use area," which is treated as a separate TJSA for census purposes.

TJSA's replace the "Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas)" shown in 1980 census data products. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma comprised the territory located within reservations that had legally established boundaries from 1900 to 1907; these reservations were dissolved during the 2- to 3-year period preceding the statehood of Oklahoma in 1907. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) were identified only for the 1980 census.

Each TJSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 5001 through 5989. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TJSA's, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each TJSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within Oklahoma.

AREA MEASUREMENT

Area measurements provide the size, in square kilometers (also in square miles in printed reports), recorded for each geographic entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data in general-purpose data products (except crews-of-vessels entities and ZIP Codes). (Square kilometers may be divided by 2.59 to convert an area measurement to square miles.) Area was calculated from the specific set of boundaries recorded for the entity in the Census Bureau's geographic data base (see "TIGER"). On machine-readable files, area measurements are shown to three decimal places; the decimal point is implied. In printed reports and listings, area measurements are shown to one decimal.

The Census Bureau provides measurements for both land area and total water area for the 1990 census; the water figure includes inland, coastal, Great Lakes, and territorial water. (For the 1980 census, the Census Bureau provided area measurements for land and inland water.) The Census Bureau will provide measurements for the component types of water for the affected entities in a separate file. "Inland water" consists of any lake, reservoir, pond, or similar body of water that is recorded in the Census Bureau's geographic data base. It also includes any river, creek, canal, stream, or similar feature that is recorded in that data base as a two-dimensional feature (rather than as a single line). The portions of the oceans and related large embayments (such as the Chesapeake Bay and Puget Sound), the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea that belong to the United States and its territories are considered to be "coastal" and "territorial" waters; the Great Lakes are treated as a separate water entity. Rivers and bays that empty into these bodies of water are treated as "inland water" from the point beyond which they are narrower than one nautical mile across. Identification of land and inland, coastal, and territorial waters is for statistical purposes, and does not necessarily reflect legal definitions thereof.

By definition, census blocks do not include water within their boundaries; therefore, the water area of a block is always zero. Land area measurements may disagree with the information displayed on census maps and in the TIGER file because, for area measurement purposes, features identified as "intermittent water" and "glacier" are reported as land area. For this reason, it may not be possible to derive the land area for an entity by summing the land area of its component census blocks. In addition, the water area measurement reported for some geographic entities includes water that is not included in any lower-level geographic entity. Therefore, because water is contained only in a higher-level geographic entity, summing the water measurements for all the component lower-level geographic entities will not yield the water area of that higher-level entity. This occurs, for example, where water is associated with a county but is not within the legal boundary of any minor civil division, or the water is associated with a State but is not within the legal boundary of any county. Crews-of-vessels entities (see "Census Tract and Block Numbering Area" and "Block") do not encompass territory and therefore have no area measurements. ZIP Codes do not have specific boundaries, and therefore, also do not have area measurements.

The accuracy of any area measurement figure is limited by the inaccuracy inherent in (1) the location and shape of the various boundary features in the data base, and (2) rounding affecting the last digit in all operations that compute and/or sum the area measurements.

BLOCK

Census blocks are small areas bounded on all sides by visible features such as streets, roads, streams, and railroad tracks, and by invisible boundaries such as city, town, township, and county limits, property lines, and short, imaginary extensions of streets and roads.

Tabulation blocks, used in census data products, are in most cases the same as collection blocks, used in the census enumeration. In some cases, collection blocks have been "split" into two or more parts required for data tabulations. Tabulation blocks do not cross the boundaries of counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts or block numbering areas, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, congressional districts, voting districts, urban or rural areas, or urbanized areas. The 1990 census is the first for which the entire United States and its possessions are block-numbered.

Blocks are numbered uniquely within each census tract or BNA. A block is identified by a three-digit number, sometimes with a single alphabetical suffix. Block numbers

with suffixes generally represent collection blocks that were "split" in order to identify separate geographic entities that divide the original block. For example, when a city limit runs through data collection block 101, the data for the portion inside the city is tabulated in block 101A and the portion outside, in block 101B. A block number with the suffix "Z" represents a "crews-of-vessels" entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data, but that does not represent a true geographic area; such a block is shown on census maps associated with an anchor symbol and a census tract or block numbering area with a .99 suffix.

BLOCK GROUP (BG)

Geographic Block Group

A geographic block group (BG) is a cluster of blocks having the same first digit of their three-digit identifying numbers within a census tract or block numbering area (BNA). For example, BG 3 within a census tract or BNA includes all blocks numbered between 301 and 397. In most cases, the numbering involves substantially fewer than 97 blocks. Geographic BG's never cross census tract or BNA boundaries, but may cross the boundaries of county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, urbanized areas, voting districts, and congressional districts. BG's generally contain between 250 and 550 housing units, with the ideal size being 400 housing units.

Tabulation Block Group

In the data tabulations, a geographic BG may be split to present data for every unique combination of county subdivision, place, American Indian and Alaska Native area, urbanized area, voting district, urban/rural and congressional district shown in the data product; for example, if BG 3 is partly in a city and partly outside the city, there will be separate tabulated records for each portion of BG 3. BG's are used in tabulating decennial census data nationwide in the 1990 census, in all block-numbered areas in the 1980 census, and in Tape Address Register (TAR) areas in the 1970 census. For purposes of data presentation, BG's are a substitute for the enumeration districts (ED's) used for reporting data in many parts of the United States for the 1970 and 1980 censuses, and in all areas for pre-1970 censuses.

BOUNDARY CHANGES

The boundaries of some counties, county subdivisions, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and many incorporated places, changed between those reported for the 1980 census and January 1, 1990. Boundary changes to legal entities result from:

1. Annexations to or detachments from legally established governmental units.
2. Mergers or consolidations of two or more governmental units.
3. Establishment of new governmental units.
4. Disincorporations or disorganizations of existing governmental units.
5. Changes in treaties and Executive Orders.

The historical counts shown for counties, county subdivisions, and places are not updated for such changes, and thus reflect the population and housing units in the area as delineated at each census. Information on boundary changes reported between the 1980 and 1990 censuses for counties, county subdivisions, and incorporated places is presented in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3, and in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* printed reports. For information on boundary changes for such areas in the decade preceding other decennial censuses, see the *Number of Inhabitants* reports for each census. Boundary changes are not reported for some areas, such as census designated places and block groups.

CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION

Census Division

Census divisions are groupings of States that are subdivisions of the four census regions. There are nine divisions, which the Census Bureau adopted in 1910 for the presentation of data. The regions, divisions, and their constituent States are:

Northeast Region

New England Division:

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut

Middle Atlantic Division:

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

Midwest Region

East North Central Division:

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin

West North Central Division:

Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas

South Region

South Atlantic Division:

Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida

East South Central Division:

Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi

West South Central Division:

Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

West Region

Mountain Division:

Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada

Pacific Division:

Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii

Census Region

Census regions are groupings of States that subdivide the United States for the presentation of data. There are four regions—Northeast, Midwest, South, and West. Each of the four census regions is divided into two or more census divisions. Prior to 1984, the Midwest region was named the North Central region. From 1910, when census regions were established, through the 1940's, there were three regions—North, South, and West.

CENSUS TRACT AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREA

Block Numbering Area (BNA)

Block numbering areas (BNA's) are small statistical subdivisions of a county for grouping and numbering blocks in nonmetropolitan counties where local census statistical areas committees have not established census tracts. State agencies and the Census Bureau delineated BNA's for the 1990 census, using guidelines similar to those for the delineation of census tracts. BNA's do not cross county boundaries.

BNA's are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 9901.07. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic BNA number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many BNA's do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. BNA numbers range from 9501 through 9989.99, and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 0001 through 9499.99 denote a census tract). The suffix .99 identifies a BNA that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" BNA appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its BNA number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers); the BNA relates to the ships associated with the onshore BNA's having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify BNA's that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions produced BNA's that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a BNA can be summarized with an adjacent BNA.

Census Tract

Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county. Census tracts are delineated for all metropolitan areas (MA's) and other densely populated counties by local census statistical areas committees following Census Bureau guidelines (more than 3,000 census tracts have been established in 221 counties outside MA's). Six States (California, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, New Jersey, and Rhode Island) and the District of Columbia are covered entirely by census tracts. Census tracts usually have between 2,500 and 8,000 persons and, when first delineated, are designed to be homogeneous with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. Census tracts do not cross county boundaries. The spatial size of census tracts varies widely depending on the density of settlement. Census tract boundaries are delineated with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census. However, physical changes in street patterns caused by highway construction, new development, etc., may require occasional revisions; census tracts occasionally are split due to large population growth, or combined as a result of substantial population decline. Census tracts are referred to as "tracts" in all 1990 data products.

Census tracts are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 6059.02. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic tract number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many census tracts do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. Leading zeros in a census tract number (for example, 002502) are shown only on machine-readable files.

Census tract numbers range from 0001 through 9499.99 and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 9501 through 9989.99 denote a block numbering area). The suffix .99 identifies a census tract that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" census tract appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its census tract number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers). These census tracts relate to the ships associated with the onshore census tract having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify census tracts that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions may have resulted in census tracts that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a census tract can be summarized with an adjacent census tract.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD)

Congressional districts (CD's) are the 435 areas from which persons are elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. After the apportionment of congressional seats among the States, based on census population counts, each State is responsible for establishing CD's for the purpose of electing representatives. Each CD is to be as equal in population to all other CD's in the State as practicable, based on the decennial census counts.

The CD's that were in effect on January 1, 1990 were those of the 101st Congress. Data on the 101st Congress appear in an early 1990 census data product (Summary Tape File 1A). The CD's of the 101st Congress are the same as those in effect for the 102nd Congress. CD's of the 103rd Congress, reflecting redistricting based on the 1990 census, are summarized in later 1990 data products (STF's 1D and 3D, and 1990 CPH-4, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress* printed reports).

COUNTY

The primary political divisions of most States are termed "counties." In Louisiana, these divisions are known as "parishes." In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized "boroughs" and the "census areas" that are delineated for statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities that are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. These cities are known as "independent cities" and are treated as equivalent to counties for statistical purposes. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for statistical purposes.

Each county and county equivalent is assigned a three-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. These codes are assigned in alphabetical order of county or county equivalent within State, except for the independent cities, which follow the listing of counties.

COUNTY SUBDIVISION

County subdivisions are the primary subdivisions of counties and their equivalents for the reporting of decennial census data. They include census county divisions, census subareas, minor civil divisions, and unorganized territories.

Each county subdivision is assigned a three-digit census code in alphabetical order within county and a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Census County Division (CCD)

Census county divisions (CCD's) are subdivisions of a county that were delineated by the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State officials and local census statistical areas committees, for statistical purposes. CCD's were established in 21 States where there are no legally established minor civil divisions (MCD's), where the MCD's do not have governmental or administrative purposes, where the boundaries of the MCD's change frequently, and/or where the MCD's are not generally known to the public. CCD's have no legal functions, and are not governmental units.

The boundaries of CCD's usually are delineated to follow visible features, and in most cases coincide with census tract or block numbering area boundaries. The name of each CCD is based on a place, county, or well-known local name that identifies its location. CCD's have been established in the following 21 States: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. For the 1980 census, the county subdivisions recognized for Nevada were MCD's.

Census Subarea (Alaska)

Census subareas are statistical subdivisions of boroughs and census areas (county equivalents) in Alaska. Census subareas were delineated cooperatively by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. The census subareas, identified first in 1980, replaced the various types of subdivisions used in the 1970 census.

Minor Civil Division (MCD)

Minor civil divisions (MCD's) are the primary political or administrative divisions of a county. MCD's represent many different kinds of legal entities with a wide variety of governmental and/or administrative functions. MCD's are variously designated as American Indian reservations, assessment districts, boroughs, election districts, gores, grants, magisterial districts, parish governing authority districts, plantations, precincts, purchases, supervisors' districts, towns, and townships. In some States, all or some incorporated places are not located in any MCD and thus serve as MCD's in their own right. In other States, incorporated places are subordinate to (part of) the MCD's in which they are located, or the pattern is mixed—some incorporated places are independent of MCD's and others are subordinate to one or more MCD's.

The Census Bureau recognizes MCD's in the following 28 States: Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to an MCD for statistical purposes.

The MCD's in 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin) also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these MCD's in all data products in which it provides data for places.

Unorganized Territory (unorg.)

In nine States (Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, North Carolina, North Dakota, and South Dakota), some counties contain territory that is not included in an MCD recognized by the Census Bureau. Each separate area of unorganized territory in these States is recognized as one or more separate county subdivisions for census purposes. Each unorganized territory is given a descriptive name, followed by the designation "unorg."

GEOGRAPHIC CODE

Geographic codes are shown primarily on machine-readable data products, such as computer tape and compact disc-read only memory (CD-ROM), but also appear on other products such as microfiche; they also are shown on some census maps. Codes are identified as "census codes" only if there is also a Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code for the same geographic entity. A code that is not identified as either "census" or "FIPS" is usually a census code for which there is no FIPS equivalent, or for which the Census Bureau does not use the FIPS code. The exceptions, which use only the FIPS code in census products, are county, congressional district, and metropolitan area (that is, metropolitan statistical area, consolidated metropolitan statistical area, and primary metropolitan statistical area).

Census Code

Census codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, census division, census region, county subdivision, place, State, urbanized area, and voting district. The structure, format, and meaning of census codes appear in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme;* in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, congressional district, county, county subdivision, metropolitan area, place, and State. The structure, format, and meaning of FIPS codes used in the census are shown in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme;* in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

The objective of the FIPS codes is to improve the use of data resources of the Federal Government and avoid unnecessary duplication and incompatibilities in the collection, processing, and dissemination of data. More information about FIPS and FIPS code documentation is available from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA 22161.

United States Postal Service (USPS) Code

United States Postal Service (USPS) codes for States are used in all 1990 data products. The codes are two-character alphabetic abbreviations. These codes are the same as the FIPS two-character alphabetic abbreviations.

GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION

Hierarchical Presentation

A hierarchical geographic presentation shows the geographic entities in a superior/subordinate structure in census products. This structure is derived from the legal, administrative, or areal relationships of the entities. The hierarchical structure is depicted in report tables by means of indentation, and is explained for machine-readable media in the discussion of file structure in the geographic coverage portion of the abstract in the technical documentation. An example of hierarchical presentation is the "standard census geographic hierarchy": block, within block group, within census tract or block numbering area, within place, within county subdivision, within county, within State, within division, within region, within the United States. Graphically, this is shown as:

United States
  Region
    Division
      State
        County
          County subdivision
            Place (or part)
              Census tract/block numbering area
                (or part)
                Block group (or part)
                  Block

Inventory Presentation

An inventory presentation of geographic entities is one in which all entities of the same type are shown in alphabetical or code sequence, without reference to their hierarchical relationships. Generally, an inventory presentation shows totals for entities that may be split in a hierarchical presentation, such as place, census

tract/block numbering area, or block group. An example of a series of inventory presentations is: State, followed by all the counties in that State, followed by all the places in that State. Graphically, this is shown as:

State

County "A"
County "B"
County "C"

Place "X"
Place "Y"
Place "Z"

HISTORICAL COUNTS

Historical counts for total population and total housing units are shown in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report series. As in past censuses, the general rule for presenting historical data for States, counties, county subdivisions, and places is to show historical counts only for single, continually existing entities. Stated another way, if an entity existed for both the current and preceding censuses, the tables show counts for the preceding censuses. Included in this category are entities of the same type (county, county subdivision, place) even if they had changed their names. Also included are entities that merged, but only if the new entity retained the name of one of the merged entities. The historical counts shown are for each entity as it was bounded at each census.

In cases where an entity was formed since a preceding census, such as a newly incorporated place or a newly organized township, the symbol three dots "..." is shown for earlier censuses. The three-dot symbol also is shown for those parts of a place that have extended into an additional county or county subdivision through annexation or other revision of boundaries since the preceding census.

In a few cases, changes in the boundaries of county subdivisions caused a place to be split into two or more parts, or to be split differently than in the preceding census. If historical counts for the parts of the place as currently split did not appear in a preceding census, "(NA)" is shown for the place in each county subdivision; however, the historical population and housing unit counts of the place appear in tables that show the entire place. For counties, county subdivisions, and places formed since January 1, 1980, 1980 census population and housing unit counts in the 1990 territory are reported in the geographic change notes included in the "User Notes" text section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, and in the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

In some cases, population and housing unit counts for individual areas were revised since publication of the 1980 reports (indicated by the prefix "r"). In a number of tables of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, 1980 counts are shown for aggregations of individual areas, such as the number, population, and housing unit counts of places in size groups, or urban and rural distributions. Revisions of population and housing unit counts for individual areas were not applied to the various aggregations. Therefore, it may not be possible to determine the individual areas in a given aggregation using the historical counts; conversely, the sum of the counts shown for individual areas may not agree with the aggregation.

INTERNAL POINT

An internal point is a set of geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) that is located within a specified geographic entity. A single point is identified for each entity; for many entities, this point represents the approximate geographic center of that entity. If the shape of the entity caused this point to be located outside the boundaries of the entity, it is relocated from the center so that it is within the entity. If the internal point for a block falls in a water area, it is relocated to a land area within the block. On machine-readable products, internal points are shown to six decimal places; the decimal point is implied.

METROPOLITAN AREA (MA)

The general concept of a metropolitan area (MA) is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Some MA's are defined around two or more nuclei.

The MA classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on MA's. The MA's are designated and defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards. These standards were developed by the interagency Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, with the aim of producing definitions that are as consistent as possible for all MA's nationwide.

Each MA must contain either a place with a minimum population of 50,000 or a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area and a total MA population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). An MA comprises one or more central counties. An MA also may include one or more outlying counties that have close economic and social relationships with the central county. An outlying county must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and also must meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, MA's are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties.

The territory, population, and housing units in MA's are referred to as "metropolitan." The metropolitan category is subdivided into "inside central city" and "outside central city." The territory, population, and housing units located outside MA's are referred to as "nonmetropolitan." The

metropolitan and nonmetropolitan classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

To meet the needs of various users, the standards provide for a flexible structure of metropolitan definitions that classify an MA either as a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or as a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) that is divided into primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's). Documentation of the MA standards and how they are applied is available from the Secretary, Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Central City

In each MSA and CMSA, the largest place and, in some cases, additional places are designated as "central cities" under the official standards. A few PMSA's do not have central cities. The largest central city and, in some cases, up to two additional central cities are included in the title of the MA; there also are central cities that are not included in an MA title. An MA central city does not include any part of that city that extends outside the MA boundary.

Consolidated and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA and PMSA)

If an area that qualifies as an MA has more than one million persons, primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's) may be defined within it. PMSA's consist of a large urbanized county or cluster of counties that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links, in addition to close ties to other portions of the larger area. When PMSA's are established, the larger area of which they are component parts is designated a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA).

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

Metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's) are relatively free-standing MA's and are not closely associated with other MA's. These areas typically are surrounded by nonmetropolitan counties.

Metropolitan Area Title and Code

The title of an MSA contains the name of its largest central city and up to two additional city names, provided that the additional places meet specified levels of population, employment, and commuting. Generally, a city with a population of 250,000 or more is in the title, regardless of other criteria.

The title of a PMSA may contain up to three place names, as determined above, or up to three county names, sequenced in order of population. A CMSA title also may include up to three names, the first of which generally is the most populous central city in the area. The second name may be the first city or county name in the most populous remaining PMSA; the third name may be the first city or county name in the next most populous PMSA. A regional designation may be substituted for the second and/or third names in a CMSA title if such a designation is supported by local opinion and is deemed to be unambiguous and suitable by the Office of Management and Budget.

The titles for all MA's also contain the name of each State in which the area is located. Each metropolitan area is assigned a four-digit FIPS code, in alphabetical order nationwide. If the fourth digit of the code is a "2," it identifies a CMSA. Additionally, there is a separate set of two-digit codes for CMSA's, also assigned alphabetically.

OUTLYING AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as the statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (Northern Mariana Islands), Republic of Palau (Palau), Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands). Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A of the text in the data products for each area.

PLACE

Places, for the reporting of decennial census data, include census designated places and incorporated places. Each place is assigned a four-digit census code that is unique within State. Each place is also assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State. Consolidated cities (see below) are assigned a one-character alphabetical census code that is unique nationwide and a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State.

Census Designated Place (CDP)

Census designated places (CDP's) are delineated for the decennial census as the statistical counterparts of incorporated places. CDP's comprise densely settled concentrations of population that are identifiable by name, but are not legally incorporated places. Their boundaries, which usually coincide with visible features or the boundary of an adjacent incorporated place, have no legal status, nor do these places have officials elected to serve traditional municipal functions. CDP boundaries may change with changes in the settlement pattern; a CDP with the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries.

Beginning with the 1950 census, the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State agencies and local census statistical areas committees, has identified and delineated boundaries for CDP's. In the 1990 census, the name of each such place is followed by "CDP." In the 1980 census, "(CDP)" was used; in 1970, 1960, and 1950 censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place."

To qualify as a CDP for the 1990 census, an unincorporated community must have met the following criteria:

1. In all States except Alaska and Hawaii, the Census Bureau uses three population size criteria to designate a CDP. These criteria are:

   a. 1,000 or more persons if outside the boundaries of an urbanized area (UA) delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.

   b. 2,500 or more persons if inside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.

   c. 250 or more persons if outside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census, and within the official boundaries of an American Indian reservation recognized for the 1990 census.

2. In Alaska, 25 or more persons if outside a UA, and 2,500 or more persons if inside a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.

3. In Hawaii, 300 or more persons, regardless of whether the community is inside or outside a UA.

For the 1990 census, CDP's qualified on the basis of the population counts prepared for the 1990 Postcensus Local Review Program. Because these counts were subject to change, a few CDP's may have final population counts lower than the minimums shown above.

Hawaii is the only State with no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census. All places shown for Hawaii in the data products are CDP's. By agreement with the State of Hawaii, the Census Bureau does not show data separately for the city of Honolulu, which is coextensive with Honolulu County.

Consolidated City

A consolidated government is a unit of local government for which the functions of an incorporated place and its county or minor civil division (MCD) have merged. The legal aspects of this action may result in both the primary incorporated place and the county or MCD continuing to exist as legal entities, even though the county or MCD performs few or no governmental functions and has few or no elected officials. Where this occurs, and where one or more other incorporated places in the county or MCD continue to function as separate governments, even though they have been included in the consolidated government, the primary incorporated place is referred to as a "consolidated city."

The data presentation for consolidated cities varies depending upon the geographic presentation. In hierarchical presentations, consolidated cities are not shown. These presentations include the semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)." Where the consolidated city is coextensive with a county or county subdivision, the data shown for those areas in hierarchical presentations are equivalent to those for the consolidated government.

For inventory geographic presentations, the consolidated city appears at the end of the listing of places. The data for the consolidated city include places that are part of the consolidated city. The "consolidated city (remainder)" is the portion of the consolidated government minus the semi-independent places, and is shown in alphabetical sequence with other places.

In summary presentations by size of place, the consolidated city is not included. The places semi-independent of consolidated cities are categorized by their size, as is the "consolidated city (remainder)."

Each consolidated city is assigned a one-character alphabetic census code. Each consolidated city also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. The semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)" are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS place code that are unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State.

Incorporated Place

Incorporated places recognized in 1990 census data products are those reported to the Census Bureau as legally in existence on January 1, 1990 under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: the towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as minor civil divisions for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

POPULATION OR HOUSING UNIT DENSITY

Population or housing unit density is computed by dividing the total population or housing units of a geographic unit (for example, United States, State, county, place) by its land area measured in square kilometers or square miles. Density is expressed as both "persons (or housing units) per square kilometer" and "persons (or housing units) per square mile" of land area in 1990 census printed reports.

STATE

States are the primary governmental divisions of the United States. The District of Columbia is treated as a statistical equivalent of a State for census purposes. The four census regions, nine census divisions, and their component States are shown under "CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION" in this appendix.

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as State equivalents for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States. Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A in the data products for each area.

Each State and equivalent is assigned a two-digit numeric Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order by State name, followed by the outlying area names. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned a two-digit census code. This code is assigned on the basis of the geographic sequence of each State within each census division; the first digit of the code is the code for the respective division. Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the outlying areas of the Pacific are assigned "0" as the division code. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned the two-letter FIPS/United States Postal Service (USPS) code.

In 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin), the minor civil divisions also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these minor civil divisions in all data products in which it provides data for places.

TIGER

TIGER is an acronym for the new digital (computer-readable) geographic data base that automates the mapping and related geographic activities required to support the Census Bureau's census and survey programs. The Census Bureau developed the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) System to automate the geographic support processes needed to meet the major geographic needs of the 1990 census: producing the cartographic products to support data collection and map publication, providing the geographic structure for tabulation and publication of the collected data, assigning residential and employer addresses to their geographic location and relating those locations to the Census Bureau's geographic units, and so forth. The content of the TIGER data base is made available to the public through a variety of "TIGER Extract" files that may be obtained from the Data User Services Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

UNITED STATES

The United States comprises the 50 States and the District of Columbia. In addition, the Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas include American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

URBAN AND RURAL

The Census Bureau defines "urban" for the 1990 census as comprising all territory, population, and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more persons outside urbanized areas. More specifically, "urban" consists of territory, persons, and housing units in:

1. Places of 2,500 or more persons incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding the rural portions of "extended cities."
2. Census designated places of 2,500 or more persons.
3. Other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas.

Territory, population, and housing units not classified as urban constitute "rural." In the 100-percent data products, "rural" is divided into "places of less than 2,500" and "not in places." The "not in places" category comprises "rural" outside incorporated and census designated places and the rural portions of extended cities. In many data products, the term "other rural" is used; "other rural" is a residual category specific to the classification of the rural in each data product.

In the sample data products, rural population and housing units are subdivided into "rural farm" and "rural nonfarm." "Rural farm" comprises all rural households and housing units on farms (places from which $1,000 or more of agricultural products were sold in 1989); "rural nonfarm" comprises the remaining rural.

The urban and rural classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

In censuses prior to 1950, "urban" comprised all territory, persons, and housing units in incorporated places of 2,500 or more persons, and in areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density. The definition of urban that restricted itself to incorporated places having 2,500 or more persons excluded many large, densely settled areas merely because they were not incorporated. Prior to the 1950 census, the Census Bureau attempted to avoid some of the more obvious omissions by classifying selected areas as "urban under special rules." Even with these rules, however, many large, closely built-up areas were excluded from the urban category.

To improve its measure of urban territory, population, and housing units, the Census Bureau adopted the concept of the urbanized area and delineated boundaries for

unincorporated places (now, census designated places) for the 1950 census. Urban was defined as territory, persons, and housing units in urbanized areas and, outside urbanized areas, in all places, incorporated or unincorporated, that had 2,500 or more persons. With the following three exceptions, the 1950 census definition of urban has continued substantially unchanged. First, in the 1960 census (but not in the 1970, 1980, or 1990 censuses), certain towns in the New England States, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and Arlington County, Virginia, were designated as urban. However, most of these "special rule" areas would have been classified as urban anyway because they were included in an urbanized area or in an unincorporated place of 2,500 or more persons. Second, "extended cities" were identified for the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses. Extended cities primarily affect the figures for urban and rural territory (area), but have very little effect on the urban and rural population and housing units at the national and State levels— although for some individual counties and urbanized areas, the effects have been more evident. Third, changes since the 1970 census in the criteria for defining urbanized areas have permitted these areas to be defined around smaller centers.

Documentation of the urbanized area and extended city criteria is available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Extended City

Since the 1960 census, there has been a trend in some States toward the extension of city boundaries to include territory that is essentially rural in character. The classification of all the population and living quarters of such places as urban would include in the urban designation territory, persons, and housing units whose environment is primarily rural. For the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses, the Census Bureau identified as rural such territory and its population and housing units for each extended city whose closely settled area was located in an urbanized area. For the 1990 census, this classification also has been applied to certain places outside urbanized areas.

In summary presentations by size of place, the urban portion of an extended city is classified by the population of the entire place; the rural portion is included in "other rural."

URBANIZED AREA (UA)

The Census Bureau delineates urbanized areas (UA's) to provide a better separation of urban and rural territory, population, and housing in the vicinity of large places. A UA comprises one or more places ("central place") and the adjacent densely settled surrounding territory ("urban fringe") that together have a minimum of 50,000 persons. The urban fringe generally consists of contiguous territory having a density of least 1,000 persons per square mile. The urban fringe also includes outlying territory of such density if it was connected to the core of the contiguous area by road and is within 1 1/2 road miles of that core, or within 5 road miles of the core but separated by water or other undevelopable territory. Other territory with a population density of fewer than 1,000 people per square mile is included in the urban fringe if it eliminates an enclave or closes an indentation in the boundary of the urbanized area. The population density is determined by (1) outside of a place, one or more contiguous census blocks with a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile or (2) inclusion of a place containing census blocks that have at least 50 percent of the population of the place and a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The complete criteria are available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Urbanized Area Central Place

One or more central places function as the dominant centers of each UA. The identification of a UA central place permits the comparison of this dominant center with the remaining territory in the UA. There is no limit on the number of central places, and not all central places are necessarily included in the UA title. UA central places include:

1. Each place entirely (or partially, if the place is an extended city) within the UA that is a central city of a metropolitan area (MA).
2. If the UA does not contain an MA central city or is located outside of an MA, the central place(s) is determined by population size.

Urbanized Area Title and Code

The title of a UA identifies those places that are most important within the UA; it links the UA to the encompassing MA, where appropriate. If a single MA includes most of the UA, the title and code of the UA generally are the same as the title and code of the MA. If the UA is not mostly included in a single MA, if it does not include any place that is a central city of the encompassing MA, or if it is not located in an MA, the Census Bureau uses the population size of the included places, with a preference for incorporated places, to determine the UA title. The name of each State in which the UA is located also is in each UA title.

The numeric code used to identify each UA is the same as the code for the mostly encompassing MA (including CMSA and PMSA). If MA title cities represent multiple UA's, or the UA title city does not correspond to the first name of an MA title, the Census Bureau assigns a code based on the alphabetical sequence of the UA title in relationship to the other UA and MA titles.

VOTING DISTRICT (VTD)

A voting district (VTD) is any of a variety of types of areas (for example, election districts, precincts, wards, legislative districts) established by State and local governments for purposes of elections. For census purposes,

each State participating in Phase 2 of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program outlined the boundaries of VTD's around groups of whole census blocks on census maps. The entities identified as VTD's are not necessarily those legally or currently established. Also, to meet the "whole block" criterion, a State may have had to adjust VTD boundaries to nearby block boundaries. Therefore, the VTD's shown on the 1990 census tapes, listings, and maps may not represent the actual VTD's in effect at the time of the census. In the 1980 census, VTD's were referred to as "election precincts."

Each VTD is assigned a four-character alphanumeric code that is unique within each county. The code "ZZZZ" is assigned to nonparticipating areas; the Census Bureau reports data for areas coded "ZZZZ."

ZIP CODE®

ZIP Codes are administrative units established by the United States Postal Service (USPS) for the distribution of mail. ZIP Codes serve addresses for the most efficient delivery of mail, and therefore generally do not respect political or census statistical area boundaries. ZIP Codes usually do not have clearly identifiable boundaries, often serve a continually changing area, are changed periodically to meet postal requirements, and do not cover all the land area of the United States. ZIP Codes are identified by five-digit codes assigned by the USPS. The first three digits identify a major city or sectional distribution center, and the last two digits generally signify a specific post office's delivery area or point. For the 1990 census, ZIP Code data are tabulated for the five-digit codes in STF 3B.

APPENDIX B.
Definitions of Subject Characteristics

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POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to questionnaire item 5, which was asked of all persons. The age classification is based on the age of the person in complete years as of April 1, 1990. The age response in question 5a was used normally to represent a person's age. However, when the age response was unacceptable or unavailable, a person's age was derived from an acceptable year-of-birth response in question 5b.

Data on age are used to determine the applicability of other questions for a person and to classify other characteristics in census tabulations. Age data are needed to interpret most social and economic characteristics used to plan and examine many programs and policies. Therefore, age is tabulated by single years of age and by many different groupings, such as 5-year age groups.

Some tabulations are shown by the age of the householder. These data were derived from the age responses for each householder. (For more information on householder, see the discussion under "Household Type and Relationship.")

Median Age—This measure divides the age distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median value and one-half above the value. Generally, median age is computed on the basis of more detailed age intervals than are shown in some census publications; thus, a median based on a less detailed distribution may differ slightly from a corresponding median for the same population based on a more detailed distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—Counts in 1970 and 1980 for persons 100 years old and over were substantially overstated. Improvements were made in the questionnaire design, in the allocation procedures, and to the respondent instruction guide to attempt to minimize this problem for the 1990 census.

Review of detailed 1990 census information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age as of April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round their age up if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in complete months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

Comparability—Age data have been collected in every census. For the first time since 1950, the 1990 data are not available by quarter year of age. This change was made so that coded information could be obtained for both age and year of birth. In each census since 1940, the age of a person was assigned when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. Since 1960, assignment of unknown age has been performed by a general procedure described as "imputation." The specific procedures for imputing age have been different in each census. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 13, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question was based on self-identification; the data on ancestry represent self-classification by people according to the ancestry group(s) with which they most closely identify. Ancestry refers to a person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage or the place of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Some ethnic identities, such as "Egyptian" or "Polish" can be traced to geographic areas outside the United States, while other ethnicities such as "Pennsylvania Dutch" or "Cajun" evolved in the United States.

The intent of the ancestry question was not to measure the degree of attachment the respondent had to a particular ethnicity. For example, a response of "Irish" might reflect total involvement in an "Irish" community or only a memory of ancestors several generations removed from the individual.

The Census Bureau coded the responses through an automated review, edit, and coding operation. The open-ended write-in ancestry item was coded by subject-matter specialists into a numeric representation using a code list containing over 1,000 categories. The 1990 code list reflects the results of the Census Bureau's own research and consultations with many ethnic experts. Many decisions were made to determine the classification of responses. These decisions affected the grouping of the tabulated data. For example, the "Assyrian" category includes both responses of "Assyrian" and "Chaldean."

The ancestry question allowed respondents to report one or more ancestry groups. While a large number of respondents listed a single ancestry, the majority of answers included more than one ethnic entry. Generally, only the first two responses reported were coded in 1990. If a response was in terms of a dual ancestry, for example, Irish-English, the person was assigned two codes, in this case one for Irish and another for English.

However, in certain cases, multiple responses such as "French Canadian," "Scotch-Irish," "Greek Cypriote," and "Black Dutch" were assigned a single code reflecting their status as unique groups. If a person reported one of these unique groups in addition to another group, for example, "Scotch-Irish English," resulting in three terms, that person received one code for the unique group ("Scotch-Irish") and another one for the remaining group ("English"). If a person reported "English Irish French," only English and Irish were coded. Certain combinations of ancestries where the ancestry group is a part of another, such as "German-Bavarian," the responses were coded as a single ancestry using the smaller group ("Bavarian"). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry ("Polish" or "Italian").

The Census Bureau accepted "American" as a unique ethnicity if it was given alone, with an ambiguous response, or with State names. If the respondent listed any other ethnic identity such as "Italian American," generally the "American" portion of the response was not coded. However, distinct groups such as "American Indian," "Mexican American," and "African American" were coded and identified separately because they represented groups who considered themselves different from those who reported as "Indian," "Mexican," or "African," respectively.

In all tabulations, when respondents provided an unacceptable ethnic identity (for example, an uncodeable or unintelligible response such as "multi-national," "adopted," or "I have no idea"), the answer was included in "Ancestry not reported."

The tabulations on ancestry are presented using two types of data presentations—one used total persons as the base, and the other used total responses as the base. The following are categories shown in the two data presentations:

Presentation Based on Persons:

Single Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported only one ethnic group. Included in this category are persons with multiple-term responses such as "Scotch-Irish" who are assigned a single code.

Multiple Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported more than one group and were assigned two ancestry codes.

Ancestry Unclassified—Includes all persons who provided a response that could not be assigned an ancestry code because they provided nonsensical entries or religious responses.

Presentations Based on Responses:

Total Ancestries Reported—Includes the total number of ancestries reported and coded. If a person reported a multiple ancestry such as "French Danish," that response was counted twice in the tabulations—once in the "French" category and again in the "Danish" category. Thus, the sum of the counts in this type of presentation is not the total population but the total of all responses.

First Ancestry Reported—Includes the first response of all persons who reported at least one codeable entry. For example, in this category, the count for "Danish" would include all those who reported only Danish and those who reported Danish first and then some other group.

Second Ancestry Reported—Includes the second response of all persons who reported a multiple ancestry. Thus, the count for "Danish" in this category includes all persons who reported Danish as the second response, regardless of the first response provided.

The Census Bureau identified hundreds of ethnic groups in the 1990 census. However, it was impossible to show information for every group in all census tabulations because of space constraints. Publications such as the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* and the 1990 CPH-3, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas* reports show a limited number of groups based on the number reported and the advice received from experts. A more complete distribution of groups is presented in the 1990 Summary Tape File 4, supplementary reports, and a special subject report on ancestry. In addition, groups identified specifically in the questions on race and Hispanic origin (for example, Japanese, Laotian, Mexican, Cuban, and Spaniard), in general, are not shown separately in ancestry tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Although some experts consider religious affiliation a component of ethnic identity, the ancestry question was not designed to collect any information concerning religion. The Bureau of the Census is prohibited from collecting information on religion. Thus, if a religion was given as an answer to the ancestry question, it was coded as an "Other" response.

Comparability—A question on ancestry was first asked in the 1980 census. Although there were no comparable data prior to the 1980 census, related information on ethnicity was collected through questions on parental birthplace, own birthplace, and language which were included in previous censuses. Unlike other census questions, there was no imputation for nonresponse to the ancestry question.

In 1990, respondents were allowed to report more than one ancestry group; however, only the first two ancestry groups identified were coded. In 1980, the Census Bureau attempted to code a third ancestry for selected triple-ancestry responses.

New categories such as "Arab" and "West Indian" were added to the 1990 question to meet important data needs. The "West Indian" category excluded "Hispanic" groups such as "Puerto Rican" and "Cuban" that were identified primarily through the question on Hispanic origin. In 1990, the ancestry group, "American" is recognized and tabulated as a unique ethnicity. In 1980, "American" was tabulated but included under the category "Ancestry not specified."

A major improvement in the 1990 census was the use of an automated coding system for ancestry responses. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses.

CITIZENSHIP

The data on citizenship were derived from answers to questionnaire item 9, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Citizen—Persons who indicated that they were native-born and foreign-born persons who indicated that they have become naturalized. (For more information on native and foreign born, see the discussion under "Place of Birth.")

There are four categories of citizenship: (1) born in the United States, (2) born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, (3) born abroad of American parents, and (4) citizen by naturalization.

Naturalized Citizen—Foreign-born persons who had completed the naturalization process at the time of the census and upon whom the rights of citizenship had been conferred.

Not a Citizen—Foreign-born persons who were not citizens, including persons who had begun but not completed the naturalization process at the time of the census.

Limitation of the Data—Evaluation studies completed after previous censuses indicated that some persons may have reported themselves as citizens although they had not yet attained the status.

Comparability—Similar questions on citizenship were asked in the censuses of 1820, 1830, 1870, 1890 through 1950, 1970, and 1980. The 1980 question was asked of a sample of the foreign-born population. In 1990, both native and foreign-born persons who received the long-form questionnaire were asked to respond to the citizenship question.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Data on educational attainment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 12, which was asked of a sample of persons. Data are tabulated as attainment for persons 15 years old and over. Persons are classified according to the highest level of school completed or the highest degree received. The question included instructions to report the level of the previous grade attended or the highest degree received for persons currently enrolled in school. The question included response categories which allowed persons to report completing the 12th grade without receiving a high school diploma, and which instructed respondents to report as "high school graduate(s)"—persons who received either a high school diploma or the equivalent, for example, passed the Test of General Educational Development (G.E.D.), and did not attend college. (On the Military Census Report questionnaire, the lowest response category was "Less than 9th grade.")

Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that schooling completed in foreign or ungraded school systems should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American system; that vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges were not to be reported unless they were college level degrees; and that honorary degrees were not to be reported. The instructions gave "medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology" as examples of professional school degrees, and specifically excluded "barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade" from the professional school category. The order in which they were listed suggested that doctorate degrees were "higher" than professional school degrees, which were "higher" than master's degrees.

Persons who did not report educational attainment were assigned the attainment of a person of the same age, race or Spanish origin, and sex who resided in the same or a nearby area. Persons who filled more than one circle were edited to the highest level or degree reported.

High School Graduate or Higher—Includes persons whose highest degree was a high school diploma or

its equivalent, persons who attended college or professional school, and persons who received a college, university, or professional degree. Persons who reported completing the 12th grade but not receiving a diploma are not included.

Not Enrolled, Not High School Graduate—Includes persons of compulsory school attendance age or above who were not enrolled in school and were not high school graduates; these persons may be taken to be "high school dropouts." There is no restriction on when they "dropped out" of school, and they may have never attended high school.

In prior censuses, "Median school years completed" was used as a summary measure of educational attainment. In 1990, the median can only be calculated for groups of which less than half the members have attended college. "Percent high school graduate or higher" and "Percent bachelor's degree or higher" are summary measures which can be calculated from the present data and offer quite readily interpretable measures of differences between population subgroups. To make comparisons over time, "Percent high school graduate or higher" can be calculated and "Percent bachelor's degree or higher" can be approximated with data from previous censuses.

Comparability—From 1840 to 1930, the census measured educational attainment by means of a basic literacy question. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. In the censuses of 1950 through 1980, a two-part question asking highest grade of school attended and whether that grade was finished was used to construct highest grade or year of school completed. For persons who have not attended college, the response categories in the 1990 educational attainment question should produce data which are comparable to data on highest grade completed from earlier censuses.

The response categories for persons who have attended college were modified from earlier censuses because there was some ambiguity in interpreting responses in terms of the number of years of college completed. For instance, it was not clear whether "completed the fourth year of college," "completed the senior year of college," and "college graduate" were synonymous. Research conducted shortly before the census suggests that these terms were more distinct in 1990 than in earlier decades, and this change may have threatened the ability to estimate the number of "college graduates" from the number of persons reported as having completed the fourth or a higher year of college. It was even more difficult to make inferences about post-baccalaureate degrees and "Associate" degrees from highest year of college completed. Thus, comparisons of post-secondary educational attainment in this and earlier censuses should be made with great caution.

In the 1960 and subsequent censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were assigned the same attainment level as a similar person whose residence was in the same or a nearby area. In the 1940 and 1950 censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were not allocated.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The data on employment status were derived from answers to questionnaire items 21, 25, and 26, which were asked of a sample of persons. The series of questions on employment status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (1) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (2) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (3) persons on layoff; and (4) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week. (For more information, see the discussion under "Reference Week.")

The employment status data shown in this and other 1990 census tabulations relate to persons 16 years old and over. Some tabulations showing employment status, however, include persons 15 years old. By definition, these persons are classified as "Not in Labor Force.". In the 1940, 1950, and 1960 censuses, employment status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967 by the U.S. Department of Labor. The 1970 census was the last to show employment data for persons 14 and 15 years old.

Employed—All civilians 16 years old and over who were either (1) "at work"—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession, worked on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (2) were "with a job but not at work"—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations; also excluded are persons on active duty in the United States Armed Forces.

Unemployed—All civilians 16 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they (1) were neither "at work" nor "with a job but not at work" during the reference week, and (2) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (3) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are civilians who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off. Examples of job seeking activities are:

- Registering at a public or private employment office
- Meeting with prospective employers
- Investigating possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business
- Placing or answering advertisements
- Writing letters of application
- Being on a union or professional register

Civilian Labor Force—Consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Experienced Unemployed—These are unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past.

Experienced Civilian Labor Force—Consists of the employed and the experienced unemployed.

Labor Force—All persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the U.S. Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in Labor Force—All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an *off* season who were not looking for work, institutionalized persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Worker—This term appears in connection with several subjects: journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1989, and number of workers in family in 1989. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

Actual Hours Worked Last Week—All persons who reported working during the reference week were asked to report in questionnaire item 21b the number of hours that they worked. The statistics on hours worked pertain to the number of hours actually worked at all jobs, and do not necessarily reflect the number of hours typically or usually worked or the scheduled number of hours. The concept of "actual hours" differs from that of "usual hours" described below. The number of persons who worked only a small number of hours is probably understated since such persons sometimes consider themselves as not working. Respondents were asked to include overtime or extra hours worked, but to exclude lunch hours, sick leave, and vacation leave.

Limitation of the Data—The census may understate the number of employed persons because persons who have irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs sometimes report themselves as not working. The number of employed persons "at work" is probably overstated in the census (and conversely, the number of employed "with a job, but not at work" is understated) since some persons on vacation or sick leave erroneously reported themselves as working. This problem has no effect on the total number of employed persons. The reference week for the employment data is not the same for all persons. Since persons can change their employment status from one week to another, the lack of a uniform reference week may mean that the employment data do not reflect the reality of the employment situation of any given week. (For more information, see the discussion under "Reference Week.")

Comparability—The questionnaire items and employment status concepts for the 1990 census are essentially the same as those used in the 1980 and 1970 censuses. However, these concepts differ in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses.

Since employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, some tabulations may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the census statistics, whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the employment status data in census tabulations include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

Census data on actual hours worked during the reference week may differ from data from other sources. The census measures hours actually worked, whereas some surveys measure hours paid for by employers. Comparability of census actual hours worked data may also be affected by the nature of the reference week (see "Reference Week").

For several reasons, the unemployment figures of the Census Bureau are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example,

figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Census Bureau. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons with a job but not at work are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "Employed" in the census. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on employment status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collected in the Current Population Survey. However, some difference may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

FERTILITY

The data on fertility (also referred to as "children ever born") were derived from answers to questionnaire item 20, which was asked of a sample of women 15 years old and over regardless of marital status. Stillbirths, stepchildren, and adopted children were excluded from the number of children ever born. Ever-married women were instructed to include all children born to them before and during their most recent marriage, children no longer living, and children away from home, as well as children who were still living in the home. Never-married women were instructed to include all children born to them.

Data are most frequently presented in terms of the aggregate number of children ever born to women in the specified category and in terms of the rate per 1,000 women. For purposes of calculating the aggregate, the open-ended response category, "12 or more" is assigned a value of 13.

Limitation of the Data—Although the data are assumed to be less complete for out-of-wedlock births than for births occurring within marriage, comparisons of 1980 census data on the fertility of single women with other census sources and administrative records indicate that no significant differences were found between different data sources; that is, 1980 census data on children ever born to single women were complete with no significant understatements of childbearing.

Comparability—The wording of the question on children ever born was the same in 1990 as in 1980. In 1970, however, the question on children ever born was asked of all ever-married women but only of never-married women who received self-administered questionnaires. Therefore, rates and numbers of children ever born to single women in 1970 may be understated. Data presented for children ever born to ever-married women are comparable for the 1990 census and all previous censuses containing this question.

GROUP QUARTERS

All persons not living in households are classified by the Census Bureau as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized: (1) institutionalized persons and (2) other persons in group quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters").

Institutionalized Persons—Includes persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration. Such persons are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of the availability of nursing or medical care, the length of stay, or the number of persons in the institution. Generally, institutionalized persons are restricted to the institutional buildings and grounds (or must have passes or escorts to leave) and thus have limited interaction with the surrounding community. Also, they are generally under the care of trained staff who have responsibility for their safekeeping and supervision.

Type of Institution—The type of institution was determined as part of census enumeration activities. For institutions which specialize in only one specific type of service, all patients or inmates were given the same classification. For institutions which had multiple types of major services (usually general hospitals and Veterans' Administration hospitals), patients were classified according to selected types of wards. For example, in psychiatric wards of hospitals, patients were classified in "mental (psychiatric) hospitals"; in hospital wards for persons with chronic diseases, patients were classified in "hospitals for the chronically ill." Each patient or inmate was classified in only one type of institution. Institutions include the following types:

Correctional Institutions—Includes prisons, Federal detention centers, military stockades and jails, police lockups, halfway houses, local jails, and other confinement facilities, including work farms.

Prisons—Where persons convicted of crimes serve their sentences. In some census products, the prisons are classified by two types of control: (1) "Federal" (operated by the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice) and (2) "State." Residents who are criminally insane were classified on the basis of where they resided at the time of enumeration: (1) in institutions (or hospital wards)

operated by departments of correction or similar agencies; or (2) in institutions operated by departments of mental health or similar agencies.

Federal Detention Centers—Operated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and the Bureau of Prisons. These facilities include detention centers used by the Park Police; Bureau of Indian Affairs Detention Centers; INS Centers, such as the INS Federal Alien Detention Facility; INS Processing Centers; and INS Contract Detention Centers used to detain aliens under exclusion or deportation proceedings, as well as those aliens who have not been placed into proceedings, such as custodial required departures; and INS Detention Centers operated within local jails, and State and Federal prisons.

Military Stockades, Jails—Operated by military police and used to hold persons awaiting trial or convicted of violating military laws.

Local Jails and Other Confinement Facilities—Includes facilities operated by counties and cities that primarily hold persons beyond arraignment, usually for more than 48 hours. Also included in this category are work farms used to hold persons awaiting trial or serving time on relatively short sentences and jails run by private businesses under contract for local governments (but *not* by State governments).

Police Lockups—Temporary-holding facilities operated by county and city police that hold persons for 48 hours or less only if they have not been formally charged in court.

Halfway Houses—Operated for correctional purposes and include probation and restitution centers, prerelease centers, and community-residential centers.

Other Types of Correctional Institutions—Privately operated correctional facilities and correctional facilities specifically for alcohol/drug abuse.

Nursing Homes—Comprises a heterogeneous group of places. The majority of patients are elderly, although persons who require nursing care because of chronic physical conditions may be found in these homes regardless of their age. Included in this category are skilled-nursing facilities, intermediate-care facilities, long-term care rooms in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, or long-term care rooms/nursing wings in congregate housing facilities. Also included are nursing, convalescent, and rest homes, such as soldiers', sailors', veterans', and fraternal or religious homes for the aged, with or without nursing care. In some census products, nursing homes are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private not-for-profit," and "Private for profit."

Mental (Psychiatric) Hospitals—Includes hospitals or wards for the criminally insane not operated by a prison, and psychiatric wards of general hospitals and veterans' hospitals. Patients receive supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, mental hospitals are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals for Chronically Ill—Includes hospitals for patients who require long-term care, including those in military hospitals and wards for the chronically ill located on military bases; or other hospitals or wards for the chronically ill, which include tuberculosis hospitals or wards, wards in general and Veterans' Administration hospitals for the chronically ill, neurological wards, hospices, wards for patients with Hansen's Disease (leprosy) and other incurable diseases, and other unspecified wards for the chronically ill. Patients who had no usual home elsewhere were enumerated as part of the institutional population in the wards of general and military hospitals. Most hospital patients are at the hospital temporarily and were enumerated at their usual place of residence. (For more information, see "Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Mentally Retarded—Includes those institutions such as wards in hospitals for the mentally retarded, and intermediate-care facilities for the mentally retarded that provide supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Physically Handicapped—Includes three types of institutions: institutions for the blind, those for the deaf, and orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped. Institutions for persons with speech problems are classified with "institutions for the deaf." The category "orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped" includes those institutions providing relatively long-term care to accident victims, and to persons with polio, cerebral palsy, and muscular dystrophy. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals, and Wards for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes hospitals, and hospital wards in psychiatric and general hospitals. These facilities are equipped medically and designed for the diagnosis and treatment of medical or psychiatric illnesses associated with alcohol or drug abuse. Patients receive supervised medical care from formally-trained staff.

Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere—Includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric (including wards for boarder babies), military, and surgical wards of hospitals, and wards for persons with infectious diseases.

Juvenile Institutions—Includes homes, schools, and other institutions providing care for children (short- or long-term care). Juvenile institutions include the following types:

Homes for Abused, Dependent, and Neglected Children—Includes orphanages and other institutions which provide long-term care (usually more than 30 days) for children. This category is classified in some census products by type of ownership as "Public" and "Private."

Residential Treatment Centers—Includes those institutions which primarily serve children who, by clinical diagnosis, are moderately or seriously disturbed emotionally. Also, these institutions provide long-term treatment services, usually supervised or directed by a psychiatrist.

Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Includes residential training schools or homes, and industrial schools, camps, or farms for juvenile delinquents.

Public Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Usually operated by a State agency (for example, department of welfare, corrections, or a youth authority). Some are operated by county and city governments. These public training schools are specialized institutions serving delinquent children, generally between the ages of 10 and 17 years old, all of whom are committed by the courts.

Private Training Schools—Operated under private auspices. Some of the children they serve are committed by the courts as delinquents. Others are referred by parents or social agencies because of delinquent behavior. One difference between private and public training schools is that, by their administrative policy, private schools have control over their selection and intake.

Detention Centers—Includes institutions providing short-term care (usually 30 days or less) primarily for delinquent children pending disposition of their cases by a court. This category also covers diagnostic centers. In practice, such institutions may be caring for both delinquent and neglected children pending court disposition.

Other Persons in Group Quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters")—Includes all persons who live in group quarters other than institutions. Persons who live in the following living quarters are classified as "other persons in group quarters" when there are 10 or more unrelated persons living in the unit; otherwise, these living quarters are classified as housing units.

Rooming Houses—Includes persons residing in rooming and boarding houses and living in quarters with 10 or more unrelated persons.

Group Homes—Includes "community-based homes" that provide care and supportive services. Such places include homes for the mentally ill, mentally retarded, and physically handicapped; drug/alcohol halfway houses; communes; and maternity homes for unwed mothers.

Homes for the Mentally Ill—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally ill. In some data products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private," and "Ownership not known." Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally ill are counted as homes for the mentally ill.

Homes for the Mentally Retarded—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally retarded. Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally retarded are counted as homes for the mentally retarded. This category is classified by type of ownership in some census products, as "Federal," "State," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes for the Physically Handicapped—Includes community-based homes for the blind, for the deaf, and other community-based homes for the physically handicapped. Persons with speech problems are classified with homes for the deaf. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes or Halfway Houses for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide community-based care and supportive services to persons suffering from a drug/alcohol addiction and to recovering alcoholics and drug abusers. Places providing community-based care for drug and alcohol abusers include group homes, detoxification centers, quarterway houses (residential treatment facilities that work closely with accredited hospitals), halfway houses, and recovery homes for ambulatory, mentally competent recovering alcoholics and drug abusers who may be re-entering the work force.

Maternity Homes for Unwed Mothers—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide domestic care for unwed mothers and their

children. These homes may provide social services and post-natal care within the facility, or may make arrangements for women to receive such services in the community. Nursing services are usually available in the facility.

Other Group Homes—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in communes, foster care homes, and job corps centers with 10 or more unrelated persons. These types of places provide communal living quarters, generally for persons who have formed their own community in which they have common interests and often share or own property jointly.

Religious Group Quarters—Includes, primarily, group quarters for nuns teaching in parochial schools and for priests living in rectories. It also includes other convents and monasteries, except those associated with a general hospital or an institution.

College Quarters Off Campus—Includes privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons. In census products, persons in this category are classified as living in a college dormitory.

Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "noninstitutional group quarters" regardless of the number of people sharing the unit. These include persons residing in the following types of group quarters:

College Dormitories—Includes college students in dormitories (provided the dormitory is restricted to students who do not have their families living with them), fraternity and sorority houses, and on-campus residential quarters used exclusively for those in religious orders who are attending college. Students in privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus are also included, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college-level students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons.

Military Quarters—Includes military personnel living in barracks and dormitories on base, in transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and on military ships. However, patients in military hospitals receiving treatment for chronic diseases or who had no usual home elsewhere, and persons being held in military stockades were included as part of the institutional population.

Agriculture Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in migratory farm workers' camps on farms, bunkhouses for ranch hands, and other dormitories on farms, such as those on "tree farms."

Other Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in logging camps, construction workers' camps, firehouse dormitories, job-training camps, energy enclaves (Alaska only), and nonfarm migratory workers' camps (for example, workers in mineral and mining camps).

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities) and Visible in Street Locations—Includes persons enumerated during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation primarily on March 20-21, 1990. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless." If a person was at one of the locations below on March 20-21, the person was counted as described below. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.) This category is divided into four classifications:

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities)—Includes persons who stayed overnight on March 20, 1990, in permanent and temporary emergency housing, missions, hotels/motels, and flophouses charging $12 or less (excluding taxes) per night; Salvation Army shelters, hotels, and motels used *entirely* for homeless persons regardless of the nightly rate charged; rooms in hotels and motels used *partially* for the homeless; and similar places known to have persons who have no usual home elsewhere staying overnight. If not shown separately, shelters and group homes that provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for runaway, neglected, and homeless children are included in this category in data products.

Shelters for Runaway, Neglected, and Homeless Children—Includes shelters/group homes which provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for juveniles.

Visible in Street Locations—Includes street blocks and open public locations designated before March 20, 1990, by city and community officials as places where the homeless congregate at night. *All* persons found at predesignated street sites from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m. and leaving abandoned or boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m. on March 21, 1990, were enumerated during "street" enumeration, except persons in uniform such as police and persons engaged in obvious money-making activities other than begging or panhandling. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless."

This cannot be considered a complete count of all persons living on the streets because those who were so well hidden that local people did not know where to find them were likely to have been missed as were persons moving about or in places not identified by local officials. It is also possible that persons with homes could have been included in the count of "visible in street locations" if they were present when the enumerator did the enumeration of a particular block.

Predesignated street sites include street corners, parks, bridges, persons emerging from abandoned and boarded-up buildings, noncommercial campsites (tent cities), all-night movie theaters, all-night restaurants, emergency hospital waiting rooms, train stations, airports, bus depots, and subway stations.

Shelters for Abused Women (Shelters Against Domestic Violence or Family Crisis Centers)—Includes community-based homes or shelters that provide domiciliary care for women who have sought shelter from family violence and who may have been physically abused. Most shelters also provide care for children of abused women. These shelters may provide social services, meals, psychiatric treatment, and counseling. In some census products, "shelters for abused women" are included in the category "other noninstitutional group quarters."

Dormitories for Nurses and Interns in General and Military Hospitals—Includes group quarters for nurses and other staff members. It excludes patients.

Crews of Maritime Vessels—Includes officers, crew members, and passengers of maritime U.S. flag vessels. All ocean-going and Great Lakes ships are included.

Staff Residents of Institutions—Includes staff residing in group quarters on institutional grounds who provide formally-authorized, supervised care or custody for the institutionalized population.

Other Nonhousehold Living Situations—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere enumerated during transient or "T-Night" enumeration at YMCA's, YWCA's, youth hostels, commercial and government-run campgrounds, campgrounds at racetracks, fairs, and carnivals, and similar transient sites.

Living Quarters for Victims of Natural Disasters—Includes living quarters for persons temporarily displaced by natural disasters.

Limitation of the Data—Two types of errors can occur in the classification of "types of group quarters":

1. *Misclassification of Group Quarters*—During the 1990 Special Place Prelist operation, the enumerator determined the type of group quarters associated with each special place in their assignment. The enumerator used the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List and Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List to assign a two-digit code number followed by either an "I," for institutional, or an "N," for noninstitutional to each group quarters. In 1990, unacceptable group quarter codes were edited. (For more information on editing of unacceptable data, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)
2. *No Classification (unknowns)*—The imputation rate for type of institution was higher in 1980 (23.5 percent) than in 1970 (3.3 percent). Improvements were made to the 1990 Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List; that is, the inclusion of more group quarters categories and an "Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List." (For more information on the allocation rates for Type of Institution, see the allocation rates in 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics*.)

In previous censuses, allocation rates for demographic characteristics (such as age, sex, race, and marital status) of the institutional population were similar to those for the total population. The allocation rates for sample characteristics such as school enrollment, highest grade completed, income, and veteran status for the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population have been substantially higher than the population in households at least as far back as the 1960 census. The data, however, have historically presented a reasonable picture of the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)—For the 1990 census "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, persons well hidden, moving about, or in locations enumerators did not visit were likely to be missed. The number of people missed will never be known; thus, the 1990 census cannot be considered to include a definitive count of America's total homeless population. It does, however, give an idea of relative differences among areas of the country. Other components were counted as part of regular census procedures.

The count of persons in shelters and visible on the street could have been affected by many factors. How much the factors affected the count can never be answered definitively, but some elements include:

1. How well enumerators were trained and how well they followed procedures.
2. How well the list of shelter and street locations given to the Census Bureau by the local government reflected the actual places that homeless persons stay at night.
3. Cities were encouraged to open temporary shelters for census night, and many did that and actively encouraged people to enter the shelters. Thus, people who may have been on the street otherwise were in shelters the night of March 20, so that the ratio of shelter-to-street population could be different than usual.
4. The weather, which was unusually cold in some parts of the country, could affect how likely people were to seek emergency shelter or to be more hidden than usual if they stayed outdoors.
5. The media occasionally interfered with the ability to do the count.
6. How homeless people perceived the census and whether they wanted to be counted or feared the census and hid from it.

The Census Bureau conducted two assessments of Shelter and Street Night: (1) the quality of the lists of shelters used for the Shelter-and-Street-Night operation, and (2) how well procedures were followed by census-takers for the street count in parts of five cities (Chicago, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, and Phoenix). Information about these two assessments is available from the Chief, Center for Survey Methods Research, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Comparability—For the 1990 census, the definition of institutionalized persons was revised so that the definition of "care" only includes persons under organized medical or formally-authorized, supervised care or custody. As a result of this change to the institutional definition, maternity homes are classified as noninstitutional rather than institutional group quarters as in previous censuses. The following types of other group quarters are classified as institutional rather than noninstitutional group quarters: "halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes)" and "wards in general and military hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere," which includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric, military, and surgical wards of hospitals, other-purpose wards of hospitals, and wards for infectious diseases. These changes should not significantly affect the comparability of data with earlier censuses because of the relatively small number of persons involved.

As in 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons living together were classified as living in noninstitutional group quarters. In 1970, the criteria was six or more unrelated persons.

Several changes also have occurred in the identification of specific types of group quarters. For the first time, the 1990 census identifies separately the following types of correctional institutions: persons in halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes), military stockades and jails, and police lockups. In 1990, tuberculosis hospitals or wards are included with hospitals for the chronically ill; in 1980, they were shown separately. For 1990, the noninstitutional group quarters category, "Group homes" is further classified as: group homes for drug/alcohol abuse; maternity homes (for unwed mothers), group homes for the mentally ill, group homes for the mentally retarded, and group homes for the physically handicapped. Persons living in communes, foster-care homes, and job corps centers are classified with "Other group homes" only if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit; otherwise, they are classified as housing units.

In 1990, workers' dormitories were classified as group quarters regardless of the number of persons sharing the dorm. In 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons had to share the dorm for it to be classified as a group quarters. In 1960, data on persons in military barracks were shown only for men. In subsequent censuses, they include both men and women.

In 1990 census data products, the phrase "inmates of institutions" was changed to "institutionalized persons." Also, persons living in noninstitutional group quarters were referred to as "other persons in group quarters," and the phrase "staff residents" was used for staff living in institutions.

In 1990, there are additional institutional categories and noninstitutional group quarters categories compared with the 1980 census. The institutional categories added include "hospitals and wards for drug/alcohol abuse" and "military hospitals for the chronically ill." The noninstitutional group quarters categories added include emergency shelters for homeless persons; shelters for runaway, neglected, and homeless children; shelters for abused women; and visible-in-street locations. Each of these noninstitutional group quarters categories was enumerated on March 20-21, 1990, during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.)

HISPANIC ORIGIN

The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin were derived from answers to questionnaire item 7, which was asked of all persons. Persons of Hispanic origin are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic origin categories listed on the questionnaire—"Mexican," "Puerto Rican," or "Cuban"—as well as those who indicated that they were of "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin. Persons of "Other Spanish/Hispanic" origin are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or the Dominican Republic, or they are persons of Hispanic origin identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispanic, Hispano, Latino, and so on. Write-in responses to the "other Spanish/Hispanic" category were coded only for sample data.

Origin can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Some tabulations are shown by the Hispanic origin of the householder. In all cases where households, families, or occupied housing units are classified by Hispanic origin, the Hispanic origin of the householder is used. (See the discussion of householder under "Household Type and Relationship.")

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single origin response, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her origin or descent. If a person could not provide a single group, the origin of the person's mother was used. If a single group could not be provided for the person's mother, the first origin reported by the person was used.

If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by the computer according to the reported entries of other household members by using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. In the processing of sample

questionnaires, responses to other questions on the questionnaire, such as ancestry and place of birth, were used to assign an origin before any reference was made to the origin reported by other household members. If an origin was not entered for any household member, an origin was assigned from another household according to the race of the householder. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation process described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Comparability—There may be differences between the total Hispanic origin population based on 100-percent tabulations and sample tabulations. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures for the Spanish/Hispanic origin item on the sample questionnaires. (For more information on sampling variability and nonsampling error, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

The 1990 data on Hispanic origin are generally comparable with those for the 1980 census. However, there are some differences in the format of the Hispanic origin question between the two censuses. For 1990, the word "descent" was deleted from the 1980 wording. In addition, the term "Mexican-Amer." used in 1980 was shortened further to "Mexican-Am." to reduce misreporting (of "American") in this category detected in the 1980 census. Finally, the 1990 question allowed those who reported as "other Spanish/Hispanic" to write in their specific Hispanic origin group.

Misreporting in the "Mexican-Amer." category of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin may affect the comparability of 1980 and 1990 census data for persons of Hispanic origin for certain areas of the country. An evaluation of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the Midwest Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of possible misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census was severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Hispanic origin population was generally sparse. However, national 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population or total Hispanic origin population at the national level was not seriously affected by the reporting problem. (For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the 1980 census Spanish/Hispanic origin item, see the 1980 census Supplementary Reports.)

The 1990 and 1980 census data on the Hispanic population are not directly comparable with 1970 Spanish origin data because of a number of factors: (1) overall improvements in the 1980 and 1990 censuses, (2) better coverage of the population, (3) improved question designs, and (4) an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups.

Specific changes in question design between the 1980 and 1970 censuses included the placement of the category "No, not Spanish/Hispanic" as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the 1970 category "Central or South American" was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations "Mexican-American" and "Chicano" were added to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population.

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements.

In 100-percent tabulations, the count of households or householders always equals the count of occupied housing units. In sample tabulations, the numbers may differ as a result of the weighting process.

Persons Per Household—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). In cases where persons in households are cross-classified by race or Hispanic origin, persons in the household are classified by the race or Hispanic origin of the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Relationship to Householder

Householder—The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to questionnaire item 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. One person in each household is designated as the householder. In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member 15 years old and over could be designated as the householder.

Households are classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder

is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse—Includes a person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages, as well as persons in common-law marriages.

The number of spouses is equal to the number of "married-couple families" or "married-couple households" in 100-percent tabulations. The number of spouses, however, is generally less than half of the number of "married persons with spouse present" in sample tabulations, since more than one married couple can live in a household, but only spouses of householders are specifically identified as "spouse." For sample tabulations, the number of "married persons with spouse present" includes married-couple subfamilies and married-couple families.

Child—Includes a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or adopted child of the householder, regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and foster children.

Natural-Born or Adopted Son/Daughter—A son or daughter of the householder by birth, regardless of the age of the child. Also, this category includes sons or daughters of the householder by legal adoption, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Stepson/Stepdaughter—A son or daughter of the householder through marriage but not by birth, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Own Child—A never-married child under 18 years who is a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an adopted child of the householder. In certain tabulations, own children are further classified as living with two parents or with one parent only. Own children of the householder living with two parents are by definition found only in married-couple families.

In a subfamily, an "own child" is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or an adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

"Related children" in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder, except the spouse of the householder. Foster children are not included since they are not related to the householder.

Other Relatives—In tabulations, includes any household member related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, but not included specifically in another relationship category. In certain detailed tabulations, the following categories may be shown:

Grandchild—The grandson or granddaughter of the householder.

Brother/Sister—The brother or sister of the householder, including stepbrothers, stepsisters, and brothers and sisters by adoption. Brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law are included in the "Other relative" category on the questionnaire.

Parent—The father or mother of the householder, including a stepparent or adoptive parent. Fathers-in-law and mothers-in-law are included in the "Other relative" category on the questionnaire.

Other Relatives—Anyone not listed in a reported category above who is related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption (brother-in-law, grandparent, nephew, aunt, mother-in-law, daughter-in-law, cousin, and so forth).

Nonrelatives—Includes any household member, including foster children not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. The following categories may be presented in more detailed tabulations:

Roomer, Boarder, or Foster Child—Roomer, boarder, lodger, and foster children or foster adults of the householder.

Housemate or Roommate—A person who is not related to the householder and who shares living quarters primarily in order to share expenses.

Unmarried Partner—A person who is not related to the householder, who shares living quarters, and who has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Other Nonrelatives—A person who is not related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder and who is not described by the categories given above.

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is imputed according to the responses for age, sex, and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is: (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family Type

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may comprise a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone.

Families are classified by type as either a "married-couple family" or "other family" according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. The data on family type are based on answers to questions on sex and relationship which were asked on a 100-percent basis.

Married-Couple Family—A family in which the householder and his or her spouse are enumerated as members of the same household.

Other Family:

Male Householder, No Wife Present—A family with a male householder and no spouse of householder present.

Female Householder, No Husband Present—A family with a female householder and no spouse of householder present.

Persons Per Family—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders). In cases where the measure, "persons in family" or "persons per family" are cross-tabulated by race or Hispanic origin, the race or Hispanic origin refers to the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Subfamily

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without never-married children under 18 years old, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years old, living in a household and related to, but not including, either the householder or the householder's spouse. The number of subfamilies is not included in the count of families, since subfamily members are counted as part of the householder's family.

Subfamilies are defined during processing of sample data. In selected tabulations, subfamilies are further classified by type: married-couple subfamilies, with or without own children; mother-child subfamilies; and father-child subfamilies.

Lone parents include people maintaining either one-parent families or one-parent subfamilies. Married couples include husbands and wives in both married-couple families and married-couple subfamilies.

Unmarried-Partner Household

An unmarried-partner household is a household other than a "married-couple household" that includes a householder and an "unmarried partner." An "unmarried partner" can be of the same sex or of the opposite sex of the householder. An "unmarried partner" in an "unmarried-partner household" is an adult who is unrelated to the householder, but shares living quarters and has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Unmarried-Couple Household

An unmarried-couple household is composed of two unrelated adults of the opposite sex (one of whom is the householder) who share a housing unit with or without the presence of children under 15 years old.

Foster Children

Foster children are nonrelatives of the householder and are included in the category, "Roomer, boarder, or foster child" on the questionnaire. Foster children are identified as persons under 18 years old and living in households that have no nonrelatives 18 years old and over (who might be parents of the nonrelatives under 18 years old).

Stepfamily

A stepfamily is a "married-couple family" with at least one stepchild of the householder present, where the householder is the husband.

Comparability—The 1990 definition of a household is the same as that used in 1980. The 1980 relationship category "Son/daughter" has been replaced by two categories, "Natural-born or adopted son/daughter" and "Stepson/stepdaughter." "Grandchild" has been added as a separate category. The 1980 nonrelative categories: "Roomer, boarder" and "Partner, roommate" have been replaced by the categories "Roomer, boarder, or foster child," "Housemate, roommate," and "Unmarried partner." The 1980 nonrelative category "Paid employee" has been dropped.

INCOME IN 1989

The data on income in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire items 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1989 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net nonfarm self-employment income; net farm self-employment income; interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income; Social Security or railroad retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; retirement or disability income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of

wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. "Earnings" represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources are not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for persons, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Income Type in 1989

The eight types of income reported in the census are defined as follows:

1. *Wage or Salary Income*—Includes total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the calendar year 1989. It includes wages, salary, Armed Forces pay, commissions, tips, piecerate payments, and cash bonuses earned before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.

2. *Nonfarm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses includes costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc.

3. *Farm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government farm programs, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc. Operating expenses include cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not State and Federal personal income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income.

4. *Interest, Dividend, or Net Rental Income*—Includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers, net royalties, and periodic payments from an estate or trust fund.

5. *Social Security Income*—Includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. Medicare reimbursements are not included.

6. *Public Assistance Income*—Includes: (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal or State welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children, and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this item.

7. *Retirement or Disability Income*—Includes: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer, labor union, or Federal, State, county, or other governmental agency; (2) disability income from sources such as worker's compensation; companies or unions; Federal, State, or local government; and the U.S. military; (3) periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and (4) regular income from IRA and KEOGH plans.

8. *All Other Income*—Includes unemployment compensation, Veterans Administration (VA) payments, alimony and child support, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

Income of Households—Includes the income of the householder and all other persons 15 years old and over in the household, whether related to the householder or not. Because many households consist of only one person, average household income is usually less than average family income.

Income of Families and Persons—In compiling statistics on family income, the incomes of all members 15 years old and over in each family are summed and treated as a single amount. However, for persons 15 years old and over, the total amounts of their own incomes are used. Although the income statistics covered the calendar year 1989, the characteristics of persons and the composition of families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1990). Thus, the income of the family does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the calendar year 1989 if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration. Yet, family income amounts reported by related persons who did not reside with the family during 1989 but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration are included. However, the composition of most families was the same during 1989 as in April 1990.

Median Income—The median divides the income distribution into two equal parts, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median.

For households and families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and persons are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in most tabulations. Median household or family income figures of $50,000 or less are calculated using linear interpolation. For persons, corresponding median values of $40,000 or less are also computed using linear interpolation. All other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. (For more information on medians and interpolation, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Mean Income—This is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income. "Per capita income" is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Because the mean is influenced strongly by extreme values in the distribution, it is especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in some data products for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtained summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in census tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Since questionnaire entries for income frequently are based on memory and not on records, many persons tended to forget minor or irregular sources of income and, therefore, underreport their income. Underreporting tends to be more pronounced for income sources that are not derived from earnings, such as Social Security, public assistance, or from interest, dividends, and net rental income.

There are errors of reporting due to the misunderstanding of the income questions such as reporting gross rather than net dollar amounts for the two questions on net self-employment income, which resulted in an overstatement of these items. Another common error is the reporting of identical dollar amounts in two of the eight type of income items where a respondent with only one source of income assumed that the second amount should be entered to represent total income. Such instances of overreporting had an impact on the level of mean nonfarm or farm self-employment income and mean total income published for the various geographical subdivisions of the State.

Extensive computer editing procedures were instituted in the data processing operation to reduce some of these reporting errors and to improve the accuracy of the income data. These procedures corrected various reporting deficiencies and improved the consistency of reported income items associated with work experience and information on occupation and class of worker. For example, if persons reported they were self-employed on their own farm, not incorporated, but had reported wage and salary earnings only, the latter amount was shifted to net farm self-employment income. Also, if any respondent reported total income only, the amount was generally assigned to one of the type of income items according to responses to the work experience and class-of-worker questions. Another type of problem involved nonreporting of income data. Where income information was not reported, procedures were devised to impute appropriate values with either no income or positive or negative dollar amounts for the missing entries. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

In income tabulations for households and families, the lowest income group (e.g., less than $5,000) includes units that were classified as having no 1989 income. Many of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts, were newly created families, or families in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the households and families who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census.

The income data presented in the tabulations covers money income only. The fact that many farm families receive an important part of their income in the form of "free" housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm rather than in money should be taken into consideration in comparing the income of farm and nonfarm residents. Nonmoney income such as business expense accounts, use of business transportation and facilities, or partial compensation by business for medical and educational expenses was also received by some nonfarm residents. Many low income families also receive income "in kind" from public welfare programs. In comparing income data for 1989 with earlier years, it should be noted that an increase or decrease in money income does not necessarily represent a comparable change in real income, unless adjustments for changes in prices are made.

Comparability—The income data collected in the 1980 and 1970 censuses are similar to the 1990 census data, but there are variations in the detail of the questions. In 1980, income information for 1979 was collected from persons in approximately 19 percent of all housing units and group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income

- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income
- Social Security income
- Public assistance income
- Income from all other sources

Between the 1980 and 1990 censuses, there were minor differences in the processing of the data. In both censuses, all persons with missing values in one or more of the detailed type of income items *and* total income were designated as allocated. Each missing entry was imputed either as a "no" or as a dollar amount. If total income was reported *and* one or more of the type of income fields was not answered, then the entry in total income generally was assigned to one of the income types according to the socioeconomic characteristics of the income recipient. This person was designated as unallocated.

In 1980 and 1990, all nonrespondents with income not reported (whether heads of households or other persons) were assigned the reported income of persons with similar characteristics. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, "Accuracy of the Data.")

There was a difference in the method of computer derivation of aggregate income from individual amounts between the two census processing operations. In the 1980 census, income amounts less than $100,000 were coded in tens of dollars, and amounts of $100,000 or more were coded in thousands of dollars; $5 was added to each amount coded in tens of dollars and $500 to each amount coded in thousands of dollars. Entries of $999,000 or more were treated as $999,500 and losses of $9,999 or more were treated as minus $9,999. In the 1990 census, income amounts less than $999,999 were keyed in dollars. Amounts of $999,999 or more were treated as $999,999 and losses of $9,999 or more were treated as minus $9,999 in all of the computer derivations of aggregate income.

In 1970, information on income in 1969 was obtained from all members in every fifth housing unit and small group quarters (less than 15 persons) and every fifth person in all other group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income
- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Social Security or Railroad Retirement
- Public assistance or welfare payments
- Income from all other sources

If a person reported a dollar amount in wage or salary, net nonfarm self-employment income, or net farm self-employment income, the person was considered as unallocated only if no further dollar amounts were imputed for any additional missing entries.

In 1960, data on income were obtained from all members in every fourth housing unit and from every fourth person 14 years old and over living in group quarters. Each person was required to report wage or salary income, net self-employment income, and income other than earnings received in 1959. An assumption was made in the editing process that no other type of income was received by a person who reported the receipt of either wage and salary income or self-employment but who had failed to report the receipt of other money income.

For several reasons, the income data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with those that may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income, as defined for Federal tax purposes, differs somewhat from the Census Bureau concept. Moreover, the coverage of income tax statistics is different because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income and the inclusion of net capital gains in tax returns. Furthermore, members of some families file separate returns and others file joint returns; consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

The earnings data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with earnings records of the Social Security Administration. The earnings record data for 1989 excluded the earnings of most civilian government employees, some employees of nonprofit organizations, workers covered by the Railroad Retirement Act, and persons not covered by the program because of insufficient earnings. Furthermore, earnings received from any one employer in excess of $48,000 in 1989 are not covered by earnings records. Finally, because census data are obtained from household questionnaires, they may differ from Social Security Administration earnings record data, which are based upon employers' reports and the Federal income tax returns of self-employed persons.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the Department of Commerce publishes annual data on aggregate and per-capita personal income received by the population for States, metropolitan areas, and selected counties. Aggregate income estimates based on the income statistics shown in census products usually would be less than those shown in the BEA income series for several reasons. The Census Bureau data are obtained directly from households, whereas the BEA income series is estimated largely on the basis of data from administrative records of business and governmental sources. Moreover, the definitions of income are different. The BEA income series includes some items not included in the income data shown in census publications, such as income "in kind," income received by nonprofit institutions, the value of services of

banks and other financial intermediaries rendered to persons without the assessment of specific charges, Medicare payments, and the income of persons who died or emigrated prior to April 1, 1990. On the other hand, the census income data include contributions for support received from persons not residing in the same household and employer contributions for social insurance.

INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND CLASS OF WORKER

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire items 28, 29, and 30 respectively. These questions were asked of a sample of persons. Information on industry relates to the kind of business conducted by a person's employing organization; occupation describes the kind of work the person does on the job.

For employed persons, the data refer to the person's job during the reference week. For those who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. For unemployed persons, the data refer to their last job. The industry and occupation statistics are derived from the detailed classification systems developed for the 1990 census as described below. The *Classified Index of Industries and Occupations* provided additional information on the industry and occupation classification systems.

Respondents provided the data for the tabulations by writing on the questionnaires descriptions of their industry and occupation. These descriptions were keyed and passed through automated coding software which assigned a portion of the written entries to categories in the classification system. The automated system assigned codes to 59 percent of the industry entries and 38 percent of the occupation entries.

Those cases not coded by the computer were referred to clerical staff in the Census Bureau's Kansas City processing office for coding. The clerical staff converted the written questionnaire descriptions to codes by comparing these descriptions to entries in the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For the industry code, these coders also referred to an Employer Name List (formerly called Company Name List). This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Census Bureau for the economic censuses and surveys, contained the names of business establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes converted to population census equivalents. This list facilitated coding and maintained industrial classification comparability.

Industry

The industry classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 236 categories for employed persons, classified into 13 major industry groups. Since 1940, the industrial classification has been based on the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC). The 1990 census classification was developed from the 1987 SIC published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The SIC was designed primarily to classify establishments by the type of industrial activity in which they were engaged. However, census data, which were collected from households, differ in detail and nature from those obtained from establishment surveys. Therefore, the census classification systems, while defined in SIC terms, cannot reflect the full detail in all categories. There are several levels of industrial classification found in census products. For example, the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* report includes 41 unique industrial categories, while the 1990 Summary Tape File 4 (STF 4) presents 72 categories.

Occupation

The occupational classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 501 specific occupational categories for employed persons arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupational groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual: 1980, published by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce. Tabulations with occupation as the primary characteristic present several levels of occupational detail. The most detailed tabulations are shown in a special 1990 subject report and tape files on occupation. These products contain all 501 occupational categories plus industry or class of worker subgroupings of occupational categories.

Some occupation groups are related closely to certain industries. Operators of transportation equipment, farm operators and workers, and private household workers account for major portions of their respective industries of transportation, agriculture, and private households. However, the industry categories include persons in other occupations. For example, persons employed in agriculture include truck drivers and bookkeepers; persons employed in the transportation industry include mechanics, freight handlers, and payroll clerks; and persons employed in the private household industry include occupations such as chauffeur, gardener, and secretary.

Class of Worker

The data on class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire item 30. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation and categorizes persons according to the type of ownership of the employing organization. The class of worker categories are defined as follows:

Private Wage and Salary Workers—Includes persons who worked for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or piece rates for a private for profit employer or a

private not-for-profit, tax-exempt or charitable organization. Self-employed persons whose business was incorporated are included with private wage and salary workers because they are paid employees of their own companies. Some tabulations present data separately for these subcategories: "For profit," "Not for profit," and "Own business incorporated."

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, or other formal international organizations were classified as "Private-not-for-profit."

Government Workers—Includes persons who were employees of any local, State, or Federal governmental unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency. For some tabulations, the data were presented separately for the three levels of government.

Self-Employed Workers—Includes persons who worked for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm.

Unpaid Family Workers—Includes persons who worked 15 hours or more without pay in a business or on a farm operated by a relative.

Salaried/Self-Employed—In tabulations that categorize persons as either salaried or self-employed, the salaried category includes private and government wage and salary workers; self-employed includes self-employed persons and unpaid family workers.

The industry category, "Public administration," is limited to regular government functions such as legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities of governments. Other government organizations such as schools, hospitals, liquor stores, and bus lines are classified by industry according to the activity in which they are engaged. On the other hand, the class of worker government categories include all government workers.

Occasionally respondents supplied industry, occupation, or class of worker descriptions which were not sufficiently specific for precise classification or did not report on these items at all. Some of these cases were corrected through the field editing process and during the coding and tabulation operations. In the coding operation, certain types of incomplete entries were corrected using the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For example, it was possible in certain situations to assign an industry code based on the occupation reported.

Following the coding operations, there was a computer edit and an allocation process. The edit first determined whether a respondent was in the universe which required an industry and occupation code. The codes for the three items (industry, occupation, and class of worker) were checked to ensure they were valid and were edited for their relation to each other. Invalid and inconsistent codes were either blanked or changed to a consistent code.

If one or more of the three codes were blank after the edit, a code was assigned from a "similar" person based on other items such as age, sex, education, farm or nonfarm residence, and weeks worked. If all the labor force and income data also were blank, all these economic items were assigned from one other person who provided all the necessary data.

Comparability—Comparability of industry and occupation data was affected by a number of factors, primarily the systems used to classify the questionnaire responses. For both the industry and occupation classification systems, the basic structures were generally the same from 1940 to 1970, but changes in the individual categories limited comparability of the data from one census to another. These changes were needed to recognize the "birth" of new industries and occupations, the "death" of others, and the growth and decline in existing industries and occupations, as well as, the desire of analysts and other users for more detail in the presentation of the data. Probably the greatest cause of incomparability is the movement of a segment of a category to a different category in the next census. Changes in the nature of jobs and respondent terminology, and refinement of category composition made these movements necessary.

In the 1990 census, the industry classification had minor revisions to reflect recent changes to the SIC. The 1990 occupational classification system is essentially the same as that for the 1980 census. However, the conversion of the census classification to the SOC in 1980 meant that the 1990 classification system was less comparable to the classifications used prior to the 1980 census.

Other factors that affected data comparability included the universe to which the data referred (in 1970, the age cutoff for labor force was changed from 14 years to 16 years); how the industry and occupation questions were worded on the questionnaire (for example, important changes were made in 1970); improvements in the coding procedures (the Employer Name List technique was introduced in 1960); and how the "not reported" cases are handled. Prior to 1970, they were placed in the residual categories, "Industry not reported" and "Occupation not reported." In 1970, an allocation process was introduced that assigned these cases to major groups. In 1990, as in 1980, the "Not reported" cases were assigned to individual categories. Therefore, the 1980 and 1990 data for individual categories included some numbers of persons who were tabulated in a "Not reported" category in previous censuses.

The following publications contain information on the various factors affecting comparability and are particularly useful for understanding differences in the occupation and industry information from earlier censuses: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Changes Between the 1950 and 1960 Occupation and Industry Classifications With Detailed Adjustments of 1950 Data to the 1960 Classifications*, Technical Paper No. 18, 1968; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements*, Technical

Paper No. 26, 1972; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *The Relationship Between the 1970 and 1980 Industry and Occupation Classification Systems*, Technical Paper No. 59, 1988. For citations for earlier census years, see the 1980 Census of Population report, PC80-1-D, *Detailed Population Characteristics*.

The 1990 census introduced an additional class of worker category for "private not-for-profit" employers. This category is a subset of the 1980 category "employee of private employer" so there is no comparable data before 1990. Also in 1990, employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, etc., are classified as "private not-for-profit," rather than Federal Government as in 1970 and 1980. While in theory, there was a change in comparability, in practice, the small number of U.S. residents working for foreign governments made this change negligible.

Comparability between the statistics on industry and occupation from the 1990 census and statistics from other sources is affected by many of the factors described in the section on "Employment Status." These factors are primarily geographic differences between residence and place of work, different dates of reference, and differences in counts because of dual job holding. Industry data from population censuses cover all industries and all kinds of workers, whereas, data from establishments often excluded private household workers, government workers, and the self-employed. Also, the replies from household respondents may have differed in detail and nature from those obtained from establishments.

Occupation data from the census and data from government licensing agencies, professional associations, trade unions, etc., may not be as comparable as expected. Organizational listings often include persons not in the labor force or persons devoting all or most of their time to another occupation; or the same person may be included in two or more different listings. In addition, relatively few organizations, except for those requiring licensing, attained complete coverage of membership in a particular occupational field.

JOURNEY TO WORK

Place of Work

The data on place of work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 22, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Data were tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Data on place of work refer to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, or post office); whether or not the place of work was inside or outside the limits of that city or town; and the county, State, and ZIP Code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name were unknown, a description of the location, such as the building name or nearest street or intersection, was to be entered.

Persons who worked at more than one location during the reference week were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours. Persons who regularly worked in several locations each day during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work did not begin at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

In some tabulations, place-of-work locations may be defined as "in area of residence" and "outside area of residence." The area of residence may vary from table to table or even within a table, and refers to the particular area or areas shown. For example, in a table that provides data for counties, "in area of residence" refers to persons who worked in the same county in which they lived, while "outside area of residence" refers to persons whose workplace was located in a county different from the one in which they lived. Similarly, in a table that provides data for several types of areas, such as the State and its individual metropolitan areas (MA's), counties, and places, the place-of-work data will be variable and is determined by the geographic level (State, MA, county, or place) shown in each section of the tabulation.

In tabulations that present data for States, workplaces for the residents of the State may include, in addition to the State itself, each contiguous State. The category, "in noncontiguous State or abroad," includes persons who worked in a State that did not border their State of residence as well as persons who worked outside the United States.

In tabulations that present data for an MSA/PMSA, place-of-work locations are specified to show the main destinations of workers living in the MSA/PMSA. (For more information on metropolitan areas (MA's), see Appendix A, Area Classifications.) All place-of-work locations are identified with respect to the boundaries of the MSA/PMSA as "inside MSA/PMSA" or "outside MSA/PMSA." Locations within the MSA/PMSA are further divided into each central city, and each county or county balance. Selected large incorporated places also may be specified as places of work.

Within New England MSA/PMSA's, the places of work presented generally are cities and towns. Locations outside the MSA/PMSA are specified if they are important commuting destinations for residents of the MSA/PMSA, and may include adjoining MSA/PMSA's and their central cities, their component counties, large incorporated places, or counties, cities, or other geographic areas outside any MA. In tabulations for MSA/PMSA's in New England;

Honolulu, Hawaii; and certain other MA's, some place-of-work locations are identified as "areas" (e.g., Area 1, Area 5, Area 12, etc.). Such areas consist of groups of towns, cities, census designated places (Honolulu MSA only), or counties that have been identified as unique place-of-work destinations. When an adjoining MSA/PMSA or MSA/PMSA remainder is specified as a place-of-work location, its components are not defined. However, the components are presented in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* and the 1990 CH-1, *General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* reports. In tabulations that present data for census tracts outside MA's, place-of-work locations are defined as "in county of residence" and "outside county of residence."

In areas where the workplace address was coded to the block level, persons were tabulated as working inside or outside a specific place based on the location of that address, regardless of the response to question 22c concerning city/town limits. In areas where it was impossible to code the workplace address to the block level, persons were tabulated as working in a place if a place name was reported in question 22b and the response to question 22c was either "Yes" or the item was left blank. In selected areas, census designated places (CDP's) may appear in the tabulations as places of work. The accuracy of place-of-work data for CDP's may be affected by the extent to which their census names were familiar to respondents, and by coding problems caused by similarities between the CDP name and the names of other geographic jurisdictions in the same vicinity.

Place-of-work data are given for selected minor civil divisions (generally, cities, towns, and townships) in the nine Northeastern States, based on the responses to the place-of-work question. Many towns and townships are regarded locally as equivalent to a place and therefore, were reported as the place of work. When a respondent reported a locality or incorporated place that formed a part of a township or town, the coding and tabulating procedure was designed to include the response in the total for the township or town. The accuracy of the place-of-work data for minor civil divisions is greatest for the New England States. However, the data for some New England towns, for towns in New York, and for townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania may be affected by coding problems that resulted from the unfamiliarity of the respondent with the minor civil division in which the workplace was located or when a township and a city or borough of the same or similar name are located close together.

Place-of-work data may show a few workers who made unlikely daily work trips (e.g., workers who lived in New York and worked in California). This result is attributable to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work, such as persons away from home on business.

Comparability—The wording of the question on place of work was substantially the same in the 1990 census as it was in 1980. However, data on place of work from the 1990 census are based on the full census sample, while data from the 1980 census were based on only about one-half of the full sample.

For the 1980 census, nonresponse or incomplete responses to the place-of-work question were not allocated, resulting in the use of "not reported" categories in the 1980 publications. However, for the 1990 census, when place of work was not reported or the response was incomplete, a work location was allocated to the person based on their means of transportation to work, travel time to work, industry, and location of residence and workplace of others. The 1990 publications, therefore, do not contain a "not reported" category for the place-of-work data.

Comparisons between 1980 and 1990 census data on the gross number of workers in particular commuting flows, or the total number of persons working in an area, should be made with extreme caution. Any apparent increase in the magnitude of the gross numbers may be due solely to the fact that for 1990 the "not reported" cases have been distributed among specific place-of-work destinations, instead of tallied in a separate category as in 1980.

Limitation of the Data—The data on place of work relate to a reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because the enumeration was not completed in 1 week. However, for the majority of persons, the reference week for the 1990 census is the last week in March 1990. The lack of a uniform reference week means that the place-of-work data reported in the census will not exactly match the distribution of workplace locations observed or measured during an actual workweek.

The place-of-work data are estimates of persons 16 years old and over who were both employed and at work during the reference week (including persons in the Armed Forces). Persons who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons are not included in the place-of-work data. Therefore, the data on place of work understate the total number of jobs or total employment in a geographic area during the reference week. It also should be noted that persons who had irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs during the reference week may have erroneously reported themselves as not working.

The address where the individual worked most often during the reference week was recorded on the census questionnaire. If a worker held two jobs, only data about the primary job (the one worked the greatest number of hours during the preceding week) was requested. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was

asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

Means of Transportation to Work

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23a, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.") Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week.

Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often, that is, the greatest number of days. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category, "Car, truck, or van," includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category, "Public transportation," includes workers who used a bus or trolley bus, streetcar or trolley car, subway or elevated, railroad, ferryboat, or taxicab even if each mode is not shown separately in the tabulation. The category, "Other means," includes workers who used a mode of travel which is not identified separately within the data distribution. The category, "Other means," may vary from table to table, depending on the amount of detail shown in a particular distribution.

The means of transportation data for some areas may show workers using modes of public transportation that are not available in those areas (e.g., subway or elevated riders in an MA where there actually is no subway or elevated service). This result is largely due to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work (such as persons away from home on business in an area where subway service was available) and persons who used more than one means of transportation each day but whose principal means was unavailable where they lived (for example, residents of nonmetropolitan areas who drove to the fringe of an MA and took the commuter railroad most of the distance to work).

Private Vehicle Occupancy

The data on private vehicle occupancy were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that their means of transportation to work was "Car, truck, or van." (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Private vehicle occupancy refers to the number of persons who usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week. The category, "Drove alone," includes persons who usually drove alone to work as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category, "Carpooled," includes workers who reported that two or more persons usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week.

Persons Per Car, Truck, or Van—This is obtained by dividing the number of persons who reported using a car, truck, or van to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used. The number of vehicles used is derived by counting each person who drove alone as one vehicle, each person who reported being in a two-person carpool as one-half vehicle, each person who reported being in a three-person carpool as one-third vehicle, and so on, and then summing all the vehicles.

Time Leaving Home to Go to Work

The data on time leaving home to go to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24a. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. The departure time refers to the time of day that the person usually left home to go to work during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Travel Time to Work

The data on travel time to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. Travel time to work refers to the total number of minutes that it usually took the person to get from home to work during the reference week. The elapsed time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, and time spent in other activities related to getting to work. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

Language Spoken at Home

Data on language spoken at home were derived from the answers to questionnaire items 15a and 15b, which were asked of a sample of persons born before April 1, 1985. Instructions mailed with the 1990 census questionnaire stated that a respondent should mark "Yes" in

question 15a if the person sometimes or always spoke a language other than English at home and should not mark "Yes" if a language was spoken only at school or if speaking was limited to a few expressions or slang. For question 15b, respondents were instructed to print the name of the non-English language spoken at home. If the person spoke more than one language other than English, the person was to report the language spoken more often or the language learned first.

The cover of the census questionnaire included information in Spanish which provided a telephone number for respondents to call to request a census questionnaire and instructions in Spanish. Instruction guides were also available in 32 other languages to assist enumerators who encountered households or respondents who spoke no English.

Questions 15a and 15b referred to languages spoken at home in an effort to measure the current use of languages other than English. Persons who knew languages other than English but did not use them at home or who only used them elsewhere were excluded. Persons who reported speaking a language other than English at home may also speak English; however, the questions did not permit determination of the main or dominant language of persons who spoke both English and another language. (For more information, see discussion below on "Ability to Speak English.")

For persons who indicated that they spoke a language other than English at home in question 15a, but failed to specify the name of the language in question 15b, the language was assigned based on the language of other speakers in the household; on the language of a person of the same Spanish origin or detailed race group living in the same or a nearby area; or on a person of the same ancestry or place of birth. In all cases where a person was assigned a non-English language, it was assumed that the language was spoken at home. Persons for whom the name of a language other than English was entered in question 15b, and for whom question 15a was blank were assumed to speak that language at home.

The write-in responses listed in question 15b (specific language spoken) were transcribed onto computer files and coded into more than 380 detailed language categories using an automated coding system. The automated procedure compared write-in responses reported by respondents with entries in a computer dictionary, which initially contained approximately 2,000 language names. The dictionary was updated with a large number of new names, variations in spelling, and a small number of residual categories. Each write-in response was given a numeric code that was associated with one of the detailed categories in the dictionary. If the respondent listed more than one non-English language, only the first was coded.

The write-in responses represented the names people used for languages they speak. They may not match the names or categories used by linguists. The sets of categories used are sometimes geographic and sometimes linguistic. Figure 1 provides an illustration of the content of the classification schemes used to present language data. For more information, write to the Chief, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Household Language—In households where one or more persons (age 5 years old or over) speak a language other than English, the household language assigned to all household members is the non-English language spoken by the first person with a non-English language in the following order: householder, spouse, parent, sibling, child, grandchild, other relative, stepchild, unmarried partner, housemate or roommate, roomer, boarder, or foster child, or other nonrelative. Thus, persons who speak only English may have a non-English household language assigned to them in tabulations of persons by household language.

Figure 1. **Four- and Twenty-Five-Group Classifications of 1990 Census Languages Spoken at Home with Illustrative Examples**

Four-Group Classification	Twenty-Five-Group Classification	Examples
Spanish	Spanish	Spanish, Ladino
Other Indo-European	French	French, Cajun, French Creole
	Italian	
	Portuguese	
	German	
	Yiddish	
	Other West Germanic	Afrikaans, Dutch, Pennsylvania Dutch
	Scandanavian	Danish, Norwegian, Swedish
	Polish	
	Russian	
	South Slavic	Serbocroatian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Slovene
	Other Slavic	Czech, Slovak, Ukranian
	Greek	
	Indic	Hindi, Bengali, Gujarathi, Punjabi, Romany, Sinhalese
	Other Indo-European, not elsewhere classified	Armenian, Gaelic, Lithuanian, Persian
Languages of Asia and the Pacific	Chinese	
	Japanese	
	Mon-Khmer	Cambodian
	Tagalog	
	Korean	
	Vietnamese	
	Other languages (part)	Chamorro, Dravidian Languages, Hawaiian, Ilocano, Thai, Turkish
All other languages	Arabic	
	Hungarian	
	Native North American languages	
	Other languages (part)	Amharic, Syriac, Finnish, Hebrew, Languages of Central and South America, Other Languages of Africa

Ability to Speak English

Persons 5 years old and over who reported that they spoke a language other than English in question 15a were also asked in question 15c to indicate their ability to speak English based on one of the following categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all."

The data on ability to speak English represent the person's own perception about his or her own ability or, because census questionnaires are usually completed by one household member, the responses may represent the perception of another household member. The instruction guides and questionnaires that were mailed to households did not include any information on how to interpret the response categories in question 15c.

Persons who reported that they spoke a language other than English at home but whose ability to speak English was not reported, were assigned the English-language ability of a randomly selected person of the same age, Spanish origin, nativity and year of entry, and language group.

Linguistic Isolation—A household in which no person age 14 years or over speaks only English and no person age 14 years or over who speaks a language other than English speaks English "Very well" is classified as "linguistically isolated." All the members of a linguistically isolated household are tabulated as linguistically isolated, including members under age 14 years who may speak only English.

Limitation of the Data—Persons who speak a language other than English at home may have first learned that language at school. However, these persons would be expected to indicate that they spoke English "Very well." Persons who speak a language other than English, but do not do so *at home*, should have been reported as not speaking a language other than English at home.

The extreme detail in which language names were coded may give a false impression of the linguistic precision of these data. The names used by speakers of a language to identify it may reflect ethnic, geographic, or political affiliations and do not necessarily respect linguistic distinctions. The categories shown in the tabulations were chosen on a number of criteria, such as information about the number of speakers of each language that might be expected in a sample of the United States population.

Comparability—Information on language has been collected in every census since 1890. The comparability of data among censuses is limited by changes in question wording, by the subpopulations to whom the question was addressed, and by the detail that was published.

The same question on language was asked in the 1980 and 1990 censuses. This question on the current language spoken at home replaced the questions asked in prior censuses on mother tongue; that is, the language other than English spoken in the person's home when he or she was a child; one's first language; or the language spoken before immigrating to the United States. The censuses of 1910-1940, 1960 and 1970 included questions on mother tongue. A change in coding procedure from 1980 to 1990 should have improved accuracy of coding and may affect the number of persons reported in some of the 380 plus categories. It should not greatly affect the 4-group or 25-group lists. In 1980, coding clerks supplied numeric codes for the written entries on each questionnaire using a 2,000 name reference list. In 1990 written entries were transcribed to a computer file and matched to a computer dictionary which began with the 2,000 name list, but expanded as unmatched names were referred to headquarters specialists for resolution.

The question on ability to speak English was asked for the first time in 1980. In tabulations from 1980, the categories "Very well" and "Well" were combined. Data from other surveys suggested a major difference between the category "Very well" and the remaining categories. In tabulations showing ability to speak English, persons who reported that they spoke English "Very well" are presented separately from persons who reported their ability to speak English as less than "Very well."

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Data on marital status are tabulated only for persons 15 years old and over.

All persons were asked whether they were "now married," "widowed," "divorced," "separated," or "never married." Couples who live together (unmarried persons, persons in common-law marriages) were allowed to report the marital status they considered the most appropriate.

Never Married—Includes all persons who have never been married, including persons whose only marriage(s) was annulled.

Ever Married—Includes persons married at the time of enumeration (including those separated), widowed, or divorced.

Now Married, Except Separated—Includes persons whose current marriage has not ended through widowhood, divorce, or separation (regardless of previous marital history). The category may also include couples who live together or persons in common-law marriages if they consider this category the most appropriate. In certain tabulations, currently married persons are further classified as "spouse present" or "spouse absent."

Separated—Includes persons legally separated or otherwise absent from their spouse because of marital discord. Included are persons who have been deserted or who have parted because they no longer want to live together but who have not obtained a divorce.

Widowed—Includes widows and widowers who have not remarried.

Divorced—Includes persons who are legally divorced and who have not remarried.

In selected sample tabulations, data for married and separated persons are reorganized and combined with information on the presence of the spouse in the same household.

Now Married—All persons whose current marriage has not ended by widowhood or divorce. This category includes persons defined above as "separated."

Spouse Present—Married persons whose wife or husband was enumerated as a member of the same household, including those whose spouse may have been temporarily absent for such reasons as travel or hospitalization.

Spouse Absent—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household. This category also includes all married persons living in group quarters.

Separated—Defined above.

Spouse Absent, Other—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household, excluding separated. Included is any person whose spouse was employed and living away from home or in an institution or absent in the Armed Forces.

Differences between the number of currently married males and the number of currently married females occur because of reporting differences and because some husbands and wives have their usual residence in different areas. In sample tabulations, these differences can also occur because different weights are applied to the individual's data. Any differences between the number of "now married, spouse present" males and females are due solely to sample weighting. By definition, the numbers would be the same.

When marital status was not reported, it was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and sex and age of the person. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Comparability—The 1990 marital status definitions are the same as those used in 1980 with the exception of the term "never married" which replaces the term "single" in tabulations. A general marital status question has been asked in every census since 1880.

MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS

The data on mobility limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19a, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a mobility limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to go outside the home alone. Examples of outside activities on the questionnaire included shopping and visiting the doctor's office.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on mobility limitation was included in the census.

PLACE OF BIRTH

The data on place of birth were derived from answers to questionnaire item 8, which was asked on a sample basis. The place-of-birth question asked respondents to report the U.S. State, commonwealth or territory, or the foreign country where they were born. Persons born outside the United States were asked to report their place of birth according to current international boundaries. Since numerous changes in boundaries of foreign countries have occurred in the last century, some persons may have reported their place of birth in terms of boundaries that existed at the time of their birth or emigration, or in accordance with their own national preference.

Persons not reporting place of birth were assigned the birthplace of another family member or were allocated the response of another person with similar characteristics. Persons allocated as foreign born were not assigned a specific country of birth but were classified as "Born abroad, country not specified."

Nativity—Information on place of birth and citizenship were used to classify the population into two major categories: native and foreign born. When information on place of birth was not reported, nativity was assigned on the basis of answers to citizenship, if reported, and other characteristics.

Native—Includes persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States. The small number of persons who were born in a foreign country but have at least one American parent also are included in this category.

The native population is classified in the following groups: persons born in the State in which they resided at the time of the census; persons born in a different State, by region; persons born in Puerto Rico or an outlying area of the U.S.; and persons born abroad with at least one American parent.

Foreign Born—Includes persons not classified as "Native." Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The foreign-born population is shown by selected area, country, or region of birth; the places of birth shown in data products were selected based on the number of respondents who reported that area or country of birth.

Comparability—Data on the State of birth of the native population have been collected in each census beginning with that of 1850. Similar data were shown in tabulations for the 1980 census and other recent censuses. Nonresponse was allocated in a similar manner in 1980; however, prior to 1980, nonresponse to the place of birth question was not allocated. Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The questionnaire instruction to report mother's State of residence instead of the person's actual State of birth (if born in a hospital in a different State) was dropped in 1990. Evaluation studies of 1970 and 1980 census data demonstrated that this instruction was generally either ignored or misunderstood. Since the hospital and the mother's residence is in the same State for most births, this change may have a slight effect on State of birth data for States with large metropolitan areas that straddle State lines.

POVERTY STATUS IN 1989

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data, questionnaire items 32 and 33. (For more information, see the discussion under "Income in 1989.") Poverty statistics presented in census publications were based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980 and prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget in Directive 14 as the standard to be used by Federal agencies for statistical purposes.

At the core of this definition was the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence, the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Census Bureau to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals included a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families were further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over).

The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample was tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income was less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual was classified as "below the poverty level." The number of persons below the poverty level was the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was $12,674 in 1989. (For more information, see table A below.) Poverty thresholds were applied on a national basis and were not adjusted for regional, State or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 171, *Poverty in the United States: 1988 and 1989.*

Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined—Poverty status was determined for all persons except institutionalized persons, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. These groups also were excluded from the denominator when calculating poverty rates.

Specified Poverty Levels—Since the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Government do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was $15,843 ($12,674 x 1.25) in 1989 for a family of four persons.

Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level—The average thresholds shown in the first column of table A are weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds

shown in table A may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1990 Current Population Survey. However, these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1990 census.

Income Deficit—Represents the difference between the total income of families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level and their respective poverty thresholds. In computing the income deficit, families reporting a net income loss are assigned zero dollars and for such cases the deficit is equal to the poverty threshold.

This measure provided an estimate of the amount which would be required to raise the incomes of all poor families and unrelated individuals to their respective poverty thresholds. The income deficit is thus a measure of the degree of impoverishment of a family or unrelated individual. However, caution must be used in comparing the average deficits of families with different characteristics. Apparent differences in average income deficits may, to some extent, be a function of differences in family size.

Mean Income Deficit—Represents the amount obtained by dividing the total income deficit of a group below the poverty level by the number of families (or unrelated individuals) in that group.

Comparability—The poverty definition used in the 1990 and 1980 censuses differed slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. Three technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 and 1990 censuses, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families was applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.
2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer had a set of poverty thresholds that were lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. The farm thresholds were 85 percent of the corresponding levels for nonfarm families in the 1970 census. The same thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence in 1980 and 1990.
3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons in 1970 to nine or more persons in 1980 and 1990.

These changes resulted in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 and 1990 censuses was essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference was that in 1980 and 1990, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census excluded all persons in group quarters and included all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It was unlikely that these differences in population coverage would have had significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons since the 1960 censuses.

Current Population Survey—Because of differences in the questionnaires and data collection procedures, estimates of the number of persons below the poverty level by various characteristics from the 1990 census may differ from those reported in the March 1990 Current Population Survey.

RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to questionnaire item 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects

Table A. **Poverty Thresholds in 1989 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years**

Size of Family Unit	Weighted average thresholds	Related children under 18 years								
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more
One person (unrelated individual).	$6,310									
Under 65 years	6 451	$6,451								
65 years and over	5,947	5,947								
Two persons	8,076									
Householder under 65 years	8,343	8,303	$8,547							
Householder 65 years and over	7,501	7,495	8,515							
Three persons	9,885	9,699	9,981	$9,990						
Four persons	12,674	12,790	12,999	12,575	$12,619					
Five persons	14,990	15,424	15,648	15,169	14,798	$14,572				
Six persons	16,921	17,740	17,811	17,444	17,092	16,569	$16,259			
Seven persons	19,162	20,412	20,540	20,101	19,794	19,224	18,558	$17,828		
Eight persons	21,328	22,830	23,031	22,617	22,253	21,738	21,084	20,403	$20,230	
Nine or more persons	25,480	27,463	27,596	27,229	26,921	26,415	25,719	25,089	24,933	$23,973

self-identification; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. The data for race represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they most closely identify. Furthermore, it is recognized that the categories of the race item include both racial and national origin or socio-cultural groups.

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single response to the race question, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her racial identity. If a person could not provide a single race response, the race of the mother was used. If a single race response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. In all cases where occupied housing units, households, or families are classified by race, the race of the householder was used.

The racial classification used by the Census Bureau generally adheres to the guidelines in Federal Statistical Directive No. 15, issued by the Office of Management and Budget, which provides standards on ethnic and racial categories for statistical reporting to be used by all Federal agencies. The racial categories used in the 1990 census data products are provided below.

White—Includes persons who indicated their race as "White" or reported entries such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, Near Easterner, Arab, or Polish.

Black—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Black or Negro" or reported entries such as African American, Afro-American, Black Puerto Rican, Jamaican, Nigerian, West Indian, or Haitian.

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut—Includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories identified below.

American Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "American Indian," entered the name of an Indian tribe, or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian.

American Indian Tribe—Persons who identified themselves as American Indian were asked to report their enrolled or principal tribe. Therefore, tribal data in tabulations reflect the written tribal entries reported on the questionnaires. Some of the entries (for example, Iroquois, Sioux, Colorado River, and Flathead) represent nations or reservations.

The information on tribe is based on self-identification and therefore does not reflect any designation of Federally- or State-recognized tribe. Information on American Indian tribes is presented in summary tape files and special data products. The information is derived from the American Indian Detailed Tribal Classification List for the 1990 census. The classification list represents all tribes, bands, and clans that had a specified number of American Indians reported on the census questionnaire.

Eskimo—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Eskimo" or reported entries such as Arctic Slope, Inupiat, and Yupik.

Aleut—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Aleut" or reported entries such as Alutiiq, Egegik, and Pribilovian.

Asian or Pacific Islander—Includes persons who reported in one of the Asian or Pacific Islander groups listed on the questionnaire or who provided write-in responses such as Thai, Nepali, or Tongan. A more detailed listing of the groups comprising the Asian or Pacific Islander population is presented in figure 2 below. In some data products, information is presented separately for the Asian population and the Pacific Islander population.

Asian—Includes "Chinese," "Filipino," "Japanese," "Asian Indian," "Korean," "Vietnamese," and "Other Asian." In some tables, "Other Asian" may not be shown separately, but is included in the total Asian population.

Chinese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Chinese" or who identified themselves as Cantonese, Tibetan, or Chinese American. In standard census reports, persons who reported as "Taiwanese" or "Formosan" are included here with Chinese. In special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander population, information on persons who identified themselves as Taiwanese are shown separately.

Filipino—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Filipino" or reported entries such as Philipino, Philipine, or Filipino American.

Japanese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Japanese" and persons who identified themselves as Nipponese or Japanese American.

Asian Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Asian Indian" and persons who identified themselves as Bengalese, Bharat, Dravidian, East Indian, or Goanese.

Korean—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Korean" and persons who identified themselves as Korean American.

Vietnamese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Vietnamese" and persons who identified themselves as Vietnamese American.

Cambodian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Cambodian or Cambodia.

Hmong—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Hmong, Laohmong, or Mong.

Laotian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Laotian, Laos, or Lao.

Thai—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Thai, Thailand, or Siamese.

Other Asian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of Bangladeshi, Burmese, Indonesian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Amerasian, or Eurasian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Asian."

Pacific Islander—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Pacific Islander" by classifying themselves into one of the following groups or identifying themselves as one of the Pacific Islander cultural groups of Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian.

Hawaiian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Hawaiian" as well as persons who identified themselves as Part Hawaiian or Native Hawaiian.

Samoan—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Samoan" or persons who identified themselves as American Samoan or Western Samoan.

Guamanian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Guamanian" or persons who identified themselves as Chamorro or Guam.

Other Pacific Islander—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of a Pacific Islander group such as Tahitian, Northern Mariana Islander, Palauan, Fijian, or a cultural group such as Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Pacific Islander."

Other Race—Includes all other persons not included in the "White," "Black," "American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut," and the "Asian or Pacific Islander" race categories described above. Persons reporting in the "Other race" category and providing write-in entries such as multiracial, multiethnic, mixed, interracial, Wesort, or a Spanish/Hispanic origin group (such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) are included here.

Written entries to three categories on the race item—"Indian (Amer.)," "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," and "Other race"—were reviewed, edited, and coded by subject matter specialists. (For more information on the coding operation, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

The written entries under "Indian (Amer.)" and "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)" were reviewed and coded during 100-percent processing of the 1990 census questionnaires. A substantial portion of the entries for the "Other race" category also were reviewed, edited, and coded during the 100-percent processing. The remaining entries under "Other race" underwent review and coding during sample processing. Most of the written entries reviewed and coded during sample processing were those indicating Hispanic origin such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican.

If the race entry for a member of a household was missing on the questionnaire, race was assigned based upon the reported entries of race by other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. For example, if race was missing for the daughter of the householder, then the race of her mother (as female householder or female spouse) would be assigned. If there was no female householder or spouse in the household, the daughter would be assigned her father's (male householder) race. If race was not reported for anyone in the household, the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation procedures described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Limitation of the Data—In the 1980 census, a relatively high proportion (20 percent) of American Indians did not report any tribal entry in the race item. Evaluation of the pre-census tests indicated that changes made for the 1990 race item should improve the reporting of tribes in the rural areas (especially on reservations) for the 1990 census. The results for urban areas were inconclusive. Also, the precensus tests indicated that there may be overreporting of the Cherokee tribe. An evaluation of 1980 census data showed overreporting of Cherokee in urban areas or areas where the number of American Indians was sparse.

In the 1990 census, respondents sometimes did not fill in a circle or filled the "Other race" circle and wrote in a response, such as Arab, Polish, or African American in the shared write-in box for "Other race" and "Other API" responses. During the automated coding process, these responses were edited and assigned to the appropriate racial designation. Also, some Hispanic origin persons did not fill in a circle, but provided entries such as Mexican or Puerto Rican. These persons were classified in the "Other race" category during the coding and editing process. There may be some minor differences between sample data and 100-percent data because sample processing included additional edits not included in the 100-percent processing.

Figure 2. **Asian or Pacific Islander Groups Reported in the 1990 Census**

Asian	Pacific Islander
Chinese	Hawaiian
Filipino	Samoan
Japanese	Guamanian
Asian Indian	Other Pacific Islander[1]
Korean	Carolinian
Vietnamese	Fijian
Cambodian	Kosraean
Hmong	Melanesian[3]
Laotian	Micronesian[3]
Thai	Northern Marana Islander
Other Asian[1]	Palauan
Bangladeshi	Papua New Guinean
Bhutanese	Ponapean (Pohnpeian)
Borneo	Polynesian[3]
Burmese	Solomon Islander
Celebesian	Tahitian
Ceram	Tarawa Islander
Indochinese	Tokelauan
Indonesian	Tongan
Iwo-Jiman	Trukese (Chuukese)
Javanese	Yapese
Malayan	Pacific Islander, not specified
Maldivian	
Nepali	
Okinawan	
Pakistani	
Sikkim	
Singaporean	
Sri Lankan	
Sumatran	
Asian, not specified[2]	

[1]In some data products, specific groups listed under "Other Asian" or "Other Pacific Islander" are shown separately. Groups not shown are tabulated as "All other Asian" or "All other Pacific Islander," respectively.

[2]Includes entries such as Asian American, Asian, Asiatic, Amerasian, and Eurasian.

[3]Polynesian, Micronesian, and Melanesian are Pacific Islander cultural groups.

Comparability—Differences between the 1990 census and earlier censuses affect the comparability of data for certain racial groups and American Indian tribes. The 1990 census was the first census to undertake, on a 100-percent basis, an automated review, edit, and coding operation for written responses to the race item. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the race subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses. In the 1980 census, there was only a limited clerical review of the race responses on the 100-percent forms with a full clerical review conducted only on the sample questionnaires.

Another major difference between the 1990 and preceding censuses is the handling of the write-in responses for the Asian or Pacific Islander populations. In addition to the nine Asian or Pacific Islander categories shown on the questionnaire under the spanner "Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," the 1990 census race item provided a new residual category, "Other API," for Asian or Pacific Islander persons who did not report in one of the listed Asian or Pacific Islander groups. During the coding operation, write-in responses for "Other API" were reviewed, coded, and assigned to the appropriate classification. For example, in 1990, a write-in entry of Laotian, Thai, or Javanese is classified as "Other Asian," while a write-in entry of Tongan or Fijian is classified as "Other Pacific Islander." In the 1990 census, these persons were able to identify as "Other API" in both the 100-percent and sample operations.

In the 1980 census, the nine Asian or Pacific Islander groups were also listed separately. However, persons not belonging to these nine groups wrote in their specific racial group under the "Other" race category. Persons with a written entry such as Laotian, Thai, or Tongan, were tabulated and published as "Other race" in the 100-percent processing operation in 1980, but were reclassified as "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" in 1980 sample tabulations. In 1980 special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander populations, data were shown separately for "Other Asian" and "Other Pacific Islander."

The 1970 questionnaire did not have separate race categories for Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Samoan, and Guamanian. These persons indicated their race in the "Other" category and later, through the editing process, were assigned to a specific group. For example, in 1970, Asian Indians were reclassified as "White," while Vietnamese, Guamanians, and Samoans were included in the "Other" category.

Another difference between 1990 and preceding censuses is the approach taken when persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin did not report in a specific race category but reported as "Other race" or "Other." These persons commonly provided a write-in entry such as Mexican, Venezuelan, or Latino. In the 1990 and 1980 censuses, these entries remained in the "Other race" or "Other" category, respectively. In the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

REFERENCE WEEK

The data on labor force status and journey to work were related to the reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents since the enumeration was not completed in one week. The occurrence of holidays during the enumeration period could affect the data on actual hours worked during the reference week, but probably had no effect on overall measurement of employment status (see the discussion below on "Comparability").

Comparability—The reference weeks for the 1990 and 1980 censuses differ in that Passover and Good Friday occurred in the first week of April 1980, but in the second week of April 1990. Many workers presumably took time off for those observances. The differing occurrence of

these holidays could affect the comparability of the 1990 and 1980 data on actual hours worked for some areas if the respective weeks were the reference weeks for a significant number of persons. The holidays probably did not affect the overall measurement of employment status since this information was based on work activity during the entire reference week.

RESIDENCE IN 1985

The data on residence in 1985 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 14b, which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and place of residence on April 1, 1985, for those persons reporting in question 14a that on that date they lived in a different house than their current residence. Residence in 1985 is used in conjunction with location of current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population and the resulting redistribution of the population across the various States, metropolitan areas, and regions of the country.

When no information on residence in 1985 was reported for a person, information for other family members, if available, was used to assign a location of residence in 1985. All cases of nonresponse or incomplete response that were not assigned a previous residence based on information from other family members were allocated the previous residence of another person with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The tabulation category, "Same house," includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1990 had returned to their 1985 residence. The category, "Different house in the United States," includes persons who lived in the United States in 1985 but in a different house or apartment from the one they occupied on April 1, 1990. These movers are then further subdivided according to the type of move.

In most tabulations, movers are divided into three groups according to their 1985 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group may be further subdivided into region of residence in 1985. The category, "Abroad," includes those persons who were residing in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the U.S. in 1985, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. Some tabulations show movers who were residing in Puerto Rico or an outlying area in 1985 separately from those residing in other countries.

In tabulations for metropolitan areas, movers are categorized according to the metropolitan status of their current and previous residences, resulting in such groups as movers within an MSA/PMSA, movers between MSA/PMSA's, movers from nonmetropolitan areas to MSA/PMSA, and movers from central cities to the remainder of an MSA/PMSA. In some tabulations, these categories are further subdivided by size of MSA/PMSA, region of current or previous residence, or movers within or between central cities and the remainder of the same or a different MSA/PMSA.

The size categories used in some tabulations for both 1985 and 1990 residence refer to the populations of the MSA/PMSA on April 1, 1990; that is, at the end of the migration interval.

Some tabulations present data on inmigrants, outmigrants, and net migration. "Inmigrants" are generally defined as those persons who entered a specified area by crossing its boundary from some point outside the area. In some tabulations, movers from abroad are included in the number of inmigrants; in others, only movers within the United States are included.

"Outmigrants" are persons who depart from a specific area by crossing its boundary to a point outside it, but without leaving the United States. "Net migration" is calculated by subtracting the number of outmigrants from the number of inmigrants and, depending upon the particular tabulation, may or may not include movers from abroad. The net migration for the area is net inmigration if the result was positive and net outmigration if the result was negative. In the tabulations, net outmigration is indicated by a minus sign (-).

Inmigrants and outmigrants for States include only those persons who did not live in the same State in 1985 and 1990; that is, they exclude persons who moved between counties within the same State. Thus, the sum of the inmigrants to (or outmigrants from) all counties in any State is greater than the number of inmigrants to (or outmigrants from) that State. However, in the case of net migration, the sum of the nets for all the counties within a State equal the net for the State. In the same fashion, the net migration for a division or region equals the sum of the nets for the States comprising that division or region, while the number of inmigrants and outmigrants for that division or region is less than the sum of the inmigrants or outmigrants for the individual States.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1985 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of the census had returned to their 1985 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county, MSA/PMSA, or State or moving between nonmetropolitan areas may be understated.

Comparability—Similar questions were asked on all previous censuses beginning in 1940, except the questions in 1950 referred to residence 1 year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census was reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1960 and 1970 census is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses. For the 1980 census, nonresponse was allocated in a manner similar to the 1990 allocation scheme.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND LABOR FORCE STATUS

Tabulation of data on enrollment, educational attainment, and labor force status for the population 16 to 19 years old allows for calculation of the proportion of the age group who are not enrolled in school and not high school graduates or "dropouts" and an unemployment rate for the "dropout" population. Definitions of the three topics and descriptions of the census items from which they were derived are presented in "Educational Attainment," "Employment Status," and "School Enrollment and Type of School." The published tabulations include both the civilian and Armed Forces populations, but labor force status is provided for the civilian population only. Therefore, the component labor force statuses may not add to the total lines *enrolled in school, high school graduate,* and *not high school graduate*. The difference is Armed Forces.

Comparability—The tabulation of school enrollment by labor force status is similar to that published in 1980 census reports. The 1980 census tabulation included a single data line for Armed Forces; however, enrollment, attainment, and labor force status data were shown for the civilian population only. In 1970, a tabulation was included for 16 to 21 year old males not attending school.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL

Data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 11, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons were classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" public or private school or college at any time between February 1, 1990, and the time of enumeration. The question included instructions to "include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which would lead to a high school diploma or a college degree" as regular school. Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring were not to be included unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Persons who did not answer the enrollment question were assigned the enrollment status and type of school of a person with the same age, race or Hispanic origin, and, at older ages, sex, whose residence was in the same or a nearby area.

Public and Private School—Includes persons who attended school in the reference period and indicated they were enrolled by marking one of the questionnaire categories for either "public school, public college" or "private school, private college." The instruction guide defines a public school as "any school or college controlled and supported by a local, county, State, or Federal Government." Schools supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups are defined as private. Persons who filled both the "public" and "private" circles are edited to the first entry, "public."

Level of School in Which Enrolled—Persons who were enrolled in school were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," "elementary or high school," or "college" according to their response to question 12 (years of school completed or highest degree received). Persons who were enrolled and reported completing nursery school or less were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," which includes kindergarten. Similarly, enrolled persons who had completed at least kindergarten, but not high school, were classified as enrolled in elementary or high school. Enrolled persons who reported completing high school or some college or having received a post-secondary degree were classified as enrolled in "college." Enrolled persons who reported completing the twelfth grade but receiving "NO DIPLOMA" were classified as enrolled in high school. (For more information on level of school, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.")

Comparability—School enrollment questions have been included in the census since 1840; grade attended was first asked in 1940; type of school was first asked in 1960. Before 1940, the enrollment question in various censuses referred to attendance in the preceding six months or the preceding year. In 1940, the reference was to attendance in the month preceding the census, and in the 1950 and subsequent censuses, the question referred to attendance in the two months preceding the census date.

Until the 1910 census, there were no instructions limiting the kinds of schools in which enrollment was to be counted. Starting in 1910, the instructions indicated that attendance at "school, college, or any educational institution" was to be counted. In 1930 an instruction to include "night school" was added. In the 1940 instructions, night school, extension school, or vocational school were included only if the school was part of the regular school system. Correspondence school work of any kind was excluded. In the 1950 instructions, the term "regular school" was introduced, and it was defined as schooling which "advances a person towards an elementary or high school diploma or a college, university, or professional school degree." Vocational, trade, or business schools were excluded unless they were graded and considered part of a regular school system. On-the-job training was excluded, as was nursery school. Instruction by correspondence was excluded unless it was given by a regular school and counted towards promotion.

In 1960, the question used the term "regular school or college" and a similar, though expanded, definition of "regular" was included in the instructions, which continued to exclude nursery school. Because of the census' use of mailed questionnaires, the 1960 census was the first in which instructions were written for the respondent as well as enumerators. In the 1970 census, the questionnaire used the phrase "regular school or college" and included instructions to "count nursery school, kindergarten, and schooling which leads to an elementary school certificate, high school diploma, or college degree." Instructions in a separate document specified that to be counted as regular

school, nursery school must include instruction as an important and integral phase of its program, and continued the exclusion of vocational, trade, and business schools. The 1980 census question was very similar to the 1970 question, but the separate instruction booklet did not require that nursery school include substantial instructional content in order to be counted.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained and published has varied over the censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in the 1930 and 1940 and 1970 through 1990; for persons under age 30, in 1950; and for persons age 5 to 34, in 1960. Most of the published enrollment figures referred to persons age 5 to 20 in the 1930 census, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. This growth in the age group whose enrollment was reported reflects increased interest in the number of children in preprimary schools and in the number of older persons attending colleges and universities.

In the 1950 and subsequent censuses, college students were enumerated where they lived while attending college, whereas in earlier censuses, they generally were enumerated at their parental homes. This change should not affect the comparability of national figures on college enrollment since 1940; however, it may affect the comparability over time of enrollment figures at sub-national levels.

Type of school was first introduced in the 1960 census, where a separate question asked the enrolled persons whether they were in a "public" or "private" school. Since the 1970 census, the type of school was incorporated into the response categories for the enrollment question and the terms were changed to "public," "parochial," and "other private." In the 1980 census, "private, church related" and "private, not church related" replaced "parochial" and "other private."

Grade of enrollment was first available in the 1940 census, where it was obtained from responses to the question on highest grade of school completed. Enumerators were instructed that "for a person still in school, the last grade completed will be the grade preceding the one in which he or she was now enrolled." From 1950 to 1980, grade of enrollment was obtained from the highest grade attended in the two-part question used to measure educational attainment. (For more information, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.") The form of the question from which level of enrollment was derived in the 1990 census most closely corresponds to the question used in 1940. While data from prior censuses can be aggregated to provide levels of enrollment comparable to the 1990 census, 1990 data cannot be disaggregated to show single grade of enrollment as in previous censuses.

Data on school enrollment were also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local government agencies. Where these data were obtained from administrative records of school systems and institutions of higher learning, they were only roughly comparable with data from population censuses and household surveys because of differences in definitions and concepts, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods. At the local level, the difference between the location of the institution and the residence of the student may affect the comparability of census and administrative data. Differences between the boundaries of school districts and census geographic units also may affect these comparisons.

SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS

The data on self-care limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19b, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a self-care limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to take care of their own personal needs, such as dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on self-care limitation was included in the census.

SEX

The data on sex were derived from answers to questionnaire item 3, which was asked of all persons. For most cases in which sex was not reported, it was determined by the appropriate entry from the person's given name and household relationship. Otherwise, sex was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and the age and marital status of the person. For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Sex Ratio—A measure derived by dividing the total number of males by the total number of females and multiplying by 100.

Comparability—A question on the sex of individuals has been asked of the total population in every census.

VETERAN STATUS

Data on veteran status, period of military service, and years of military service were derived from answers to questionnaire item 17, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Veteran Status—The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 17a. For census data products, a "civilian veteran" is a person 16 years old or over who had served (even for a short time) but is not now

serving on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served as a Merchant Marine seaman during World War II. Persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps. All other civilians 16 years old and over are classified as nonveterans.

Period of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to indicate in question 17b the period or periods in which they served. Persons serving in at least one wartime period are classified in their most recent wartime period. For example, persons who served both during the Korean conflict and the post-Korean peacetime era between February 1955 and July 1964 are classified in one of the two "Korean conflict" categories. If the same person had also served during the Vietnam era, he or she would instead be included in the "Vietnam era and Korean conflict" category. The responses were edited to eliminate inconsistencies between reported period(s) of service and the age of the person and to cancel out reported combinations of periods containing unreasonable gaps (for example, a person could not serve during World War I and the Korean conflict without serving during World War II). Note that the period of service categories shown in this report are mutually exclusive.

Years of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to report the total number of years of active-duty service in question 17c. The data were edited for consistency with responses to question 17b (Period of Military Service) and with the age of the person.

Limitation of the Data—There may be a tendency for the following kinds of persons to report erroneously that they served on active duty in the Armed Forces: (a) persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves but were never called to active duty; (b) civilian employees or volunteers for the USO, Red Cross, or the Department of Defense (or its predecessor Departments, War and Navy); and (c) employees of the Merchant Marine or Public Health Service. There may also be a tendency for persons to erroneously round up months to the nearest year in question 17c (for example, persons with 1 year 8 months of active duty military service may mistakenly report "2 years").

Comparability—Since census data on veterans were based on self-reported responses, they may differ from data from other sources such as administrative records of the Department of Defense. Census data may also differ from Veterans Administration data on the benefits-eligible population, since factors determining eligibility for veterans benefits differ from the rules for classifying veterans in the census.

The wording of the question on veteran status (17a) for 1990 was expanded from the veteran/not veteran question in 1980 to include questions on current active duty status and service in the military Reserves and the National Guard. The expansion was intended to clarify the appropriate response for persons in the Armed Forces and for persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserve units only. For the first time in a census, service during World War II as a Merchant Marine Seaman was considered active-duty military service and persons with such service were counted as veterans. An additional period of military service, "September 1980 or later" was added in 1990. As in 1970 and 1980, persons reporting more than one period of service are shown in the most recent wartime period of service category. Question 17c (Years of Military Service) was new for 1990.

WORK DISABILITY STATUS

The data on work disability were derived from answers to questionnaire item 18, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job or business. A person was limited in the kind of work he or she could do if the person had a health condition which restricted his or her choice of jobs. A person was limited in the amount of work if he or she was not able to work full-time. Persons with a work disability were further classified as "Prevented from working" or "Not prevented from working."

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—The wording of the question on work disability was the same in 1990 as in 1980. Information on work disability was first collected in 1970. In that census, the work disability question did not contain a clause restricting the definition of disability to limitations caused by a health condition that had lasted 6 or more months; however, it did contain a separate question about the duration of the disability.

WORK STATUS IN 1989

The data on work status in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks according to the criteria described below are classified as "Worked in 1989." All other persons 16 years old and over are classified as "Did not work in 1989." Some tabulations showing work status in 1989 include 15 year olds; these persons, by definition, are classified as "Did not work in 1989."

Weeks Worked in 1989

The data on weeks worked in 1989 were derived from responses to questionnaire item 31b. Question 31b (Weeks Worked in 1989) was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated in question 31a that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of weeks during 1989 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the Armed Forces are also included.

Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989

The data on usual hours worked per week worked in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31c. This question was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of hours a person usually worked during the weeks worked in 1989. The respondent was to report the number of hours worked per week in the majority of the weeks he or she worked in 1989. If the hours worked per week varied considerably during 1989, the respondent was to report an approximate average of the hours worked per week. The statistics on usual hours worked per week in 1989 are not necessarily related to the data on actual hours worked during the census reference week (question 21b).

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "Usually worked full time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "Usually worked part time."

Year-Round Full-Time Workers—All persons 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in 1989.

Number of Workers in Family in 1989—The term "worker" as used for these data is defined based on the criteria for Work Status in 1989.

Limitation of the Data—It is probable that the number of persons who worked in 1989 and the number of weeks worked are understated since there was some tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment or to exclude weeks worked without pay. There may also be a tendency for persons not to include weeks of paid vacation among their weeks worked; one result may be that the census figures may understate the number of persons who worked "50 to 52 weeks."

Comparability—The data on weeks worked collected in the 1990 census were comparable with data from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses, but may not be entirely comparable with data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses. Since the 1960 census, two separate questions have been used to obtain this information. The first identified persons with any work experience during the year and, thus, indicated those persons for whom the questions on number of weeks worked applied. In 1940 and 1950, however, the questionnaires contained only a single question on number of weeks worked.

In 1970, persons responded to the question on weeks worked by indicating one of six weeks-worked intervals. In 1980 and 1990, persons were asked to enter the specific number of weeks they worked.

YEAR OF ENTRY

The data on year of entry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 10, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question, "When did this person come to the United States to stay?" was asked of persons who indicated in the question on citizenship that they were not born in the United States. (For more information, see the discussion under "Citizenship.")

The 1990 census questions, tabulations, and census data products about citizenship and year of entry include no reference to immigration. All persons who were born and resided outside the United States before becoming residents of the United States have a date of entry. Some of these persons are U.S. citizens by birth (e.g., persons born in Puerto Rico or born abroad of American parents). To avoid any possible confusion concerning the date of entry of persons who are U.S. citizens by birth, the term, "year of entry" is used in this report instead of the term "year of immigration."

Limitation of the Data—The census questions on nativity, citizenship, and year of entry were not designed to measure the degree of permanence of residence in the United States. The phrase, "to stay" was used to obtain the year in which the person became a resident of the United States. Although the respondent was directed to indicate the year he or she entered the country "to stay," it was difficult to ensure that respondents interpreted the phrase correctly.

Comparability—A question on year of entry, (alternately called "year of immigration") was asked in each decennial census from 1890 to 1930, 1970, and 1980. In 1980, the question on year of entry included six arrival time intervals. The number of arrival intervals was expanded to ten in 1990. In 1980, the question on year of entry was asked only of the foreign-born population. In 1990, all persons who responded to the long-form questionnaire and were not born in the United States were to complete the question on year of entry.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

LIVING QUARTERS

Living quarters are classified as either housing units or group quarters. (For more information, see the discussion of "Group Quarters" under Population Characteristics.)

Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (for example, a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, or mobile home). Living quarters also may be in structures intended for nonresidential use (for example, the rooms in a warehouse where a guard lives), as well as in places such as tents, vans, shelters for the homeless, dormitories, barracks, and old railroad cars.

Housing Units—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms or a single room occupied as separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants.

Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory, except that recreational vehicles, boats, vans, tents, railroad cars, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage yards are excluded from the housing inventory.

If the living quarters contains nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge (a total of at least 10 unrelated persons), it is classified as group quarters. If the living quarters contains eight or fewer persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge, it is classified as a housing unit.

Occupied Housing Units—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; that is, away on vacation or business. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. By definition, the count of occupied housing units for 100-percent tabulations is the same as the count of households or householders. In sample tabulations, the counts of household and occupied housing units may vary slightly because of different sample weighting methods.

Vacant Housing Units—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere also are classified as vacant. (For more information, see discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements; that is, the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is condemned or is to be demolished. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

Hotels, Motels, Rooming Houses, Etc.—Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places are classified as housing units only when occupied by permanent residents; that is, persons who consider the hotel as their usual place of residence or have no usual place of residence elsewhere. Vacant rooms or suites of rooms are classified as housing units only in those hotels, motels, and similar places in which 75 percent or more of the accommodations are occupied by permanent residents.

If any of the occupants in a rooming or boarding house live and eat separately from others in the building and have direct access, their quarters are classified as separate housing units.

Staff Living Quarters—The living quarters occupied by staff personnel within any group quarters are separate housing units if they satisfy the housing unit criteria of separateness and direct access; otherwise, they are considered group quarters.

Comparability—The first Census of Housing in 1940 established the "dwelling unit" concept. Although the term became "housing unit" and the definition has been modified slightly in succeeding censuses, the 1990 definition is essentially comparable to previous censuses. There was no change in the housing unit definition between 1980 and 1990.

ACREAGE

The data on acreage were obtained from questionnaire items H5a and H19a. Question H5a was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. Question H19a was asked on a sample basis at occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes.

Question H5a asks whether the house or mobile home is located on a place of 10 or more acres. The intent of this

item is to exclude owner-occupied and renter-occupied one-family houses on 10 or more acres from the specified owner- and renter-occupied universes for value and rent tabulations.

Question H19a provides data on whether the unit is located on less than 1 acre. The main purpose of this item, in conjunction with question H19b on agricultural sales, is to identify farm units. (For more information, see discussion under "Farm Residence.")

For both items, the land may consist of more than one tract or plot. These tracts or plots are usually adjoining; however, they may be separated by a road, creek, another piece of land, etc.

Comparability—Question H5a is similar to that asked in 1970 and 1980. This item was asked for the first time of mobile home occupants in 1990. Question H19a is an abbreviated form of a question asked on a sample basis in 1980. In previous censuses, information on city or suburban lot and number of acres was obtained also.

AGRICULTURAL SALES

Data on the sales of agricultural crops were obtained from questionnaire item H19b, which was asked on a sample basis at occupied one-family houses and mobile homes located on lots of 1 acre or more. Data for this item exclude units on lots of less than 1 acre, units located in structures containing 2 or more units, and all vacant units. This item refers to the total amount (before taxes and expenses) received in 1989 from the sale of crops, vegetables, fruits, nuts, livestock and livestock products, and nursery and forest products, produced on "this property." Respondents new to a unit were asked to estimate total agricultural sales in 1989 even if some portion of the sales had been made by other occupants of the unit.

This item is used mainly to classify housing units as farm or nonfarm residences, not to provide detailed information on the sale of agricultural products. Detailed information on the sale of agricultural products is provided by the Census Bureau's Census of Agriculture *(Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics,* Bureau of the Census, 1989). (For more information, see the discussion under "Farm Residence.")

BEDROOMS

The data on bedrooms were obtained from questionnaire item H9, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The number of bedrooms is the count of rooms designed to be used as bedrooms; that is, the number of rooms that would be listed as bedrooms if the house or apartment were on the market for sale or for rent. Included are all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms even if they currently are being used for some other purpose. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

Comparability—Data on bedrooms have been collected in every census since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, data for bedrooms were shown only for year-round units. In past censuses, a room was defined as a bedroom if it was used mainly for sleeping even if also used for other purposes. Rooms that were designed to be used as bedrooms but used mainly for other purposes were not considered to be bedrooms. A distribution of housing units by number of bedrooms calculated from data collected in a 1986 test showed virtually no differences in the two versions except in the two bedroom category, where the previous "use" definition showed a slightly lower proportion of units.

BOARDED-UP STATUS

Boarded-up status was obtained from questionnaire item C2 and was determined for all vacant units. Boarded-up units have windows and doors covered by wood, metal, or masonry to protect the interior and to prevent entry into the building. A single-unit structure, a unit in a multi-unit structure, or an entire multi-unit structure may be boarded-up in this way. For certain census data products, boarded-up units are shown only for units in the "Other vacant" category. A unit classified as "Usual home elsewhere" can never be boarded up. (For more information, see the discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Comparability—This item was first asked in the 1980 census and was shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all vacant housing units.

BUSINESS ON PROPERTY

The data for business on property were obtained from questionnaire item H5b, which was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. This question is used to exclude owner-occupied one-family houses with business or medical offices on the property from certain statistics on financial characteristics.

A business must be easily recognizable from the outside. It usually will have a separate outside entrance and have the appearance of a business, such as a grocery store, restaurant, or barber shop. It may be either attached to the house or mobile home or be located elsewhere on the property. Those housing units in which a room is used for business or professional purposes and have no recognizable alterations to the outside are *not* considered as having a business. Medical offices are considered businesses for tabulation purposes.

Comparability—Data on business on property have been collected since 1940.

CONDOMINIUM FEE

The data on condominium fee were obtained from questionnaire item H25, which was asked at owner-occupied condominiums. This item was asked on a sample basis. A condominium fee normally is charged monthly to the owners of the individual condominium units by the condominium owners association to cover operating, maintenance, administrative, and improvement costs of the common property (grounds, halls, lobby, parking areas, laundry rooms, swimming pool, etc.) The costs for utilities and/or fuels may be included in the condominium fee if the units do not have separate meters.

Data on condominium fees may include real estate tax and/or insurance payments for the common property, but do not include real estate taxes or fire, hazard, and flood insurance for the individual unit already reported in questions H21 and H22.

Amounts reported were the regular monthly payment, even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. Costs were estimated as closely as possible when exact costs were not known.

The data from this item were added to payments for mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments; and utilities and fuels to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for condominium owners.

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990.

CONDOMINIUM STATUS

The data on condominium housing units were obtained from questionnaire item H18, which was asked on a sample basis at both occupied and vacant housing units. Condominium is a type of ownership that enables a person to own an apartment or house in a development of similarly owned units and to hold a common or joint ownership in some or all of the common areas and facilities such as land, roof, hallways, entrances, elevators, swimming pool, etc. Condominiums may be single-family houses as well as units in apartment buildings. A condominium unit need not be occupied by the owner to be counted as such. A unit classified as "mobile home or trailer" or "other" (see discussion under "Units in Structure") cannot be a condominium unit.

Limitation of the Data—Testing done prior to the 1980 and 1990 censuses indicated that the number of condominiums may be slightly overstated.

Comparability—In 1970, condominiums were grouped together with cooperative housing units, and the data were reported only for owner-occupied cooperatives and condominiums. Beginning in 1980, the census identified all condominium units and the data were shown for renter-occupied and vacant year-round condominiums as well as owner occupied. In 1970 and 1980, the question on condominiums was asked on a 100-percent basis. In 1990, it was asked on a sample basis.

CONTRACT RENT

The data on contract rent (also referred to as "rent asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H7a, which was asked at all occupied housing units that were rented for cash rent and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

Housing units that are renter occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in census data products. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. Rent-free houses or apartments may be provided to compensate caretakers, ministers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, or others.

Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, fees, meals, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the monthly rent asked for the rental unit at the time of enumeration.

If the contract rent includes rent for a business unit or for living quarters occupied by another household, the respondent was instructed to report that part of the rent estimated to be for his or her unit only. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

If a renter pays rent to the owner of a condominium or cooperative, and the condominium fee or cooperative carrying charge is also paid by the renter to the owner, the respondent was instructed to include the fee or carrying charge.

If a renter receives payments from lodgers or roomers who are listed as members of the household, the respondent was instructed to report the rent without deduction for any payments received from the lodgers or roomers. The respondent was instructed to report the rent agreed to or contracted for even if paid by someone else such as friends or relatives living elsewhere, or a church or welfare agency.

In some tabulations, contract rent is presented for all renter-occupied housing units, as well as specified renter-occupied and vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information on rent, see the discussion under "Gross Rent.")

Median and Quartile Contract Rent—The median divides the rent distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the rent distribution into four equal parts. In computing median and quartile contract rent, units reported as "No

cash rent" are excluded. Median and quartile rent calculations are rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Contract Rent—To calculate aggregate contract rent, the amount assigned for the category "Less than $80" is $50. The amount assigned to the category "$1,000 or more" is $1,250. Mean contract rent is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—In the 1970 and 1980 censuses, contract rent for vacant units had high allocation rates, about 35 percent.

Comparability—Data on this item have been collected since 1930. For 1990, quartiles were added because the range of rents and values in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large rent and value differences among various geographic areas.

DURATION OF VACANCY

The data for duration of vacancy (also referred to as "months vacant") were obtained from questionnaire item D, which was completed by census enumerators. The statistics on duration of vacancy refer to the length of time (in months and years) between the date the last occupants moved from the unit and the time of enumeration. The data, therefore, do not provide a direct measure of the total length of time units remain vacant.

For newly constructed units which have never been occupied, the duration of vacancy is counted from the date construction was completed. For recently converted or merged units, the time is reported from the date conversion or merger was completed. Units occupied by an entire household with a usual home elsewhere are assigned to the "Less than 1 month" interval.

Comparability—Similar data have been collected since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all vacant housing units.

FARM RESIDENCE

The data on farm residence were obtained from questionnaire items H19a and H19b. An occupied one-family house or mobile home is classified as a farm residence if: (1) the housing unit is located on a property of 1 acre or more, and (2) at least $1,000 worth of agricultural products were sold from the property in 1989. Group quarters and housing units that are in multi-unit buildings or vacant are not included as farm residences.

A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household paying cash rent for land and buildings is enumerated as a farm residence only if sales of agricultural products from its yard (as opposed to the general property on which it is located) amounted to at least $1,000 in 1989. A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household that does not pay cash rent is enumerated as a farm residence if the remainder of the farm (including its yard) qualifies as a farm.

Farm residence is provided as an independent data item only for housing units located in rural areas. It may be derived for housing units in urban areas from the data items on acreage and sales of agricultural products on the public-use microdata sample (PUMS) files. (For more information on PUMS, see Appendix F, Data Products and User Assistance.)

The farm population consists of persons in households living in farm residences. Some persons who are counted on a property classified as a farm (including in some cases farm workers) are excluded from the farm population. Such persons include those who reside in multi-unit buildings or group quarters.

Comparability—These are the same criteria that were used to define a farm residence in 1980. In 1960 and 1970, a farm was defined as a place of 10 or more acres with at least $50 worth of agricultural sales or a place of less than 10 acres with at least $250 worth of agricultural sales. Earlier censuses used other definitions. Note that the definition of a farm residence differs from the definition of a farm in the Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989).

GROSS RENT

Gross rent is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else). Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of utilities and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures for the tabulations. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations. Gross rent is calculated on a sample basis.

Comparability—Data on gross rent have been collected since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989 is a computed ratio of monthly gross rent to monthly household income (total household income in 1989 divided by 12). The ratio was computed separately for each unit and was rounded to the nearest whole percentage. Units for which no cash rent is paid and units occupied by households that reported no income or a net loss in 1989 comprise the category "Not computed." This item is calculated on a sample basis.

HOUSE HEATING FUEL

The data on house heating fuel were obtained from questionnaire item H14, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The data show the type of fuel used most to heat the house or apartment.

Utility Gas—Includes gas piped through underground pipes from a central system to serve the neighborhood.

Bottled, Tank, or LP Gas—Includes liquid propane gas stored in bottles or tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty.

Fuel Oil, Kerosene, Etc.—Includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids.

Wood—Includes purchased wood, wood cut by household members on their property or elsewhere, driftwood, sawmill or construction scraps, or the like.

Solar Energy—Includes heat provided by sunlight which is collected, stored, and actively distributed to most of the rooms.

Other Fuel—Includes all other fuels not specified elsewhere.

No Fuel Used—Includes units that do not use any fuel or that do not have heating equipment.

Comparability—Data on house heating fuel have been collected since 1940. The category, "Solar energy" is new for 1990.

INSURANCE FOR FIRE, HAZARD, AND FLOOD

The data on fire, hazard, and flood insurance were obtained from questionnaire item H22, which was asked at a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics for this item refer to the annual premium for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property (land and buildings); that is, policies that protect the property and its contents against loss due to damage by fire, lightning, winds, hail, flood, explosion, and so on.

Liability policies are included only if they are paid with the fire, hazard, and flood insurance premiums and the amounts for fire, hazard, and flood cannot be separated. Premiums are included even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, the premiums are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance is added to payments for real estate taxes, utilities, fuels, and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

A separate question (H23d) determines whether insurance premiums are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting these premiums twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data on payment for fire and hazard insurance were collected for the first time in 1980. Flood insurance was not specifically mentioned in the wording of the question in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

KITCHEN FACILITIES

Data on kitchen facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H11, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range, cook top and convection or microwave oven, or cookstove, and (3) a refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered a range or cookstove. An ice box is not considered to be a refrigerator.

Comparability—Data on complete kitchen facilities were collected for the first time in 1970. Earlier censuses collected data on individual components, such as kitchen sink and type of refrigeration equipment. In 1970 and 1980, data for kitchen facilities were shown only for year-round units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT

The data on meals included in the rent were obtained from questionnaire item H7b, which was asked of all

occupied housing units that were rented for cash and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

The statistics on meals included in rent are presented for specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information, see the discussion under "Contract Rent.")

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990. It is intended to measure "congregate" housing, which generally is considered to be housing units where the rent includes meals and other services, such as transportation to shopping and recreation.

MOBILE HOME COSTS

The data on mobile home costs were obtained from questionnaire item H26, which was asked at owner-occupied mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis.

These data include the total yearly costs for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees, and license fees on all owner-occupied mobile homes. The instructions are to not include real estate taxes already reported in question H21.

Costs are estimated as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. Amounts are the total for an entire 12-month billing period, even if they are paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid.

The data from this item are added to payments for mortgages, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, utilities, and fuels to derive selected monthly owner costs for mobile homes owners.

Comparability—This item is new for 1990.

MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on mortgage payment were obtained from questionnaire item H23b, which was asked at owner occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis. Question H23b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid the lender for the first mortgage (deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt) on the property. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

The amounts reported include everything paid to the lender including principal and interest payments, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, and mortgage insurance premiums. Separate questions determine whether real estate taxes and fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments are included in the mortgage payment to the lender. This makes it possible to avoid counting these components twice in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs."

Comparability—Information on mortgage payment was collected for the first time in 1980. It was collected only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, one-family houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions on monthly mortgage payments were asked of all owner-occupied one-family houses, including one-family houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office.

The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from a single question. Two questions were used in 1990; one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages or home equity loans. (For more information, see the discussion under "Second or Junior Mortgage Payment.")

MORTGAGE STATUS

The data on mortgage status were obtained from questionnaire items H23a and H24a, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. "Mortgage" refers to all forms of debt where the property is pledged as security for repayment of the debt. It includes such debt instruments as deeds of trust, trust deeds, contracts to purchase, land contracts, junior mortgages and home equity loans.

A mortgage is considered a first mortgage if it has prior claim over any other mortgage or if it is the only mortgage on the property. All other mortgages, (second, third, etc.) are considered junior mortgages. A home equity loan is generally a junior mortgage. If no first mortgage is reported, but a junior mortgage or home equity loan is reported, then the loan is considered a first mortgage.

In most census data products, the tabulations for "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." The category "not mortgaged" is comprised of housing units owned free and clear of debt.

Comparability—A question on mortgage status was included in the 1940 and 1950 censuses, but not in the 1960 and 1970 censuses. The item was reinstated in 1980 along with a separate question dealing with the existence of second or junior mortgages. In 1980, the mortgage status questions were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres. Excluded were mobile homes,

condominiums, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions were asked of all one-family owner-occupied housing units, including houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and houses with a business or medical office.

PERSONS IN UNIT

This item is based on the 100-percent count of persons in occupied housing units. All persons occupying the housing unit are counted, including the householder, occupants related to the householder, and lodgers, roomers, boarders, and so forth.

The data on "persons in unit" show the number of housing units occupied by the specified number of persons. The phrase "persons in unit" is used for housing tabulations, "persons in households" for population items. Figures for "persons in unit" match those for "persons in household" for 100-percent data products. In sample products, they may differ because of the weighting process.

Median Persons in Unit—In computing median persons in unit, a whole number is used as the midpoint of an interval; thus, a unit with 4 persons is treated as an interval ranging from 3.5 to 4.5 persons. Median persons is rounded to the nearest hundredth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Persons in Occupied Housing Units—This is the total population minus those persons living in group quarters. "Persons per occupied housing unit" is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

PERSONS PER ROOM

"Persons per room" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. Persons per room is rounded to the nearest hundredth. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Mean Persons Per Room—This is computed by dividing persons in housing units by the aggregate number of rooms. This is intended to provide a measure of utilization. A higher mean may indicate a greater degree of utilization or crowding; a low mean may indicate under-utilization. (For more information on means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

PLUMBING FACILITIES

The data on plumbing facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H10, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Complete plumbing facilities include hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. All three facilities must be located inside the house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Housing units are classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the three facilities are not present.

Comparability—The 1990 data on complete plumbing facilities are not strictly comparable with the 1980 data. In 1980, complete plumbing facilities were defined as hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet in the housing unit for the exclusive use of the residents of that unit. In 1990, the Census Bureau dropped the requirement of exclusive use from the definition of complete plumbing facilities. Of the 2.3 million year-round housing units classified in 1980 as lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use, approximately 25 percent of these units had complete plumbing but the facilities were also used by members of another household. From 1940 to 1970, separate and more detailed questions were asked on piped water, bathing, and toilet facilities. In 1970 and 1980, the data on plumbing facilities were shown only for year-round units.

POVERTY STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN 1989

The data on poverty status of households were derived from answers to the income questions. The income items were asked on a sample basis. Households are classified below the poverty level when the total 1989 income of the family or of the nonfamily householder is below the appropriate poverty threshold. The income of persons living in the household who are unrelated to the householder is not considered when determining the poverty status of a household, nor does their presence affect the household size in determining the appropriate poverty threshold. The poverty thresholds vary depending upon three criteria: size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual for one and two-persons households. (For more information, see the discussion of "Poverty Status in 1989" and "Income in 1989" under Population Characteristics.)

REAL ESTATE TAXES

The data on real estate taxes were obtained from questionnaire item H21, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics from this question refer to the total amount of all real estate taxes on the entire property (land and buildings) payable in 1989 to all taxing jurisdictions, including special assessments, school taxes, county taxes, and so forth.

Real estate taxes include State, local, and all other real estate taxes even if delinquent, unpaid, or paid by someone who is not a member of the household. However, taxes due from prior years are not included. If taxes are paid on other than a yearly basis, the payments are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for real estate taxes is added to payments for fire, hazard, and flood insurance; utilities and fuels; and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989." A separate question (H23c) determines whether real estate taxes are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting taxes twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data for real estate taxes were collected for the first time in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes or trailers, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

ROOMS

The data on rooms were obtained from questionnaire item H3, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. The statistics on rooms are in terms of the number of housing units with a specified number of rooms. The intent of this question is to count the number of whole rooms used for living purposes.

For each unit, rooms include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger's rooms. Excluded are strip or pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, halls or foyers, half-rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other unfinished space used for storage. A partially divided room is a separate room only if there is a partition from floor to ceiling, but not if the partition consists solely of shelves or cabinets.

Median Rooms—This measure divides the room distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median number of rooms and one-half above the median. In computing median rooms, the whole number is used as the midpoint of the interval; thus, the category "3 rooms" is treated as an interval ranging from 2.5 to 3.5 rooms. Median rooms is rounded to the nearest tenth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Rooms—To calculate aggregate rooms, an arbitrary value of "10" is assigned to rooms for units falling within the terminal category, "9 or more." (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—Data on rooms have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

SECOND OR JUNIOR MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on second or junior mortgage payments were obtained from questionnaire items H24a and H24b, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Question H24a asks whether a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan exists on the property. Question H24b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid to the lender on all second or junior mortgages and home equity loans. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

All mortgages other than first mortgages are classified as "junior" mortgages. A second mortgage is a junior mortgage that gives the lender a claim against the property that is second to the claim of the holder of the first mortgage. Any other junior mortgage(s) would be subordinate to the second mortgage. A home equity loan is a line of credit available to the borrower that is secured by real estate. It may be placed on a property that already has a first or second mortgage, or it may be placed on a property that is owned free and clear.

If the respondents answered that no first mortgage existed, but a second mortgage did (as in the above case with a home equity loan), a computer edit assigned the unit a first mortgage and made the first mortgage monthly payment the amount reported in the second mortgage. The second mortgage data were then made "No" in question H24a and blank in question H24b.

Comparability—The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from one single question. Two questions were used in 1990: one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages and home equity loans.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

The data on selected monthly owner costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20 through H26 for a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property (including payments for the first mortgage, second or junior mortgages, and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.). It also includes, where appropriate, the monthly condominium fee for condominiums and mobile home costs (personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees) for mobile homes.

In certain tabulations, selected monthly owner costs are presented separately for specified owner-occupied housing units (owner-occupied one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property), owner-occupied condominiums, and owner-occupied mobile homes. Data usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged."

Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs—This measure is rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The 1990 tabulations of selected monthly owner costs for specified owner-occupied housing units are virtually identical to 1980, the primary difference was the amounts of the first and second mortgages were collected in separate questions in 1990, while the amounts were collected in a single question in 1980. The component parts of the item were tabulated for mobile homes and condominiums for the first time in 1990.

In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

The information on selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989 is the computed ratio of selected monthly owner costs to monthly household income in 1989. The ratio was computed separately for each unit and rounded to the nearest whole percentage. The data are tabulated separately for specified owner-occupied units, condominiums, and mobile homes.

Separate distributions are often shown for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." Units occupied by households reporting no income or a net loss in 1989 are included in the "not computed" category. (For more information, see the discussion under "Selected Monthly Owner Costs.")

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The tabulations of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for specified owner-occupied housing units are comparable to 1980.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The data on sewage disposal were obtained from questionnaire item H16, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "Other means" includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

Comparability—Data on sewage disposal have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

SOURCE OF WATER

The data on source of water were obtained from questionnaire item H15, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to five or more units is classified as a "Public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to five or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving four or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an "Individual drilled well" or an "Individual dug well." Drilled wells or small diameter wells are usually less than 1-1/2 feet in diameter. Dug wells are usually larger than 1-1/2 feet wide and generally hand dug. The category, "Some other source" includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

Comparability—Data on source of water have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT

The data on telephones were obtained from questionnaire item H12, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. A telephone must be inside the house or apartment for the unit to be classified as having a telephone. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

Comparability—Data on telephones in 1980 are comparable to 1990. The 1960 and 1970 censuses collected data on telephone availability. A unit was classified as having a telephone available if there was a telephone number on which occupants of the unit could be reached. The telephone could have been in another unit, in a common hall, or outside the building.

TENURE

The data for tenure were obtained from questionnaire item H4, which was asked at all occupied housing units. All occupied housing units are classified as either owner occupied or renter occupied.

Owner Occupied—A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The owner or co-owner must live in the unit and usually is the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire. The unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan" if it is being purchased with a mortgage or some other debt arrangement such as a deed of trust, trust deed, contract to purchase, land contract, or purchase agreement. The unit is also considered owned with a mortgage if it is built on leased land and there is a mortgage on the unit.

A housing unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)" if there is no mortgage or other similar debt on the house, apartment, or mobile home including units built on leased land if the unit is owned outright without a mortgage. Although owner-occupied units are divided between mortgaged and owned free and clear on the questionnaire, census data products containing 100-percent data show only total owner-occupied counts. More extensive mortgage information was collected on the long-form questionnaire and are shown in census products containing sample data. (For more information, see the discussion under "Mortgage Status.")

Renter Occupied—All occupied housing units which are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied. "No cash rent" units are separately identified in the rent tabulations. Such units are generally provided free by friends or relatives or in exchange for services such as resident manager, caretaker, minister, or tenant farmer. Housing units on military bases also are classified in the "No cash rent" category. "Rented for cash rent" includes units in continuing care, sometimes called life care arrangements. These arrangements usually involve a contract between one or more individuals and a health services provider guaranteeing the individual shelter, usually a house or apartment, and services, such as meals or transportation to shopping or recreation.

Comparability—Data on tenure have been collected since 1890. In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominium units and cooperatives were dropped from the tenure item, and since 1980, only condominium units are identified in a separate question.

For 1990, the response categories were expanded to allow the respondent to report whether the unit was owned with a mortgage or free and clear (without a mortgage). The distinction between units owned with a mortgage and units owned free and clear was added in 1990 to improve the count of owner-occupied units. Research after the 1980 census indicated some respondents did not consider their units owned if they had a mortgage.

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

The data on units in structure (also referred to as "type of structure") were obtained from questionnaire item H2, which was asked at all housing units. A structure is a separate building that either has open spaces on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In determining the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, are counted. Stores and office space are excluded.

The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings.

1-Unit, Detached—This is a 1-unit structure detached from any other house; that is, with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining shed or garage. A one-family house that contains a business is considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides. Mobile homes or trailers to which one or more permanent rooms have been added or built also are included.

1-Unit, Attached—This is a 1-unit structure that has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to non-residential structures, each house is a separate, attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.

2 or More Units—These are units in structures containing 2 or more housing units, further categorized as units in structures with 2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, and 50 or more units.

Mobile Home or Trailer—Both occupied and vacant mobile homes to which no permanent rooms have been added are counted in this category. Mobile homes or trailers used only for business purposes or for extra sleeping space and mobile homes or trailers for sale on a dealer's lot, at the factory, or in storage are not counted in the housing inventory.

Other—This category is for any living quarters occupied as a housing unit that does not fit the previous categories. Examples that fit this category are houseboats, railroad cars, campers, and vans.

Comparability—Data on units in structure have been collected since 1940 and on mobile homes and trailers since 1950. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are

shown for all housing units. In 1980, the data were collected on a sample basis. The category, "Boat, tent, van, etc." was replaced in 1990 by the category "Other." In some areas, the proportion of units classified as "Other" is far larger than the number of units that were classified as "Boat, tent, van, etc." in 1980.

USUAL HOME ELSEWHERE

The data for usual home elsewhere are obtained from questionnaire item B, which was completed by census employees. A housing unit temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons with a usual residence elsewhere is classified as vacant. The occupants are classified as having a "Usual home elsewhere" and are counted at the address of their usual place of residence. Typical examples are people in a vacation home, persons renting living quarters temporarily for work, and migrant workers.

Limitation of the Data—Evidence from previous censuses suggests that in some areas enumerators marked units as "vacant—usual home elsewhere" when they should have marked "vacant—regular."

Comparability—Data for usual home elsewhere was tabulated for the first time in 1980.

UTILITIES

The data on utility costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20a through H20d, which were asked of occupied housing units. These items were asked on a sample basis.

Questions H20a through H20d asked for the yearly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water) and other fuels (oil, coal, wood, kerosene, etc.). For the tabulations, these yearly amounts are divided by 12 to derive the average monthly cost and are then included in the computation of "Gross Rent," "Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989," "Selected Monthly Owner Costs," and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

Costs are recorded if paid by or billed to occupants, a welfare agency, relatives, or friends. Costs that are paid by landlords, included in the rent payment, or included in condominium or cooperative fees are excluded.

Limitation of the Data—Research has shown that respondents tended to overstate their expenses for electricity and gas when compared to utility company records. There is some evidence that this overstatement is reduced when yearly costs are asked rather than monthly costs. Caution should be exercised in using these data for direct analysis because costs are not reported for certain kinds of units such as renter-occupied units with all utilities included in the rent and owner-occupied condominium units with utilities included in the condominium fee.

Comparability—The data on utility costs have been collected since 1980 for owner-occupied housing units, and since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

VACANCY STATUS

The data on vacancy status were obtained from questionnaire item C1, which was completed by census enumerators. Vacancy status and other characteristics of vacant units were determined by enumerators obtaining information from landlords, owners, neighbors, rental agents, and others. Vacant units are subdivided according to their housing market classification as follows:

For Rent—These are vacant units offered "for rent," and vacant units offered either "for rent" or "for sale."

For Sale Only—These are vacant units being offered "for sale only," including units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "for sale only."

Rented or Sold, Not Occupied—If any money rent has been paid or agreed upon but the new renter has not moved in as of the date of enumeration, or if the unit has recently been sold but the new owner has not yet moved in, the vacant unit is classified as "rented or sold, not occupied."

For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use—These are vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons or for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year.

Seasonal units include those used for summer or winter sports or recreation, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins. Seasonal units also may include quarters for such workers as herders and loggers. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared-ownership or time-sharing condominiums, also are included here.

For Migrant Workers—These include vacant units intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season. (Work in a cannery, a freezer plant, or a food-processing plant is not farm work.)

Other Vacant—If a vacant unit does not fall into any of the classifications specified above, it is classified as "other vacant." For example, this category includes units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship between the number of vacant units for sale and the total homeowner inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for sale only by the sum of the owner-occupied units and the number of vacant units that are for sale only.

Rental Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship of the number of vacant units for rent to the total rental inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for rent by the sum of the renter-occupied units and the number of vacant units for rent.

Comparability—Data on vacancy status have been collected since 1940. For 1990, the category, "seasonal/recreational/occasional use" combined vacant units classified in 1980 as "seasonal or migratory" and "held for occasional use." Also, in 1970 and 1980, housing characteristics generally were presented only for year-round units. In 1990, housing characteristics are shown for all housing units.

VALUE

The data on value (also referred to as "price asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H6, which was asked at housing units that were owned, being bought, or vacant for sale at the time of enumeration. Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale. If the house or mobile home was owned or being bought, but the land on which it sits was not, the respondent was asked to estimate the combined value of the house or mobile home and the land. For vacant units, value was the price asked for the property.

Value was tabulated separately for all owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale housing units, owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale mobile homes or trailers, and specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units. Specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units include only one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property. The data for "specified units" exclude mobile homes, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings.

Median and Quartile Value—The median divides the value distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the value distribution into four equal parts. These measures are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Value—To calculate aggregate value, the amount assigned for the category "Less than $10,000" is $9,000. The amount assigned to the category "$500,000 or more" is $600,000. Mean value is rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—In 1980, value was asked only at owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres with no business or medical office on the property and at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale condominium housing units. Mobile homes were excluded. Value data were presented for specified owner-occupied housing units, specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units, and owner-occupied condominium housing units.

In 1990, the question was asked at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale-only housing units with no exclusions. Data presented for specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units will include one-family condominium houses but not condominiums in multi-unit structures since condominium units are now identified only in long-form questionnaires.

For 1990, quartiles have been added because the range of values and rents in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large value and rent differences among various geographic areas.

VEHICLES AVAILABLE

The data on vehicles available were obtained from questionnaire item H13, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data show the number of households with a specified number of passenger cars, vans, and pickup or panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less kept at home and available for the use of household members. Vehicles rented or leased for one month or more, company vehicles, and police and government vehicles are included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled or immobile vehicles are excluded. Vehicles kept at home but used only for business purposes also are excluded.

Vehicles Per Household—This is computed by dividing aggregate vehicles available by the number of occupied housing units.

Limitation of the Data—The 1980 census evaluations showed that the number of automobiles was slightly overreported; the number of vans and trucks slightly underreported. The statistics do not measure the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

Comparability—Data on automobiles available were collected from 1960 to 1980. In 1980, a separate question also was asked on the number of trucks and vans. The data on automobiles and trucks and vans were presented

separately and also as a combined vehicles available tabulation. The 1990 data are comparable to the 1980 vehicles available tabulations.

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT

The data on year householder moved into unit were obtained from questionnaire item H8, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data refer to the year of the latest move by the householder. If a householder moved back into a housing unit he or she previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another within the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year that the householder moved in is not necessarily the same year other members of the household moved, although in the great majority of cases an entire household moves at the same time.

Comparability—In 1960 and 1970, this question was asked of every person and included in population reports. This item in housing tabulations refers to the year the householder moved in. In 1980 and 1990, the question was asked only of the householder.

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

The data on year structure built were obtained from questionnaire item H17, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Data on year structure built refer to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For housing units under construction that met the housing unit definition—that is, all exterior windows, doors, and final usable floors were in place—the category "1989 or March 1990" was used. For a houseboat or a mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer's model year was assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in census data products relate to the number of units built during the specified periods that were still in existence at the time of enumeration.

Median Year Structure Built—The median divides the distribution into two equal parts. The median is rounded to the nearest calendar year. Median age of housing can be obtained by subtracting median year structure built from 1990. For example, if the median year structure built is 1957, the median age of housing in that area is 33 years (1990 minus 1957).

Limitation of the Data—Data on year structure built are more susceptible to errors of response and nonreporting than data on many other items because respondents must rely on their memory or on estimates by persons who have lived in the neighborhood a long time. Available evidence indicates there is underreporting in the older-year-structure-built categories, especially "Built in 1939 or earlier." The introduction of the "Don't know" category (see the discussion on "Comparability") may have resulted in relatively higher allocation rates. Data users should refer to the discussion in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data, and to the allocation tables.

Comparability—Data on year structure built were collected for the first time in the 1940 census. Since then, the response categories have been modified to accommodate the 10-year period between each census. In 1990, the category, "Don't Know," was added in an effort to minimize the response error mentioned in the paragraph above on limitation of the data.

DERIVED MEASURES

Census data products include various derived measures, such as medians, means, and percentages, as well as certain rates and ratios. Derived measures that round to less than 0.1 are not shown but indicated as zero. In printed reports, zero is indicated by a dash (–).

Interpolation

Interpolation frequently is used in calculating medians or quartiles based on interval data and in approximating standard errors from tables. Linear interpolation is used to estimate values of a function between two known values. "Pareto interpolation" is an alternative to linear interpolation. It is used by the Census Bureau in calculating median income within intervals wider than $2,500. In Pareto interpolation, the median is derived by interpolating between the logarithms of the upper and lower income limits of the median category.

Mean

This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of values. It is derived by dividing the sum of a group of numerical items (or aggregate) by the total number of items. Aggregates are used in computing mean values. For example, mean family income is obtained by dividing the aggregate of all income reported by persons in families by the total number of families. (Additional information on means and aggregates is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Median

This measure represents the middle value in a distribution. The median divides the total frequency into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median. The median is

computed on the basis of the distribution as tabulated, which is sometimes more detailed than the distribution shown in specific census publications and other data products.

In reports, if the median falls within the upper interval of the tabulation distribution, the median is shown as the initial value of the interval followed by a plus sign (+); if within the lower interval, the median is shown as the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (–). For summary tape files, if the median falls within the upper or lower interval, it is set to a specified value. (Additional information on medians is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Percentages, Rates, and Ratios

These measures are frequently presented in census products to compare two numbers or two sets of measurements. These comparisons are made in two ways: (1) subtraction, which provides an absolute measure of the difference between two items, and (2) the quotient of two numbers, which provides a relative measure of difference.

Quartile

This measure divides a distribution into four equal parts. The first quartile (or lower quartile) is the value that defines the upper limit of the lowest one-quarter of the cases. The second quartile is the median. The third quartile (or upper quartile) defines the lower limit of the upper one-quarter of the cases in the distribution. The difference between the upper and lower quartiles is called the interquartile range. This interquartile range is less affected by wide variations than is the mean. Quartiles are presented for certain financial characteristics such as housing value and rent.

APPENDIX C.
Accuracy of the Data

CONTENTS

Confidentiality of the Data C–1
Editing of Unacceptable Data C–9
Errors in the Data C–2
Estimation Procedure C–5
Sample Design C–1

INTRODUCTION

The data contained in this data product are based on the 1990 census sample. The data are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained from a complete count. Estimates derived from a sample are expected to be different from the 100-percent figures because they are subject to sampling and nonsampling errors. Sampling error in data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. Nonsampling error affects both sample and 100-percent data, and is introduced as a result of errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Provided below is a detailed discussion of both types of errors and a description of the estimation procedures.

SAMPLE DESIGN

Every person and housing unit in the United States was asked certain basic demographic and housing questions (for example, race, age, marital status, housing value, or rent). A sample of these persons and housing units was asked more detailed questions about such items as income, occupation, and housing costs in addition to the basic demographic and housing information. The primary sampling unit for the 1990 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Persons in group quarters were sampled at a 1-in-6 rate.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. Approximately 95 percent of the population was enumerated by the mailback procedure. In these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list, which was updated by the United States Postal Service and Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized and the appropriate units were electronically designated as sample units. The questionnaires were either mailed or hand-delivered to the addresses with instructions to complete and mail back the form.

Housing units in governmental units with a precensus (1988) estimated population of fewer than 2,500 persons were sampled at 1-in-2. Governmental units were defined for sampling purposes as all incorporated places, all counties, all county equivalents such as parishes in Louisiana, and all minor civil divisions in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. Housing units in census tracts and block numbering areas (BNA's) with a precensus housing unit count below 2,000 housing units were sampled at 1-in-6 for those portions not in small governmental units (governmental units with a population less than 2,500). Housing units within census tracts and BNA's with 2,000 or more housing units were sampled at 1-in-8 for those portions not in small governmental units.

In list/enumerate areas (about 5 percent of the population), each enumerator was given a blank address register with designated sample lines. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed an assigned area and listed all housing units in the address register in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit listed on a designated sample line, were collected. For all governmental units with fewer than 2,500 persons in list/enumerate areas, a 1-in-2 sampling rate was used. All other list/enumerate areas were sampled at 1-in-6.

Housing units in American Indian reservations, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas, and Alaska Native villages were sampled according to the same criteria as other governmental units, except the sampling rates were based on the size of the American Indian and Alaska Native population in those areas as measured in the 1980 census. Trust lands were sampled at the same rate as their associated American Indian reservations. Census designated places in Hawaii were sampled at the same rate as governmental units because the Census Bureau does not recognize incorporated places in Hawaii.

The purpose of using variable sampling rates was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small areas and decrease respondent burden in more densely populated areas while maintaining data reliability. When all sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately one out of every six housing units in the Nation was included in the 1990 census sample.

CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE DATA

To maintain the confidentiality required by law (Title 13, United States Code), the Bureau of the Census applies a confidentiality edit to the 1990 census data to assure that

published data do not disclose information about specific individuals, households, or housing units. As a result, a small amount of uncertainty is introduced into the estimates of census characteristics. The sample itself provides adequate protection for most areas for which sample data are published since the resulting data are estimates of the actual counts; however, small areas require more protection. The edit is controlled so that the basic structure of the data is preserved.

The confidentiality edit is implemented by selecting a small subset of individual households from the internal sample data files and blanking a subset of the data items on these household records. Responses to those data items were then imputed using the same imputation procedures that were used for nonresponse. A larger subset of households is selected for the confidentiality edit for small areas to provide greater protection for these areas. The editing process is implemented in such a way that the quality and usefulness of the data were preserved.

ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since statistics in this data product are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from 100-percent figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The sample estimate also would differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a sample estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. Described below is the method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this product.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during any of the various complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one direction will make both sample and 100-percent data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will tend to be understated for the higher income categories and overstated for the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

Calculation of Standard Errors

Totals and Percentages—Tables A through C in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this data product. To calculate the standard error, it is necessary to know the basic standard error for the characteristic (given in table A or B) that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, households, or housing units) and estimation technique; the design factor for the particular characteristic estimated (given in table C); and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in the sample. For machine-readable products, the percent-in-sample is included in a data matrix on the file for each tabulation area. In printed reports, the percent-in-sample is provided in data tables at the end of the statistical tables that compose the report. The design factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1990 census. Tape purchasers will receive table C, the table of design factors, as a supplement to the technical documentation. Table C is included in this appendix for printed reports.

The steps given below should be used to calculate the standard error of an estimate of a total or a percentage contained in this product. A percentage is defined here as a ratio of a numerator to a denominator where the numerator is a subset of the denominator. For example, the proportion of Black teachers is the ratio of Black teachers to all teachers.

1. Obtain the standard error from table A or B (or use the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively.
2. Find the geographic area to which the estimate applies in the appropriate percent-in-sample table or appropriate matrix, and obtain the person or housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent-in-sample" figure for person and family characteristics. Use the housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for housing unit characteristics.
3. Use table C to obtain the design factor for the characteristic (for example, employment status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent-in-sample with which you are working. Multiply the basic standard error by this factor.

The unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages will approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or

estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. Nevertheless, these estimated totals and percentages still are subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate. For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the basic standard errors in table B that appear in the "2 or 98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use a basic standard error of 16.

An illustration of the use of the tables is given in the section entitled "Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors."

Sums and Differences—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to sums of and differences between two sample estimates. To estimate the standard error of a sum or difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

1. For the sum of or difference between a sample estimate and a 100-percent value, use the standard error of the sample estimate. The complete count value is not subject to sampling error.

2. For the sum of or difference between two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors:

SE_X and SE_Y of estimates $\hat{X}$ and $\hat{Y}$:

$$SE_{(\hat{X}\pm\hat{Y})} = SE_{(\hat{X}-\hat{Y})} = \sqrt{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2+(SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}$$

   This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or from a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1990 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this appendix.

3. For the differences between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest. For example, to determine the estimate of non-Black teachers, one may subtract the estimate of Black teachers from the estimate of total teachers. To determine the standard error of the estimate of non-Black teachers apply the above formula directly.

Ratios—Frequently, the statistic of interest is the ratio of two variables, where the numerator is not a subset of the denominator. For example, the ratio of teachers to students in public elementary schools. The standard error of the ratio between two sample estimates is estimated as follows:

1. If the ratio is a proportion, then follow the procedure outlined for "Totals and Percentages."

2. If the ratio is not a proportion, then approximate the standard error using the formula below.

$$SE_{(\hat{X}\ /\ \hat{Y})} = \frac{\hat{X}}{\hat{Y}}\sqrt{\frac{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2}{\hat{X}^2}+\frac{(SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}{\hat{Y}^2}}$$

Medians—For the standard error of the median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as N/2). Treat N/2 as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above. Compute the desired confidence interval about N/2. Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about N/2. By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, continue cumulating frequencies until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about N/2. Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

When interpolation is required in the upper open-ended interval of a distribution to obtain a confidence bound, use 1.5 times the lower limit of the open-ended confidence interval as the upper limit of the open-ended interval.

Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1990 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

1. Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples;

2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.645 times the estimated standard error below the estimate to 1.645 times the estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

3. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent, 90 percent, and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability of confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the 100-percent value).

Confidence intervals also may be constructed for the ratio, sum of, or difference between two sample figures. This is done by first computing the ratio, sum, or difference, then obtaining the standard error of the ratio, sum, or difference (using the formulas given earlier), and finally forming a confidence interval for this estimated ratio, sum, or difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the ratio, sum, or difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this appendix do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68, 90, or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this data product based on the estimated standard errors.

A standard sampling theory text should be helpful if the user needs more information about confidence intervals and nonsampling errors.

Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors

The following is a hypothetical example of how to compute a standard error of a total and a percentage. Suppose a particular data table shows that for City A 9,948 persons out of all 15,888 persons age 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. The percent-in-sample table lists City A with a percent-in-sample of 16.0 percent (Persons column). The column in table C which includes 16.0 percent-in-sample shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment status."

The basic standard error for the estimated total 9,948 may be obtained from table A or from the formula given below table A. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. Suppose that the total population of City A was 21,220. The formula for the basic standard error, SE, is

$$SE(9{,}948) = \sqrt{5(9{,}948)\,(1-9{,}948/21{,}220)}$$

$$= 163 \text{ persons.}$$

The standard error of the estimated 9,948 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the basic standard error 163 by the design factor, 1.1 from table C. This yields an estimated standard error of 179 for the total number of persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force.

The estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force in City A is 62.6. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be approximately 0.85 percentage points. The standard error for the estimated 62.6 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 0.85 x 1.1 = 0.94 percentage points.

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than two decimal places when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.00) or more.

In the previous example, the standard error of the 9,948 persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 179. Thus, a 90 percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

$$[9{,}948 - 1.645(179)] \text{ to } [9{,}948 + 1.645(179)]$$

or

9,654 to 10,242

One can say, with about 90 percent confidence, that this interval includes the value that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The following is an illustration of the calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals when a difference between two sample estimates is obtained. For example, suppose the number of persons in City B age 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 9,314 and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 16,666. Further suppose the population of City B was 25,225. Thus, the estimated percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 55.9 percent. The unadjusted standard error determined using the formula provided at the bottom of table B is 0.86

percentage points. We find that City B had a percent-in-sample of 15.7. The range which includes 15.7 percent-in-sample in table C shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment Status." Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (55.9 percent) is 0.86 x 1.1 = 0.95 percentage points.

Now suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the difference between City A and City B of the percentages of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force. The difference in the percentages of interest for the two cities is:

$$62.6 - 55.9 = 6.7 \text{ percent.}$$

Using the results of the previous example:

$$SE(6.7) = \sqrt{(SE(62.6))^2 + (SE(55.9))^2} = \sqrt{(0.94)^2 + (0.95)^2}$$

$$= 1.34 \text{ percentage points}$$

The 90 percent confidence interval for the difference is formed as before:

$$[6.70 - 1.645(1.34)] \text{ to } [6.70 + 1.645(1.34)]$$

or

$$4.50 \text{ to } 8.90$$

One can say with 90 percent confidence that the interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

For reasonably large samples, ratio estimates are normally distributed, particularly for the census population. Therefore, if we can calculate the standard error of a ratio estimate then we can form a confidence interval around the ratio. Suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the ratio of the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City A to the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City B. The ratio of the two estimates of interest is:

$$9948/9314 = 1.07$$

$$SE(1.07) = \left(\frac{9948}{9314}\right)\sqrt{\frac{179^2}{(9948)^2} + \frac{188^2}{(9314)^2}}$$

$$= .029$$

Using the results above, the 90 percent confidence interval for this ratio would be:

$$[1.07 - 1.645(.029)] \text{ to } [1.07 + 1.645(.029)]$$

or

$$1.02 \text{ to } 1.12$$

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure (iterative proportional fitting) resulting in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units possessing the characteristic in the tabulation area. Estimates of family or household characteristics were based on the weight assigned to the family member designated as householder. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value 6, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with the weight of 6. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights varying from person to person or housing unit to housing unit. The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas generally were formed of contiguous geographic units which agreed closely with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas never crossed State or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count below 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in four stages. For persons, the first stage applied 17 household-type groups. The second stage used two groups: sampling rate of 1-in-2; sampling rate less than 1-in-2. The third stage used the dichotomy householders/nonhouseholders. The fourth stage applied 180 aggregate age-sex-race-Hispanic origin categories. The stages were as follows:

PERSONS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Group Quarters
17	Persons in Group Quarters

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATES

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: HOUSEHOLDER/NONHOUSEHOLDER

1	Householder
2	Nonhouseholder

STAGE IV: AGE/SEX/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Group	
	White
	Persons of Hispanic Origin
	Male
1	0 to 4 years
2	5 to 14 years
3	15 to 19 years
4	20 to 24 years
5	25 to 34 years
6	35 to 54 years
7	55 to 64 years
8	65 to 74 years
9	75 years and over
	Female
10-18	Same age categories as groups 1 through 9.
	Persons Not of Hispanic Origin
19-36	Same sex and age categories as groups 1 through 18.
	Black
37-72	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Asian or Pacific Islander
73-108	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut
109-144	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Other Race (includes those races not listed above)
145-180	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign an initial weight to each sample person record. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure, prior to iterative proportional fitting, was to combine categories in each of the four estimation stages, when needed to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For each stage, any group that did not meet certain criteria for the unweighted sample count or for the ratio of the 100-percent to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the fourth stage, an additional criterion concerning the number of complete count persons in each race/Hispanic origin category was applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent four stages of ratio adjustment applying the grouping procedures described above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight.

In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Next, at stage III, the stage II weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. Finally, at stage IV, the stage III weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage III weights for sample persons in each stage IV group. The four stages of ratio adjustment were performed two times (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage IV were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight of the persons in a particular group was 7.25 then 1/4 of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8, while the remaining 3/4 received a weight of 7.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons, except that vacant units were treated differently. The occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in four stages, and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in a single stage. The first stage for occupied housing units applied 16 household type categories, while the second stage used the two sampling categories described above for persons. The third stage applied three units-in-structure categories; i.e. single units, multi-unit less than 10 and multi-unit 10 or more. The fourth stage could potentially use 200 tenure-race-Hispanic origin-value/rent groups. The stages for ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	
	Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD—Con.

All Other Housing Units

11 — 1 person in housing unit

12-16 — 2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATE CATEGORY

1 — Sampling rate of 1-in-2

2 — Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: UNITS IN STRUCTURE

1 — Single unit structure

2 — Multi-unit structure consisting of fewer than 10 individual units

3 — Multi-unit structure consisting of 10 or more individual units

STAGE IV: TENURE/RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER/VALUE OR RENT

Group — Owner

White Householder

Householder of Hispanic Origin

Value

1 — Less than $20,000

2 — $20,000 to $39,999

3 — $40,000 to $59,999

4 — $60,000 to $79,999

5 — $80,000 to $99,999

6 — $100,000 to $149,999

7 — $150,000 to $249,999

8 — $250,000 to $299,999

9 — $300,000 or more

10 — Other[1]

Householder Not of Hispanic Origin

11-20 — Same value categories as groups 1 through 10

Black Householder

21-40 — Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20

Asian or Pacific Islander Householder

41-60 — Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder

61-80 — Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20

Householder of Other Race

81-100 — Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20

Renter

White Householder

Householder of Hispanic origin

Rent

101 — Less than $100

102 — $100 to $199

103 — $200 to $299

104 — $300 to $399

105 — $400 to $499

106 — $500 to $599

107 — $600 to $749

108 — $750 to $999

109 — $1,000 or more

110 — No cash rent

Householder Not of Hispanic Origin

111-120 — Same rent categories as groups 101 through 110

Black Householder

121-140 — Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

Asian or Pacific Islander Householder

141-160 — Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder

161-180 — Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

Householder of Other Race

181-200 — Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

Vacant Housing Units

1 — Vacant for rent

2 — Vacant for sale

3 — Other vacant

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and if the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial, unadjusted weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

[1]Value of units in this category results from other factors besides housing value alone, for example, inclusion of more than 10 acres of land, or presence of a business establishment on the premises.

Control of Nonsampling Error

As mentioned earlier, both sample and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. This component of error could introduce serious bias into the data, and the total error could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the decennial census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. Described below are the primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions actually were carried out during the census. As part of the 1990 census evaluation program, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

Undercoverage—It is possible for some households or persons to be missed entirely by the census. The undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data.

Several coverage improvement programs were implemented during the development of the census address list and census enumeration and processing to minimize undercoverage of the population and housing units. These programs were developed based on experience from the 1980 census and results from the 1990 census testing cycle. In developing and updating the census address list, the Census Bureau used a variety of specialized procedures in different parts of the country.

- In the large urban areas, the Census Bureau purchased and geocoded address lists. Concurrent with geocoding, the United States Postal Service (USPS) reviewed and updated this list. After the postal check, census enumerators conducted a dependent canvass and update operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials were given the opportunity to examine block counts of address listings (local review) and identify possible errors. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- In small cities, suburban areas, and selected rural parts of the country, the Census Bureau created the address list through a listing operation. The USPS reviewed and updated this list, and the Census Bureau reconciled USPS corrections and updated through a field operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials participated in reviewing block counts of address listings. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- The Census Bureau (rather than the USPS) conducted a listing operation in the fall of 1989 and delivered census questionnaires in selected rural and seasonal housing areas in March of 1990. In some inner-city public housing developments, whose addresses had been obtained via the purchased address list noted above, census questionnaires were also delivered by Census Bureau enumerators.

Coverage improvement programs continued during and after mailout. A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent improved further the coverage of persons and housing units. All local officials were given the opportunity to participate in a post-census local review, and census enumerators conducted an additional recanvass. In addition, efforts were made to improve the coverage of unique population groups, such as the homeless and parolees/probationers. Computer and clerical edits and telephone and personal visit followup also contributed to improved coverage.

More extensive discussion of the programs implemented to improve coverage will be published by the Census Bureau when the evaluation of the coverage improvement program is completed.

Respondent and Enumerator Error—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error, although the questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests, and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency, and problems were followed up as necessary.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was monitored carefully. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages that included hands-on experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse were reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

Processing Error—The many phases involved in processing the census data represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

Nonresponse—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data, since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any imputation procedure using respondent data may not completely

reflect this difference either at the elemental level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was reduced substantially during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics for the nonresponses remaining after this operation were imputed by the computer by using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of data that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, questionnaires were edited during field data collection operations for consistency, completeness, and acceptability. Questionnaires also were reviewed by census clerks for omissions, certain specific inconsistencies, and population coverage. For example, write-in entries such as "Don't know" or "NA" were considered unacceptable. For some district offices, the initial edit was automated; however, for the majority of the district offices, it was performed by clerks. As a result of this operation, a telephone or personal visit followup was made to obtain missing information. Potential coverage errors were included in the followup, as well as a sample of questionnaires with omissions and/or inconsistencies.

Subsequent to field operations, remaining incomplete or inconsistent information on the questionnaires was assigned using imputation procedures during the final automated edit of the collected data. Imputations, or computer assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries or blanks, are needed most often when an entry for a given item is lacking or when the information reported for a person or housing unit on that item is inconsistent with other information for that same person or housing unit. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person or housing unit that was consistent with entries for persons or housing units with similar characteristics. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries enhances the usefulness of the data.

Another way in which corrections were made during the computer editing process was through substitution; that is, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person or housing unit. When there was an indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for the people within the household or the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire, a previously accepted household was selected as a substitute, and the full set of characteristics for the substitute was duplicated. The assignment of the full set of housing characteristics occurred when there was no housing information available. If the housing unit was determined to be occupied, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed occupied unit. If the housing unit was vacant, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed vacant unit.

Table A. **Unadjusted Standard Error for Estimated Totals**

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total[1]	Size of publication area[2]													
	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	25,000,000
50	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1,000	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2,500	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5,000	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270
25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350
75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610
100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	710
250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100
500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570
1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190
5,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470
10,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

[1]For estimated totals larger than 10,000,000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$SE(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5\hat{Y}(1 - \frac{\hat{Y}}{N})}$$

N = Size of area

$\hat{Y}$ = Estimate of characteristic total

[2]The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

Table B. **Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentage**

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage[1]												
	500	750	1,000	1,500	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000
2 or 98	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
15 or 85	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 or 80	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
30 or 70	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
35 or 65	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
50	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2

[1]For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error. This table should only be used for proportions, that is, where the numerator is a subset of the denominator.

$$SE(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{B}\hat{p}(100 - \hat{p})}$$

B = Base of estimated percentage

$\hat{p}$ = Estimated percentage

Table C. **Standard Error Design Factors—South Carolina**

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percent or more
POPULATION				
Age	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Sex	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin (of any race)	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Marital status	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5
Household type and relationship	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Children ever born	2.6	2.4	1.3	1.3
Work disability and mobility limitation status	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Ancestry	2.3	2.0	1.2	0.9
Place of birth	2.3	2.0	1.3	1.0
Citizenship	1.8	1.6	0.9	0.7
Residence in 1985	2.0	1.8	1.0	0.8
Year of entry	1.3	1.2	0.6	0.6
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	1.7	1.5	0.8	0.7
Educational attainment	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
School enrollment	1.7	1.5	0.9	0.8
Type of residence (urban/rural)	2.1	1.8	1.1	0.9
Household type	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Family type	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Group quarters	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
Subfamily type and presence of children	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Employment status	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Industry	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Occupation	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Class of worker	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.6
Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Number of workers in family	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Place of work	1.5	1.2	0.7	0.6
Means of transportation to work	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.6
Travel time to work	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Private vehicle occupancy	1.5	1.2	0.7	0.6
Time leaving home to go to work	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Type of income in 1989	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.6
Household income in 1989	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Family income in 1989	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Poverty status in 1989 (persons)	1.6	1.5	0.8	0.6
Poverty status in 1989 (families)	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Armed Forces and veteran status	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.6
HOUSING				
Age of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin of householder	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Type of residence (urban/rural)	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.6
Condominium status	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Units in structure	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Tenure	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Occupancy status	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Value	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Gross rent	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Year structure built	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Rooms, bedrooms	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Kitchen facilities	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5
Source of water, plumbing facilities	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.6
Sewage disposal	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
House heating fuel	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Telephone in housing unit	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Vehicles available	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Year householder moved into structure	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5

APPENDIX D.
Collection and Processing Procedures

CONTENTS

Data Collection Procedures D-2
Enumeration and Residence Rules D-1
Processing Procedures D-4

ENUMERATION AND RESIDENCE RULES

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first United States census in 1790, each person was to be enumerated as an inhabitant of his or her "usual residence" in the 1990 census. Usual residence is the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time or considers to be his or her usual residence. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1, 1990).

Enumeration Rules

Each person whose usual residence was in the United States was to be included in the census, without regard to the person's legal status or citizenship. In a departure from earlier censuses, foreign diplomatic personnel participated voluntarily in the census, regardless of their residence on or off the premises of an embassy. As in previous censuses, persons in the United States specifically excluded from the census were foreign travelers who had not established a residence.

Americans with a usual residence outside the United States were not enumerated in the 1990 census. United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents overseas, are included in the population counts for States for purposes of Congressional apportionment, but are excluded from all other tabulations for States and their subdivisions. The counts of United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents, were obtained from administrative records maintained by Federal departments and agencies. Other Americans living overseas, such as employees of international agencies and private businesses and students, were not enumerated, nor were their counts obtained from administrative sources. On the other hand, Americans temporarily overseas were to be enumerated at their usual residence in the United States.

Residence Rules

Each person included in the census was to be counted at his or her usual residence—the place where he or she lives and sleeps most of the time or the place where the person considers to be his or her usual home. If a person had no usual residence, the person was to be counted where he or she was staying on April 1, 1990.

Persons temporarily away from their usual residence, whether in the United States or overseas, on a vacation or on a business trip, were counted at their usual residence. Persons who occupied more than one residence during the year were counted at the one they considered to be their usual residence. Persons who moved on or near Census Day were counted at the place they considered to be their usual residence.

Persons in the Armed Forces—Members of the Armed Forces were counted as residents of the area in which the installation was located, either on the installation or in the surrounding community. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (for example, with the Armed Forces person or at another location).

Each Navy ship not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport. If the homeport included more than one municipality, ships berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Ships attributed to the homeport, but not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet, were assigned to the municipality named on the Department of the Navy's homeport list. These rules also apply to Coast Guard vessels.

Personnel assigned to each Navy and Coast Guard ship were given the opportunity to report a residence off the ship. Those who did report an off-ship residence in the communities surrounding the homeport were counted there; those who did not were counted as residents of the ship. Personnel on Navy ships deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day were considered to be part of the overseas population.

Persons on Maritime Ships—Persons aboard maritime ships who reported an off-ship residence were counted at that residence. Those who did not were counted as residents of the ship, and were attributed as follows:

1. The port where the ship was docked on Census Day, if that port was in the United States or its territories.
2. The port of departure if the ship was at sea, provided the port was in the United States or its territories.
3. The port of destination in the United States or its territories, if the port of departure of a ship at sea was a foreign port.
4. The overseas population if the ship was docked at a foreign port or at sea between foreign ports. (These persons were not included in the overseas population for apportionment purposes.)

Persons Away at School—College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since the 1950 census. Children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

Persons in Institutions—Persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody, such as in Federal or State prisons; local jails; Federal detention centers; juvenile institutions; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; or homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, or mentally ill, were counted at these places.

Persons Away From Their Usual Residence on Census Day—Migrant agricultural workers who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the place where they were on Census Day. Persons in worker camps who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the camp where they were on Census Day.

In some parts of the country, natural disasters displaced significant numbers of households from their usual place of residence. If these persons reported a destroyed or damaged residence as their usual residence, they were counted at that location.

Persons away from their usual residence were counted by means of interviews with other members of their families, resident managers, or neighbors.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1990 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The questionnaire packet included general information about the 1990 census and an instruction guide explaining how to complete the questionnaire. Spanish-language questionnaires and instruction guides were available on request. Instruction guides also were available in 32 other languages.

Enumeration of Housing Units

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire:

1. A short-form questionnaire that contained a limited number of basic population and housing questions; these questions were asked of all persons and housing units and are often referred to as 100-percent questions.
2. A long-form questionnaire that contained the 100-percent items and a number of additional questions; a sampling procedure was used to determine those housing units that were to receive the long-form questionnaire.

Three sampling rates were employed. For slightly more than one-half of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long-form or sample questionnaire. In functioning local governmental units (counties and incorporated places, and in some parts of the country, towns and townships) estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire in order to enhance the reliability of the sample data for these small areas. For census tracts and block numbering areas having more than 2,000 housing units in the Census Bureau's address files, one in every eight housing units (about 13 percent) received a sample questionnaire, providing reliable statistics for these areas while permitting the Census Bureau to stay within a limit of 17.7 million sample questionnaires, or a one-in-six sample, nationwide.

The mail-out/mail-back procedure was used mainly in cities, suburban areas, towns, and rural areas where mailing addresses consisted of a house number and street name. In these areas, the Census Bureau developed mailing lists that included about 88.4 million addresses. The questionnaires were delivered through the mail and respondents were to return them by mail. Census questionnaires were delivered 1 week before Census Day (April 1, 1990)

The update/leave/mail-back method was used mainly in densely populated rural areas where it was difficult to develop mailing lists because mailing addresses did *not* use house number and street name. The Census Bureau compiled lists of housing units in advance of the census. Enumerators delivered the questionnaires, asked respondents to return them by mail, and added housing units not on the mailing lists. This method was used mainly in the South and Midwest, and also included some high-rise, low-income urban areas. A variation of this method was used in urban areas having large numbers of boarded-up buildings. About 11 million housing units were enumerated using this method.

The list/enumerate method (formerly called conventional or door-to-door enumeration) was used mainly in very remote and sparsely-settled areas. The United States

Postal Service delivered unaddressed short-form questionnaires before Census Day. Starting a week before Census Day, enumerators canvassed these areas, checked that all housing units received a questionnaire, created a list of all housing units, completed long-form questionnaires, and picked up the completed short-form questionnaires. This method was used mainly in the West and Northeast to enumerate an estimated 6.5 million housing units.

Followup

Nonresponse Followup—In areas where respondents were to mail back their questionnaires, an enumerator visited each address from which a questionnaire was not received.

Coverage and Edit-Failure Followup—In the mail-back areas, some households returned a questionnaire that did not meet specific quality standards because of incomplete or inconsistent information, or the respondent had indicated difficulty in deciding who was to be listed on the questionnaire. These households were contacted by telephone or by personal visit to obtain the missing information or to clarify who was to be enumerated in the household. In areas where an enumerator picked up the questionnaires, the enumerator checked the respondent-filled questionnaire for completeness and consistency.

Special Enumeration Procedures

Special procedures and questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters, such as college dormitories, nursing homes, prisons, military barracks, and ships. The questionnaires (Individual Census Reports, Military Census Reports, and Shipboard Census Reports) included the 100-percent population questions but did not include any housing questions. In all group quarters, all persons were asked the basic population questions; in most group quarters, additional questions were asked of a sample (one-in-six) of persons.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)

The Census Bureau collected data for various components of the homeless population at different stages in the 1990 census. "Shelter and Street Night" (S-Night) was a special census operation to count the population in four types of locations where homeless people are found. On the evening of March 20, 1990, and during the early morning hours of March 21, 1990, enumerators counted persons in pre-identified locations:

1. Emergency shelters for the homeless population (public and private; permanent and temporary).
2. Shelters with temporary lodging for runaway youths.
3. Shelters for abused women and their children.
4. Open locations in streets or other places not intended for habitation.

Emergency shelters include all hotels and motels costing $12 or less (excluding taxes) per night regardless of whether persons living there considered themselves to be homeless, hotels and motels (regardless of cost) used entirely to shelter homeless persons, and pre-identified rooms in hotels and motels used for homeless persons and families. Enumeration in shelters usually occurred from 6 p.m. to midnight; street enumeration, from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m.; abandoned and boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and shelters for abused women, from 6 p.m. on March 20 to noon on March 21.

Other components, which some consider as part of the homeless population, were enumerated as part of regular census operations. These include persons doubled up with other families, as well as persons with no other usual home living in transient sites, such as commercial campgrounds, maternity homes for unwed mothers, and drug/alcohol abuse detoxification centers. In institutions, such as local jails and mental hospitals, the Census Bureau does not know who has a usual home elsewhere; therefore, even though some are literally homeless, these persons cannot be identified separately as a component of the homeless population.

There is no generally agreed-upon definition of "the homeless," and there are limitations in the census count that prevent obtaining a total count of the homeless population under any definition. As such, the Census Bureau does not have a definition and will not provide a total count of "the homeless." Rather, the Census Bureau will provide counts and characteristics of persons found at the time of the census in *selected* types of living arrangements. These selected components can be used as building blocks to construct a count of homeless persons appropriate to particular purposes as long as the data limitations are taken into account.

In preparation for "Shelter-and-Street-Night" enumeration, the regional census centers (RCC's) mailed a certified letter (Form D-33 (L)) to the highest elected official of each active functioning government of the United States (more than 39,000) requesting them to identify:

1. All shelters with sleeping facilities (permanent and temporary, such as church basements, armories, public buildings, and so forth, that could be open on March 20).
2. Hotels and motels used to house homeless persons and families.
3. A list of outdoor locations where homeless persons tend to be at night.
4. Places such as bus or train stations, subway stations, airports, hospital emergency rooms, and so forth, where homeless persons seek shelter at night.

5. The specific addresses of abandoned or boarded-up buildings where homeless persons were thought to stay at night.

The letter from the RCC's to the governmental units emphasized the importance of listing night-time congregating sites. The list of shelters was expanded using information from administrative records and informed local sources. The street sites were limited to the list provided by the jurisdictions. All governmental units were eligible for "Shelter and Street Night." For cities with 50,000 or more persons, the Census Bureau took additional steps to update the list of shelter and street locations if the local jurisdiction did not respond to the certified letter. Smaller cities and rural areas participated if the local jurisdiction provided the Census Bureau a list of shelters or open public places to visit or if shelters were identified through our inventory development, local knowledge update, or during the Special Place Prelist operation.

The Census Bureau encouraged persons familiar with homeless persons and the homeless themselves to apply as enumerators. This recruiting effort was particularly successful in larger cities.

For shelters, both long- and short-form Individual Census Reports (ICR's) were distributed. For street enumeration, only short-form ICR's were used. Persons in shelters and at street locations were asked the basic population questions. Additional questions about social and economic characteristics were asked of a sample of persons in shelters only.

Enumerators were instructed *not* to ask who was homeless; rather, they were told to count all persons (including children) staying overnight at the shelters, and everyone they saw on the street except the police, other persons in uniform, and persons engaged in employment or obvious money-making activities other than begging and panhandling.

At both shelter and street sites, persons found sleeping were not awakened to answer questions. Rather, the enumerator answered the sex and race questions by observation and estimated the person's age to the best of his or her ability. In shelters, administrative records and information from the shelter operator were used, when available, for persons who were already asleep.

Less than 1 percent of shelters refused to participate in the census count at first. By the end of the census period, most of those eventually cooperated and the number of refusals had been reduced to a few. For the final refusals, head counts and population characteristics were obtained by enumerators standing outside such shelters and counting people as they left in the morning.

The "street" count was restricted to persons who were visible when the enumerator came to the open, public locations that had been identified by local jurisdictions. Homeless persons who were well hidden, moving about, or in locations other than those identified by the local governments were likely missed. The number missed will never be known and there is no basis to make an estimate of the number missed from census data. The count of persons in open, public places was affected by many factors, including the extra efforts made to encourage people to go to shelters for "Shelter and Street Night," the weather (which was unusually cold in many parts of the country), the presence of the media, and distrust of the census. Expectations of the number of homeless persons on the street cannot be based on the number seen during the day because the night-time situation is normally very different as more homeless persons are in shelters or very well hidden.

For both "Shelter-and-Street-Night" locations, the Census Bureau assumed that the usual home of those enumerated was in the block where they were found (shelter or street).

The "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation replaced and expanded the 1980 Mission Night (M-Night) and Casual Count operations. These two operations were aimed at counting the population who reported having no usual residence. M-Night was conducted a week after Census Day, in April 1980. Enumerators visited hotels, motels, and similar places costing $4 or less each night; missions, flophouses, local jails and similar places at which the average length of stay was 30 days or less; and nonshelter locations, such as bus depots, train stations, and all night movie theaters. Questions were asked of everyone, regardless of age. Enumerators conducted M-Night up to midnight on April 8, 1980, and returned the next morning to collect any forms completed after midnight.

The Casual Count operation was conducted in May 1980 at additional nonshelter locations, such as street corners, pool halls, welfare and employment offices. This operation lasted for approximately 2 weeks. Casual Count was conducted during the day only in selected large central cities. Only persons who appeared to be at least 15 years of age were asked if they had been previously enumerated. Casual Count was actually a coverage-improvement operation. It was not specifically an operation to count homeless persons living in the streets. Persons were excluded if they said they had a usual home outside the city because it was not cost effective to check through individual questionnaires in another city to try to find the person.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

Respondents returned many census questionnaires by mail to 1 of over 344 census district offices or to one of six processing offices. In these offices, the questionnaires were "checked in" and edited for completeness and consistency of the responses. After this initial processing had been performed, all questionnaires were sent to the processing offices.

In the processing offices, the household questionnaires were microfilmed and processed by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied

by the respondent was indicated by filling circles in predesignated positions. FOSDIC electronically "read" these filled circles from the microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred the information to computer tape. The computer tape did not include individual names, addresses, or handwritten responses.

The data processing was performed in several stages. All questionnaires were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred to computer disk. Selected written entries in the race question on both the short and long forms were keyed from the microfilm and coded using the data base developed from the 1980 census and subsequent content and operational tests. Keying of other written entries on the long forms occurred in the seven processing offices.

The information (for example, income dollar amounts or homeowner shelter costs) on these keyed files was merged with the FOSDIC data or processed further through one of three automated coding programs. The codes for industry, occupation, place-of-birth, migration, place-of-work, ancestry, language, relationship, race, and Hispanic origin were merged with the FOSDIC data for editing, weighting, and tabulating operations at Census Bureau headquarters. All responses to the questions on Individual Census Reports (ICR's), Military Census Reports (MCR's), and Shipboard Census Reports (SCR's) were keyed, not processed by microfilm or FOSDIC.

APPENDIX E.
Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

Your Guide for the

1990 U.S. Census Form

This guide gives helpful information on filling out your census form. If you need more help, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is on the cover of the questionnaire.** After you have filled out your form, please return it in the **envelope** we have provided.

On the inside	Page
How to fill out your census form	**2**
Example	**2**
Your answers are confidential	**2**
Instructions for the census questions	**3–11**
What the census is about	**12**
Why the census asks certain questions	**12**

CENSUS '90



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

D-4

How to Fill Out Your Census Form

Please use a black lead pencil only. Black lead pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens. Most questions ask you to fill in the circle, or to print the information. See **Example** below.

Make sure you print answers for everyone in this household. If someone in the household, such as a roomer or boarder, does not want to give you all the information for the form, print at least the person's name and answer questions 2 and 3. A census taker will call to get the other information directly from the person.

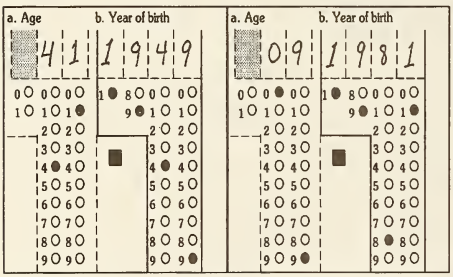
There may be a question you cannot answer exactly. For example, you might not know the age of an elderly person or the price for which your house would sell. Ask someone else in your household; if no one knows, give your best estimate.

Instructions for individual questions begin on page 3 of this guide. They will help you to understand the questions and answer them correctly.

If you have a question about filling out the census form or need assistance, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is given on the cover of the questionnaire.**

If you do not mail back your census form, a census taker will be sent out to assist you. But it saves time and your taxpayer dollars if you fill out the form yourself and mail it back.

Example



Your Answers Are Confidential

The law authorizing the census (Title 13, U.S. Code) also provides that your answers are confidential. No one except census workers may see your completed form and they can be fined and/or imprisoned for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years can your individual census form become available to other government agencies (whether federal, state, county, or local). Until then, no other person or business can see your individual report.

The same law that protects the confidentiality of your answers requires that you provide the information asked in this census to the best of your knowledge.

Information collected from the decennial census is used for a variety of statistical purposes. Census information is used to find out where funding is most needed for schools, health centers, highways, and other services. Census results are used by members of public and private groups--including community organizations--and by businesses and industries, as well as by agencies at all levels of government.

Instructions for Questions 1a through 7

1a. List everyone who lives at this address in question 1a. If you are not sure if you should list a person, see the rules on page 1 of the census form. If you are still not sure, answer as best you can and fill in "Yes" for question H1a or H1b, as appropriate.

If there are more than seven people in your household, please list all the persons in question 1a, complete the form for seven people, and mail it back in the enclosed envelope. A census taker will call to obtain the information for the additional persons.

b. If everyone listed in question 1a usually lives at another address(es), print the address(es) in 1b.

2. Fill one circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1.

If **Other relative** of the person in column 1, print the exact relationship such as son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandparent, nephew, niece, mother-in-law, father-in-law, cousin, and so on.

If the **Stepson/stepdaughter** of the person in column 1 also has been legally adopted by the person in column 1, mark **Stepson/stepdaughter** but do not mark **Natural-born or adopted son/daughter**. In other words, **Stepson/stepdaughter** takes precedence over **Adopted son/daughter.**

4. Fill ONE circle for the race each person considers himself/herself to be.

If you fill the **Indian (Amer.)** circle, print the name of the tribe or tribes in which the person is enrolled. If the person is not enrolled in a tribe, print the name of the principal tribe(s).

If you fill the **Other API** circle [under **Asian or Pacific Islander (API)], only** print the name of the group to which the person belongs. For example, the **Other API** category includes persons who identify as Burmese, Fijian, Hmong, Indonesian, Laotian, Bangladeshi, Pakistani, Tongan, Thai, Cambodian, Sri Lankan, and so on.

If you fill the **Other race** circle, be sure to print the name of the race.

If the person considers himself/herself to be **White, Black or Negro, Eskimo or Aleut, fill one circle only. Please do not print the race in the boxes.**

The **Black or Negro** category also includes persons who identify as African-American, Afro-American, Haitian, Jamaican, West Indian, Nigerian, and so on.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

5. Print age at last birthday in the space provided (print "00" for babies less than 1 year old). Fill in the matching circle below each box. Also, print year of birth in the space provided. Then fill in the matching circle below each box. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the **Example** on page 2 of this guide.

6. If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark **Never married**.

7. A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin if the person's origin (ancestry) is Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Argentinean, Colombian, Costa Rican, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Peruvian, Salvadoran, from other Spanish-speaking countries of the Caribbean or Central or South America, or from Spain.

If you fill the **Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic** circle, print one group.

A person who is not of Spanish/Hispanic origin should answer this question by filling the **No (not Spanish/Hispanic)** circle. Note that the term **"Mexican-Am."** refers only to persons of Mexican origin or ancestry.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Instructions for Question H1a through H1b

H1a. Refer to the list of persons you entered in question 1a on page 1. If you left anyone out of your list because you were not sure if the person(s) should be listed, answer question H1a as **Yes.** Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you did not list the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1a as **No**.

b. If you included anyone on your list even though you were not sure that you should list the person(s), answer question H1b as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you listed the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1b as **No**.

Instructions for Questions H2 through H7b

H2. Fill only one circle.

Count all occupied and vacant apartments in the house or building. Do not count stores or office space.

Detached means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. *Attached* means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall that goes from ground to roof. An example of **A one-family house attached to one or more houses** is a house in a row of houses attached to one another.

A mobile home or trailer that has had one or more rooms added or built onto it should be counted as a *one-family detached house;* a porch or shed is not considered a room.

H3. Count only whole rooms in your house, apartment, or mobile home used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, foyers, halls, half-rooms, porches, balconies, unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other unfinished space used for storage.

H4. Housing is owned if the owner or co-owner lives in it. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan** if the house, apartment, or mobile home is mortgaged or there is a contract to purchase. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)** if there is no mortgage or other debt. If the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned but the land is rented, mark this question to show the status of the house, apartment, or mobile home.

Mark **Rented for cash rent** if any money rent is paid, even if the rent is paid by persons who are not members of your household, or by a federal, state, or local government agency.

Mark **Occupied without payment of cash rent** if the unit is **not** owned or being bought by the occupants and if money rent is **not** paid or contracted. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. A house or apartment may be provided as part of wages or salary. Examples are: caretaker's or janitor's house or apartment; parsonages; tenant farmer or sharecropper houses for which the occupants do not pay cash rent; or military housing.

H5a. Answer H5a and H5b if you live in a one-family house or a mobile home; include only land that you own or rent.

b. A business is easily recognized from the outside; for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A medical office is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.

H6. If this is a house, include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the land. If this is a condominium unit, estimate the value for your house or apartment including your share of the common elements. If this is a mobile home, include the value of the mobile home and the value of the land. If you rent the land, estimate the value of the rented land and add it to the value of the mobile home.

H7a. Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent for your house, apartment, or mobile home is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is paid:	Multiply rent by:	If rent is paid:	Divide rent by:
By the day	30	4 times a year	3
By the week	4	2 times a year	6
Every other week	2	Once a year	12

b. Answer **Yes** if meals are included in the monthly rent payment, or you must contract for meals or a meal plan in order to live in this building.

Instructions for Questions H8 through H19b

H8. The *person listed in column 1* refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house, apartment, or mobile home.

H9. Include all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms in this house, apartment, or mobile home, even if they are currently being used for other purposes.

H10. Mark **Yes, have all three facilities** if you have all the facilities mentioned; **all** facilities must be in your house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time. Mark **No** if any of the three facilities is not present.

H11. The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do not have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cookstove.

H12. Answer **Yes** only if the telephone is located in your house, apartment, or mobile home.

H13. Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks of one-ton capacity or less that are regularly kept at home and used by household members for nonbusiness purposes. Do **not** count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.

H14. Fill the circle for the fuel used most to heat your house, apartment, or mobile home. In buildings containing more than one apartment you may obtain this information from the owner, manager, or janitor.

Solar energy is provided by a system that collects, stores, and distributes heat from the sun. **Other fuel** includes any fuel not separately listed; for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

H15. If a well provides water for five or more houses, apartments, or mobile homes, mark **A public system**. If a well provides water for four or fewer houses, apartments, or mobile homes, fill one of the circles for **Individual well**.

Drilled wells, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1½ feet in diameter. **Dug wells** are generally hand dug and are larger than 1½ feet wide.

H16. A **public sewer** may be operated by a government body or private organization. A **septic tank or cesspool** is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.

H17. Fill the circle corresponding to the period in which the original construction was completed, *not* the time of any later remodeling, additions, or conversions. In buildings containing more than one apartment, the owner, manager, or janitor may be of help in determining when the building was built.

If you live in a houseboat or a trailer or mobile home, fill the circle corresponding to the model year in which it was manufactured.

If you do not know the period when the building was first constructed, fill the circle for **Don't know**.

H18. A *condominium* is a type of ownership in which the apartments, houses, or mobile homes in a building or development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. Cooperative occupants should mark **No**.

H19a. Answer H19a and H19b if you live in a one-family house or mobile home.

b. *This property* is the acreage on which the house is located; it includes adjoining land you rent for your use. Report sales made in 1989 from this property by you or previous occupants.

Instructions for Questions H20 through H26

H20. If your house or apartment is rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H7a.**

If you live in a condominium, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to your condominium fee.**

If your fuel and utility costs are already included in your rent or condominium fee, fill the **Included in rent or in condominium fee** circle. Do not enter any dollar amounts.

The amounts to be reported should be the total amount for the past 12 months. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. If you have lived in this house or apartment less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own house or apartment. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket [ ] the two utilities.

H21. Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions (city or town, county, state, school district, etc.) even if they are included in your mortgage payment, not yet paid or paid by someone else, or are delinquent. Do not include taxes past due from previous years.

H22. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis. Enter the yearly amount even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.

H23a. The word *mortgage* is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans that are secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a to change it to a monthly amount.

Include payments on first mortgages and contracts to purchase only. Payments for second or junior mortgages and home equity loans should be reported in H24b.

H24a. A second or junior mortgage or home equity loan is secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H7a and change it to a monthly amount. Include payments on all second or junior mortgages or home equity loans.

H25. A *condominium fee* is normally assessed by the condominium owners' association for the purpose of improving and maintaining the common areas. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a on how to change it to a monthly amount.

H26. Report amount even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else.

Include payments for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees and license fees. Do not include real estate taxes already reported in H21. The amount to be reported should be the total amount for an entire 12-month billing period even if made in two or more installments. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

Instructions for Question 8

8. *For persons born in the United States:*

Print the name of the State in which this person was born. If the person was born in Washington, D.C., print District of Columbia. If the person was born in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas.

For persons born outside the United States:

Print the name of the foreign country or area where the person was born. Use current boundaries, not boundaries at the time of the person's birth. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland, or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies).

Instructions for Questions 9 through 13

9. A person should fill the **Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization** circle only if he/she has completed the naturalization process and is now a United States citizen. If the person was born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas, he/she should fill the **Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas** circle. If the person was born outside the United States (or at sea) and has at least one American parent, he/she should fill the **Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents** circle.

10. If the person has entered the United States (that is, the 50 states and the District of Columbia) more than once, fill the circle for the latest year he/she came to stay.

11. Do not include enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college.

A *public school* is any school or college that is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government. Schools are private if supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups.

12. Mark the category for the highest grade or level of schooling the person has **successfully completed** or the **highest degree** the person received. If the person is enrolled in school, mark the category containing the highest grade completed (the grade previous to the grade in which enrolled). Schooling completed in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American school system.

Persons who completed high school by passing an equivalency test, such as the General Educational Development (GED) examination, and did not attend college, should fill the circle for high school graduate.

Do not include vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges unless they were college level associate degrees or higher.

Some examples of *professional school degrees* include medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology. Do not include barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade.

Do not include honorary degrees awarded by colleges and universities to individuals for their accomplishments. Include only "earned" degrees.

13. Print the ancestry group. Ancestry refers to the person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage. Ancestry also may refer to the country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. *All* persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Persons who have more than one origin and cannot identify with a single ancestry group may report two ancestry groups (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific. For example, print whether West Indian, Asian Indian, or American Indian. West Indian includes persons whose ancestors came from Jamaica, Trinidad, Haiti, etc. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese; French Canadian from Canadian; and Dominican Republic from Dominica Island.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.

Instructions for Questions 14a through 19

14a. Mark **Yes** if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1985, even if he/she moved away and came back since then. Mark **No** if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different lot or trailer site).

b. If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1985, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

Part (1)

If the person lived in the United States on April 1, 1985, print the name of the State (or District of Columbia) where he or she lived. Continue with parts (2) through (4).

If the person lived in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print the name of the territory or commonwealth, such as Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas. Then go to question 15a.

If the person lived outside the United States, print the name of the foreign country or area where he or she lived. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies). Then go to question 15a.

Part (2)

If the person lived in Louisiana, print the parish name. If the person lived in Alaska, print the borough name. If the person lived in New York city and the county name is not known, print the borough name. If the person lived in an independent city (not in any county) or in Washington, D.C., leave blank and enter the city name in part (3).

Part (3)

If the person lived in New England, print the name of the town rather than the village name, unless the name of the town is not known. If the person lived outside the limits or boundaries of any city or town, print the name of the post office or the nearest town and mark **No, lived outside the city/town limits** in part (4).

Part (4)

Mark **Yes** if the location is now inside the city/town limits even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1985; that is, if the area was annexed by the city/town since that time.

15. Mark **Yes** if the person sometimes or always speaks a language other than English at home.

Do not mark **Yes** for a language spoken only at school or if speaking is limited to a few expressions or slang.

Print the name of the language spoken at home. If this person speaks more than one non-English language and cannot determine which is spoken more often, report the first language the person learned to speak.

17a. For a person with service in the National Guard or a military reserve unit, fill one of the two **Yes, active duty** circles if and only if the person has ever been called up for active duty other than training; otherwise, mark **Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only**. For a person whose only service was as a civilian employee or volunteer for the Red Cross, USO, Public Health Service, or War or Defense Department, mark **No**. Count **World War II** Merchant Marine Seaman service as active duty; do **not** count other Merchant Marine service as active duty.

18. Mark **Yes** to part (a) if a health condition substantially limits this person in his or her choice of occupation or if the condition limits the amount of work that can be accomplished in a given period of time. Mark **Yes** to part (b) if the health condition prevents this person from holding any significant employment.

19. Consider a person to have difficulty with these activities if any of the following situations apply: (1) it takes extra time or extra effort for the person to perform one or more of the activities, (2) there are times when the person cannot perform one or more of the activities, or (3) the person is completely unable to perform one or more of the activities.

Instructions for Questions 20 through 23b

20. Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with you. Do not include miscarriages or stillborn children or any adopted, foster, or stepchildren.

21a. *Count as work — Mark* ***Yes:***

- Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).
- Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.
- Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.
- Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.
- Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work — Mark ***No:***

- Housework or yard work at home.
- Unpaid volunteer work.
- School work.
- Work done as a resident of an institution.

22a. Include the street type (for example, St., Road, Ave.) and the street direction (if a direction such as "North" is part of the address). For example, print 1239 N. Main St. or 1239 Main St., N.W. not just 1239 Main.

If the only known address is a post office box, give a description of the work *location*. For example, print the name of the building or shopping center where the person works, the nearest intersection, the nearest street where the workplace is located, etc. DO NOT GIVE A POST OFFICE BOX NUMBER.

If the person worked at a military installation or military base that has no street address, report the name of the military installation or base.

If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she worked most last week.

If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), print the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked. If the exact address of a school is not known, print the name of the school.

If the person worked on a college or university campus and the exact address of the workplace is not known, print the name of the building where he or she worked.

d. *If the person worked in New York city* and the county is not known, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

If the person worked in Louisiana, print the name of the parish where the person worked.

If the person worked in Alaska, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

e. *If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.*, print the name of the country in 22e and leave the other parts of question 22 blank.

23a. *If the person usually used more than one type of transportation to get to work* (for example, rode the bus and transferred to the subway), fill the circle of the one method of transportation that he/she used for most of the distance during the trip.

b. *If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination*, fill the circle for **Drove alone.**

DO NOT include persons who rode to school or some other nonwork destination in the count of persons who rode in the vehicle.

Instructions for Questions 24a through 30

24a. Give the time of day the person usually *left home to go to work*. DO NOT give the time that the person usually began his or her work.

If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock midnight and 12:00 o'clock noon*, fill the **a.m.** circle.

If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock noon and 12:00 o'clock midnight*, fill the **p.m.** circle.

b. Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation or picking up passengers in a carpool.

25. If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-by-day basis when work is available, mark **No**.

26a. Mark **Yes** if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last 4 weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.

b. Mark **No, already has a job** if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.

Mark **No, temporarily ill** if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days.

Mark **No, other reasons** if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.

27. Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work. Mark **Never worked** if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm, and (3) never served in the Armed Forces.

28a. If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that had no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his/her own business, print "self-employed."

b. Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a did. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity at the place where the person worked. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.

Some examples of what to enter:

Enter a description like the following –	**Do not enter –**
Metal furniture manufacturing	Furniture company
Retail grocery store	Grocery store
Petroleum refining	Oil company
Cattle ranch	Ranch

29. Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person did. If the person was a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description.

Some examples of what to enter:

Enter a description like the following –	**Do not enter –**
Production clerk	Clerk
Carpenter's helper	Helper
Auto engine mechanic	Mechanic
Registered nurse	Nurse

30. Mark **Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization** if the person worked for a cooperative, credit union, mutual insurance company, or similar organization.

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, and other international organizations should mark **PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization**.

For persons who worked at a public school, college or university, mark the appropriate *government* category; for example, mark **State GOVERNMENT employee** for a state university, or mark **Local GOVERNMENT employee** for a county-run community college or a city-run public school.

Instructions for Questions 31a through 32h

31a. Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work.

b. Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.

32. Fill the **Yes** or **No** circle for each part and enter the amount received during 1989.

If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report, if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and fill the **No** circle for the other person.

a. Include wages and salaries from *all* jobs *before* deductions. Be sure to include any tips, commissions, or bonuses. Owners of *incorporated* businesses should enter their salary here. Military personnel should include base pay plus cash housing and/or subsistence allowance, flight pay, uniform allotments, reenlistment bonuses, etc.

b. Include *NONFARM* profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated businesses you own.

c. Include *FARM* profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated farm businesses you own. Also *exclude* amounts from land rented for cash but include amounts from land rented for shares.

d. Include interest received or credited to checking and savings accounts, money market funds, certificates of deposit (CDs), IRAs, KEOGHs, and government bonds.

Include dividends received, credited, or reinvested from ownership of stocks or mutual funds.

Include profit (or loss) from royalties and the rental of land, buildings or real estate, or from roomers or boarders. Income received by self-employed persons whose *primary* source of income is from renting property or from royalties should be included in questions 32b or 32c above. Include regular payments from an estate or trust fund.

e. Include Social Security (and/or Railroad Retirement) payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers, and to disabled workers *before* Medicare deductions.

f. Include Supplemental Security Income received by aged, blind, or disabled persons, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, or income from other government programs such as general or emergency assistance. Do not include assistance received from private charities. *Exclude* assistance to pay for heating (cooling) costs.

g. Include retirement, disability, or survivor benefits received from companies and unions; Federal, State, and local governments, and the U.S. military. Include regular income from annuities and IRA or KEOGH retirement plans.

h. Include Veterans' (VA) disability compensation and educational assistance payments (VEAP), unemployment compensation, child support or alimony, and all other regular payments such as Armed Forces transfer payments; assistance from private charities; regular contributions from persons not living in the household, etc.

Do not include the following as income in any item:

- Refunds or rebates of any kind
- Withdrawals from savings of any kind
- Capital gains or losses from the sale of homes, shares of stock, etc.
- Inheritances or insurance settlements
- Any type of loan
- Pay in-kind such as food, free rent, etc.

What the Census Is About —
Some Questions and Answers

Why are we taking a census?
The most important reason for taking a decennial census is to determine how many representatives each state will have in Congress.

What does the Census Bureau do with the information you provide?
The individual information collected in the census is grouped together into statistical totals. Information such as the number of persons in a given area, their ages, educational background, the characteristics of their housing, etc., enable government, business, and industry to plan more effectively.

How long have we been taking the census?
The first census was taken in 1790 in accordance with the requirement in the first article of the constitution. A census has been taken every 10 years since. The 1990 Decennial Census marks the 200th anniversary of the census.

How are you being counted?
Census forms are delivered to all households a few days before census day. Households are requested to fill out the form and mail it back to the census office.

Why the Census Asks Certain Questions

Here are a few reasons for asking some of the questions.

It is as important to get information about people and their houses as it is to count them.

Name?
Names help make sure that everyone in a household is counted, but that no one is counted twice.

Value or rent?
Government and planning agencies use answers to these questions in combination with other information to develop housing programs to meet the needs of people at different economic levels.

Complete plumbing?
This question gives information on the quality of housing. The data are used with other statistics to show how the "level of living" compares in various areas and how it has changed over time.

Place of birth?
This question provides information used to study long-term trends as to where people move and to study migration patterns and differences in growth patterns.

Job?
Answers to the questions about the jobs people hold provide information on the extent and types of employment in different areas of the country. From this information, training programs can be developed and the need for new industries can be determined.

Income?
Income, more than anything else, determines how families or persons live. Income information makes it possible to compare the economic levels of different areas.

CENSUS '90

OFFICIAL 1990 U.S. CENSUS FORM

Thank you for taking time to complete and return this census questionnaire. It's important to you, your community, and the Nation.

The law requires answers but guarantees privacy.

By law (Title 13, U.S. Code), you're required to answer the census questions to the best of your knowledge. However, the same law guarantees that your census form remains confidential. For 72 years–or until the year 2062–only Census Bureau employees can see your form. No one else–no other government body, no police department, no court system or welfare agency–is permitted to see this confidential information under any circumstances.

How to get started–and get help.

Start by listing on the next page the names of all the people who live in your home. Please answer all questions with a black lead pencil. You'll find detailed instructions for answering the census in the enclosed guide. If you need additional help, call the toll-free telephone number to the left, near your address.

Please answer and return your form promptly.

Complete your form and return it by April 1, 1990 in the postage-paid envelope provided. Avoid the inconvenience of having a census taker visit your home.

Again, thank you for answering the 1990 Census.
Remember: Return the completed form by April 1, 1990.

Para personas de habla hispana –
(For Spanish-speaking persons)

Si usted desea un cuestionario del censo en español, llame sin cargo alguno al siguiente número: **1-800-CUENTAN**
(o sea 1-800-283-6826)

U.S. Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

FORM D-2

OMB No. 0607-0628
Approval Expires 07/31/91

The 1990 census must count every person at his or her "usual residence." This means the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time.

1a. List on the numbered lines below the name of each person living here on Sunday, April 1, including all persons staying here who have no other home. If EVERYONE at this address is staying here temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, follow the instructions given in question 1b below.

Include	Do NOT include
• Everyone who usually lives here such as family members, housemates and roommates, foster children, roomers, boarders, and live-in employees	• Persons who usually live somewhere else
• Persons who are temporarily away on a business trip, on vacation, or in a general hospital	• Persons who are away in an institution such as a prison, mental hospital, or a nursing home
• College students who stay here while attending college	• College students who live somewhere else while attending college
• Persons in the Armed Forces who live here	• Persons in the Armed Forces who live somewhere else
• Newborn babies still in the hospital	
• Children in boarding schools below the college level	
• Persons who stay here most of the week while working even if they have a home somewhere else	• Persons who stay somewhere else most of the week while working
• Persons with no other home who are staying here on April 1	

Print last name, first name, and middle initial for each person. Begin on line 1 with the household member (or one of the household members) in whose name this house or apartment is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start on line 1 with any adult household member.

	LAST	FIRST	INITIAL		LAST	FIRST	INITIAL
1				7			
2				8			
3				9			
4				10			
5				11			
6				12			

1b. If EVERYONE is staying here only temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, list the name of each person on the numbered lines above, fill this circle ⟶ ○ and print their usual address below. DO NOT PRINT THE ADDRESS LISTED ON THE FRONT COVER.

House number | Street or road/Rural route and box number | Apartment number

City | State | ZIP Code

County or foreign country | Names of nearest intersecting streets or roads

NOW PLEASE OPEN THE FLAP TO PAGE 2 AND ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FOR THE FIRST 7 PEOPLE LISTED. USE A BLACK LEAD PENCIL ONLY.

PLEASE ALSO ANSWER HOUSING QUESTIONS ON PAGE 3 →

Please fill one column → for each person listed in Question 1a on page 1.

	PERSON 1	PERSON 2
	Last name First name Middle initial	Last name First name Middle initial
2. How is this person related to PERSON 1? Fill ONE circle for each person. If **Other relative** of person in column 1, fill circle and print exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, grandparent, son-in-law, niece, cousin, and so on.	START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.	If a RELATIVE of Person 1: ○ Husband/wife ○ Brother/sister ○ Natural-born or adopted son/daughter ○ Father/mother ○ Grandchild ○ Other relative → ○ Stepson/ stepdaughter If NOT RELATED to Person 1: ○ Roomer, boarder, or foster child ○ Unmarried partner ○ Housemate, roommate ○ Other nonrelative
3. Sex Fill ONE circle for each person.	○ Male ○ Female	○ Male ○ Female
4. Race Fill ONE circle for the race that the person considers himself/herself to be. If **Indian (Amer.)**, print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe. →	○ White ○ Black or Negro ○ Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) → ○ Eskimo ○ Aleut Asian or Pacific Islander (API) ○ Chinese ○ Japanese ○ Filipino ○ Asian Indian ○ Hawaiian ○ Samoan ○ Korean ○ Guamanian ○ Vietnamese ○ Other API → If **Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)**, print one group, for example: Hmong, Fijian, Laotian, Thai, Tongan, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on. → If **Other race**, print race. → ○ Other race (Print race) →	○ White ○ Black or Negro ○ Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) → ○ Eskimo ○ Aleut Asian or Pacific Islander (API) ○ Chinese ○ Japanese ○ Filipino ○ Asian Indian ○ Hawaiian ○ Samoan ○ Korean ○ Guamanian ○ Vietnamese ○ Other API → ○ Other race (Print race) →
5. Age and year of birth a. Print each person's age at last birthday. Fill in the matching circle below each box. b. Print each person's year of birth and fill the matching circle below each box.	a. Age: 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 b. Year of birth: 1 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	a. Age: 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 b. Year of birth: 1 8 9 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
6. Marital status Fill ONE circle for each person.	○ Now married ○ Separated ○ Widowed ○ Never married ○ Divorced	○ Now married ○ Separated ○ Widowed ○ Never married ○ Divorced
7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin? Fill ONE circle for each person. If **Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic**, print one group. →	○ No (not Spanish/Hispanic) ○ Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano ○ Yes, Puerto Rican ○ Yes, Cuban ○ Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →	○ No (not Spanish/Hispanic) ○ Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano ○ Yes, Puerto Rican ○ Yes, Cuban ○ Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →
FOR CENSUS USE →	○ ○	○ ○

PERSON 7

Last name

First name | Middle initial

If a RELATIVE of Person 1:

- ○ Husband/wife
- ○ Natural-born or adopted son/daughter
- ○ Stepson/stepdaughter
- ○ Brother/sister
- ○ Father/mother
- ○ Grandchild
- ○ Other relative — 7

If NOT RELATED to Person 1:

- ○ Roomer, boarder, or foster child
- ○ Housemate, roommate
- ○ Unmarried partner
- ○ Other nonrelative

- ○ Male
- ○ Female

- ○ White
- ○ Black or Negro
- ○ Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) — 7
- ○ Eskimo
- ○ Aleut

Asian or Pacific Islander (API)

- ○ Chinese
- ○ Filipino
- ○ Hawaiian
- ○ Korean
- ○ Vietnamese
- ○ Japanese
- ○ Asian Indian
- ○ Samoan
- ○ Guamanian
- ○ Other API — 7
- ○ Other race (Print race.) — 7

a. Age

b. Year of birth — 1 ● 8 ○ ○ ○ ○

0 ○ 0 ○ 0 ○
1 ○ 1 ○ 1 ○
2 ○ 2 ○
3 ○ 3 ○
4 ○ 4 ○
5 ○ 5 ○
6 ○ 6 ○
7 ○ 7 ○
8 ○ 8 ○
9 ○ 9 ○

9 ○ 1 ○ 1 ○
2 ○ 2 ○
3 ○ 3 ○
4 ○ 4 ○
5 ○ 5 ○
6 ○ 6 ○
7 ○ 7 ○
8 ○ 8 ○
9 ○ 9 ○

- ○ Now married
- ○ Widowed
- ○ Divorced
- ○ Separated
- ○ Never married

- ○ No (not Spanish/Hispanic)
- ○ Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano
- ○ Yes, Puerto Rican
- ○ Yes, Cuban
- ○ Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) — 7

○
○

NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1a—H26 FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD

H1a. Did you leave anyone out of your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed — for example, someone temporarily away on a business trip or vacation, a newborn baby still in the hospital, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home?

○ Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s). — 7 ○ No

b. Did you include anyone in your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 even though you were not sure that the person should be listed — for example, a visitor who is staying here temporarily or a person who usually lives somewhere else?

○ Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s). — 7 ○ No

H2. Which best describes this building? Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.

- ○ A mobile home or trailer
- ○ A one-family house detached from any other house
- ○ A one-family house attached to one or more houses
- ○ A building with 2 apartments
- ○ A building with 3 or 4 apartments
- ○ A building with 5 to 9 apartments
- ○ A building with 10 to 19 apartments
- ○ A building with 20 to 49 apartments
- ○ A building with 50 or more apartments
- ○ Other

H3. How many rooms do you have in this house or apartment? Do NOT count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms.

- ○ 1 room
- ○ 2 rooms
- ○ 3 rooms
- ○ 4 rooms
- ○ 5 rooms
- ○ 6 rooms
- ○ 7 rooms
- ○ 8 rooms
- ○ 9 or more rooms

H4. Is this house or apartment —

- ○ Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan?
- ○ Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)?
- ○ Rented for cash rent?
- ○ Occupied without payment of cash rent?

If this is a ONE-FAMILY HOUSE —

H5a. Is this house on ten or more acres?

○ Yes ○ No

b. Is there a business (such as a store or barber shop) or a medical office on this property?

○ Yes ○ No

Answer only if you or someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING this house or apartment —

H6. What is the value of this property; that is, how much do you think this house and lot or condominium unit would sell for if it were for sale?

- ○ Less than $10,000
- ○ $10,000 to $14,999
- ○ $15,000 to $19,999
- ○ $20,000 to $24,999
- ○ $25,000 to $29,999
- ○ $30,000 to $34,999
- ○ $35,000 to $39,999
- ○ $40,000 to $44,999
- ○ $45,000 to $49,999
- ○ $50,000 to $54,999
- ○ $55,000 to $59,999
- ○ $60,000 to $64,999
- ○ $65,000 to $69,999
- ○ $70,000 to $74,999
- ○ $75,000 to $79,999
- ○ $80,000 to $89,999
- ○ $90,000 to $99,999
- ○ $100,000 to $124,999
- ○ $125,000 to $149,999
- ○ $150,000 to $174,999
- ○ $175,000 to $199,999
- ○ $200,000 to $249,999
- ○ $250,000 to $299,999
- ○ $300,000 to $399,999
- ○ $400,000 to $499,999
- ○ $500,000 or more

Answer only if you PAY RENT for this house or apartment —

H7a. What is the monthly rent?

- ○ Less than $80
- ○ $80 to $99
- ○ $100 to $124
- ○ $125 to $149
- ○ $150 to $174
- ○ $175 to $199
- ○ $200 to $224
- ○ $225 to $249
- ○ $250 to $274
- ○ $275 to $299
- ○ $300 to $324
- ○ $325 to $349
- ○ $350 to $374
- ○ $375 to $399
- ○ $400 to $424
- ○ $425 to $449
- ○ $450 to $474
- ○ $475 to $499
- ○ $500 to $524
- ○ $525 to $549
- ○ $550 to $599
- ○ $600 to $649
- ○ $650 to $699
- ○ $700 to $749
- ○ $750 to $999
- ○ $1,000 or more

b. Does the monthly rent include any meals?

○ Yes ○ No

FOR CENSUS USE

A. Total persons

B. Type of unit

Occupied: ○ First form ○ Cont'n

Vacant: ○ Regular ○ Usual home elsewhere

C1. Vacancy status

○ For rent ○ For sale only ○ Rented or sold, not occupied ○ For seas/rec/occ ○ For migrant workers ○ Other vacant

C2. Is this unit boarded up?

○ Yes ○ No

D. Months vacant

○ Less than 1 ○ 1 up to 2 ○ 2 up to 6 ○ 6 up to 12 ○ 12 up to 24 ○ 24 or more

E. Complete after

○ LR ○ TC ○ QA JIC 1
○ P/F ○ RE ○ I/T ○
○ MV ○ ED ○ EN

○ P0 ○ P3 ○ P6
○ P1 ○ P4 ○ IA JIC 2
○ P2 ○ P5 ○ SM ○

F. Cov.

○ 1b ○ 1a ○ 7 ○ H1

G. DO ID

PLEASE ALSO ANSWER THESE

H8. When did the person listed in column 1 on page 2 move into this house or apartment?

- ○ 1989 or 1990
- ○ 1985 to 1988
- ○ 1980 to 1984
- ○ 1970 to 1979
- ○ 1960 to 1969
- ○ 1959 or earlier

H9. How many bedrooms do you have; that is, how many bedrooms would you list if this house or apartment were on the market for sale or rent?

- ○ No bedroom
- ○ 1 bedroom
- ○ 2 bedrooms
- ○ 3 bedrooms
- ○ 4 bedrooms
- ○ 5 or more bedrooms

H10. Do you have COMPLETE plumbing facilities in this house or apartment; that is, 1) hot and cold piped water, 2) a flush toilet, and 3) a bathtub or shower?

- ○ Yes, have all three facilities
- ○ No

H11. Do you have COMPLETE kitchen facilities; that is, 1) a sink with piped water, 2) a range or cookstove, and 3) a refrigerator?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

H12. Do you have a telephone in this house or apartment?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

H13. How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?

- ○ None
- ○ 1
- ○ 2
- ○ 3
- ○ 4
- ○ 5
- ○ 6
- ○ 7 or more

H14. Which FUEL is used MOST for heating this house or apartment?

- ○ Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood
- ○ Gas: bottled, tank, or LP
- ○ Electricity
- ○ Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.
- ○ Coal or coke
- ○ Wood
- ○ Solar energy
- ○ Other fuel
- ○ No fuel used

H15. Do you get water from —

- ○ A public system such as a city water department, or private company?
- ○ An individual drilled well?
- ○ An individual dug well?
- ○ Some other source such as a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.?

H16. Is this building connected to a public sewer?

- ○ Yes, connected to public sewer
- ○ No, connected to septic tank or cesspool
- ○ No, use other means

H17. About when was this building first built?

- ○ 1989 or 1990
- ○ 1985 to 1988
- ○ 1980 to 1984
- ○ 1970 to 1979
- ○ 1960 to 1969
- ○ 1950 to 1959
- ○ 1940 to 1949
- ○ 1939 or earlier
- ○ Don't know

H18. Is this house or apartment part of a condominium?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

If you live in an apartment building, skip to H20.

H19a. Is this house on less than 1 acre?

- ○ Yes — *Skip to H20*
- ○ No

b. In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural products from this property?

- ○ None
- ○ $1 to $999
- ○ $1,000 to $2,499
- ○ $2,500 to $4,999
- ○ $5,000 to $9,999
- ○ $10,000 or more

H20. What are the yearly costs of utilities and fuels for this house or apartment? If you have lived here less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost

a. Electricity

$ .00
Yearly cost — Dollars

OR

- ○ Included in rent or in condominium fee
- ○ No charge or electricity not used

b. Gas

$ .00
Yearly cost — Dollars

OR

- ○ Included in rent or in condominium fee
- ○ No charge or gas not used

c. Water

$ .00
Yearly cost — Dollars

OR

- ○ Included in rent or in condominium fee
- ○ No charge

d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.

$ .00
Yearly cost — Dollars

OR

- ○ Included in rent or in condominium fee
- ○ No charge or these fuels not used

INSTRUCTION:

Answer questions H21 TO H26, if this is a one-family house, a condominium, or a mobile home that someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING; otherwise, go to page 6.

H21. What were the real estate taxes on THIS property last year?

$ .00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

○ None

H22. What was the annual payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on THIS property?

$ .00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

○ None

H23a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on THIS property?

○ Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt — *Go to H23b*
○ Yes, contract to purchase — *Go to H23b*
○ No — *Skip to H24a*

b. How much is your regular monthly mortgage payment on THIS property? Include payment only on first mortgage or contract to purchase.

$ .00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

○ No regular payment required — *Skip to H24a*

c. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for real estate taxes on THIS property?

○ Yes, taxes included in payment
○ No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

d. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for fire, hazard, or flood insurance on THIS property?

○ Yes, insurance included in payment
○ No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

H24a. Do you have a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan on THIS property?

○ Yes
○ No — *Skip to H25*

b. How much is your regular monthly payment on all second or junior mortgages and all home equity loans?

$ .00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

○ No regular payment required

Answer ONLY if this is a CONDOMINIUM —

H25. What is the monthly condominium fee?

$ .00
Monthly amount — Dollars

Answer ONLY if this is a MOBILE HOME —

H26. What was the total cost for personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees on this mobile home and its site last year? Exclude real estate taxes.

$ .00
Yearly amount — Dollars

Please turn to page 6.

PLEASE ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS

PERSON 1

Last name | First name | Middle initial

8. In what U.S. State or foreign country was this person born?

(Name of State or foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.)

9. Is this person a CITIZEN of the United States?

- ○ Yes, born in the United States — *Skip to 11*
- ○ Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas
- ○ Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents
- ○ Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization
- ○ No, not a citizen of the United States

10. When did this person come to the United States to stay?

- ○ 1987 to 1990
- ○ 1985 or 1986
- ○ 1982 to 1984
- ○ 1980 or 1981
- ○ 1975 to 1979
- ○ 1970 to 1974
- ○ 1965 to 1969
- ○ 1960 to 1964
- ○ 1950 to 1959
- ○ Before 1950

11. At any time since February 1, 1990, has this person attended regular school or college?
Include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or a college degree.

- ○ No, has not attended since February 1
- ○ Yes, public school, public college
- ○ Yes, private school, private college

12. How much school has this person COMPLETED?
Fill ONE circle for the highest level COMPLETED or degree RECEIVED. If currently enrolled, mark the level of previous grade attended or highest degree received.

- ○ No school completed
- ○ Nursery school
- ○ Kindergarten
- ○ 1st, 2nd, 3rd, or 4th grade
- ○ 5th, 6th, 7th, or 8th grade
- ○ 9th grade
- ○ 10th grade
- ○ 11th grade
- ○ 12th grade, NO DIPLOMA
- ○ HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE - high school DIPLOMA or the equivalent (For example: GED)
- ○ Some college but no degree
- ○ Associate degree in college - Occupational program
- ○ Associate degree in college - Academic program
- ○ Bachelor's degree (For example: BA, AB, BS)
- ○ Master's degree (For example: MA, MS, MEng, MEd, MSW, MBA)
- ○ Professional school degree (For example: MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD)
- ○ Doctorate degree (For example: PhD, EdD)

13. What is this person's ancestry or ethnic origin?
(See instruction guide for further information.)

(For example: German, Italian, Afro-Amer., Croatian, Cape Verdean, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Haitian, Cajun, French Canadian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican, Nigerian, Irish, Polish, Slovak, Taiwanese, Thai, Ukrainian, etc.)

14a. Did this person live in this house or apartment 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)?

- ○ Born after April 1, 1985 — *Go to questions for the next person*
- ○ Yes — *Skip to 15a*
- ○ No

b. Where did this person live 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)?

(1) Name of U.S. State or foreign country

(If outside U.S., print answer above and skip to 15a.)

(2) Name of county in the U.S.

(3) Name of city or town in the U.S.

(4) Did this person live inside the city or town limits?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No, lived outside the city/town limits

15a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No — *Skip to 16*

b. What is this language?

(For example: Chinese, Italian, Spanish, Vietnamese)

c. How well does this person speak English?

- ○ Very well
- ○ Well
- ○ Not well
- ○ Not at all

16. When was this person born?

- ○ Born before April 1, 1975 — *Go to 17a*
- ○ Born April 1, 1975 or later — *Go to questions for the next person*

17a. Has this person ever been on active-duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States or ever been in the United States military Reserves or the National Guard? If service was in Reserves or National Guard only, see instruction guide.

- ○ Yes, now on active duty
- ○ Yes, on active duty in past, but not now
- ○ Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only — *Skip to 18*
- ○ No — *Skip to 18*

b. Was active-duty military service during —
Fill a circle for each period in which this person served.

- ○ September 1980 or later
- ○ May 1975 to August 1980
- ○ Vietnam era (August 1964—April 1975)
- ○ February 1955—July 1964
- ○ Korean conflict (June 1950—January 1955)
- ○ World War II (September 1940—July 1947)
- ○ World War I (April 1917—November 1918)
- ○ Any other time

c. In total, how many years of active-duty military service has this person had?

Years

18. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months and which —

a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

b. Prevents this person from working at a job?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

19. Because of a health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months, does this person have any difficulty —

a. Going outside the home alone, for example, to shop or visit a doctor's office?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

b. Taking care of his or her own personal needs, such as bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the home?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No

If this person is a female —

20. How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths? Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted.

None 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 or more

○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○

21a. Did this person work at any time LAST WEEK?

- ○ Yes — Fill this circle if this person worked full time or part time. (Count part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm. Also count active duty in the Armed Forces.)
- ○ No — Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work. — *Skip to 25*

b. How many hours did this person work LAST WEEK (at all jobs)? Subtract any time off; add overtime or extra hours worked.

Hours

22. At what location did this person work LAST WEEK?
If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week.

a. Address (Number and street)

(If the exact address is not known, give a description of the location such as the building name or the nearest street or intersection.)

b. Name of city, town, or post office

c. Is the work location inside the limits of that city or town?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No, outside the city/town limits

d. County

e. State

f. ZIP Code

23a. How did this person usually get to work LAST WEEK? If this person usually used more than one method of transportation during the trip, fill the circle of the one used for most of the distance.

- ○ Car, truck, or van
- ○ Bus or trolley bus
- ○ Streetcar or trolley car
- ○ Subway or elevated
- ○ Railroad
- ○ Ferryboat
- ○ Taxicab
- ○ Motorcycle
- ○ Bicycle
- ○ Walked
- ○ Worked at home — *Skip to 28*
- ○ Other method

If "car, truck, or van" is marked in 23a, go to 23b. Otherwise, skip to 24a

b. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van LAST WEEK?

- ○ Drove alone
- ○ 2 people
- ○ 3 people
- ○ 4 people
- ○ 5 people
- ○ 6 people
- ○ 7 to 9 people
- ○ 10 or more people

24a. What time did this person usually leave home to go to work LAST WEEK?

Hour — ○ a.m. ○ p.m.

b. How many minutes did it usually take this person to get from home to work LAST WEEK?

Minutes — *Skip to 28*

25. Was this person TEMPORARILY absent or on layoff from a job or business LAST WEEK?

- ○ Yes, on layoff
- ○ Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.
- ○ No

26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No — *Skip to 27*

b. Could this person have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered?

- ○ No, already has a job
- ○ No, temporarily ill
- ○ No, other reasons (in school, etc.)
- ○ Yes, could have taken a job

27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?

- ○ 1990
- ○ 1989
- ○ 1988
- ○ 1985 to 1987

Go to 28

- ○ 1980 to 1984
- ○ 1979 or earlier
- ○ Never worked

Skip to 32

28-30. CURRENT OR MOST RECENT JOB ACTIVITY. Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for his/her last job or business since 1985.

28. Industry or Employer

a. For whom did this person work? If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, fill this circle ——→ ○ and print the branch of the Armed Forces.

(Name of company, business, or other employer)

b. What kind of business or industry was this? Describe the activity at location where employed.

(For example: hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, retail bakery)

c. Is this mainly — Fill ONE circle

- ○ Manufacturing
- ○ Wholesale trade
- ○ Retail trade
- ○ Other (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)

29. Occupation

a. What kind of work was this person doing?

(For example: registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, cake icer)

b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?

(For example: patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, icing cakes)

30. Was this person — Fill ONE circle

- ○ Employee of a PRIVATE FOR PROFIT company or business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions
- ○ Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization
- ○ Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.)
- ○ State GOVERNMENT employee
- ○ Federal GOVERNMENT employee
- ○ SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
- ○ SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
- ○ Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm

31a. Last year (1989), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?

- ○ Yes
- ○ No — *Skip to 32*

b. How many weeks did this person work in 1989? Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.

Weeks

c. During the weeks WORKED in 1989, how many hours did this person usually work each week?

Hours

32. INCOME IN 1989 —

Fill the "Yes" circle below for each income source received during 1989. Otherwise, fill the "No" circle. If "Yes," enter the total amount received during 1989.

For income received jointly, see instruction guide. If exact amount is not known, please give best estimate.

If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.

a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs — Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.

○ Yes ——→ $ .00 Annual amount — Dollars
○ No

b. Self-employment income from own nonfarm business, including proprietorship and partnership — Report NET income after business expenses.

○ Yes ——→ $ .00 Annual amount — Dollars
○ No

c. Farm self-employment income — Report NET income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.

○ Yes ——→ $ .00 Annual amount — Dollars
○ No

d. Interest, dividends, net rental income or royalty income, or income from estates and trusts — Report even small amounts credited to an account.

○ Yes ——→ $ .00 Annual amount — Dollars
○ No

e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement

○ Yes ——→ $ .00 Annual amount — Dollars
○ No

f. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments.

○ Yes ——→ $ .00 Annual amount — Dollars
○ No

g. Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions — Do NOT include Social Security.

○ Yes ——→ $ .00 Annual amount — Dollars
○ No

h. Any other sources of income received regularly such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony — Do NOT include lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.

○ Yes ——→ $ .00 Annual amount — Dollars
○ No

33. What was this person's total income in 1989? Add entries in questions 32a through 32h; subtract any losses. If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.

○ None OR $ .00 Annual amount — Dollars

Please turn the page and answer questions for Person 2 listed on page 1. If this is the last person listed in question 1a on page 1, go to the back of the form.

APPENDIX F.
Data Products and User Assistance

CONTENTS

Data Products F-1
Geographic Products F-3
Other Census Bureau Resources F-5
Reference Materials F-4
Sources of Assistance F-4

The 1990 census data products, being released during 1991-93, are available in a variety of new and traditional media. The Census Bureau has increased the product options available to data users in an effort to meet a variety of requirements and maximize the usefulness of the data. For example, laser discs, called CD-ROM (compact disc—read-only memory), are a new data delivery medium.

The Census Bureau also has expanded services and sources of assistance available to data users. For example, the State Data Center Program has been expanded to include over 1,400 organizations to provide data and services to the public.

This appendix provides a detailed introduction to the 1990 census data products and related materials, such as maps and reference publications. It concludes by describing sources of assistance and other Census Bureau data available to the public.

DATA PRODUCTS

Printed reports and computer tape files traditionally are the most widely used products. The Census Bureau also offers data on microfiche, on CD-ROM laser discs, and through its online service, CENDATA™. These various products are described below. For information about prices and how to order, write or call Customer Services. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

The data products present statistics about the subjects covered in the 1990 census questionnaires. These subjects are listed in figure 1, page F-7. As the figure shows, there are 100-percent subjects (those covered in questions asked of everyone or about every housing unit) and sample subjects (those covered in questions asked at about one out of every six housing units). Generally, a data product presents either 100-percent data prepared by tabulating the responses to the 100-percent questions from all questionnaires, or sample data prepared by tabulating only the responses to the 100-percent and sample questions from the "long-form" questionnaires. Two report series, 1990 CPH-3 and 1990 CPH-4 (see figure 2, page F-8), present both 100-percent and sample data.

Printed Reports

Printed reports are the most convenient and readily available source of data for most census users. The Census Bureau releases the reports in several series (see figure 2) that are grouped under three broad titles: *1990 Census of Population and Housing* (1990 CPH), *1990 Census of Population* (1990 CP), and *1990 Census of Housing* (1990 CH). There also are reports, not reflected in figure 2, for the outlying areas of the Pacific. The reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

In several series, there are separate reports for each State. The geographic coverage of the State reports is listed in figure 2. The United States summaries for these report series contain, for the most part, data for the United States, regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), counties, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, places with 10,000 or more persons, and other large substate areas (for example, county subdivisions, such as towns and townships, with 10,000 or more persons in selected States).

Report series that present data for small areas, such as census tracts, contain limited subject-matter detail (for example, counts of people by age ranges—under 5 years, 5 to 9 years, etc.—rather than by single years). Report series that include greater amounts of subject-matter detail include less geographic detail.

Computer Tape Files

The Census Bureau provides more data on tape and other machine-readable products than in printed reports. These products are sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. There are several general types of data files released on computer tape (available on both reels and cartridges). They are introduced below, and more information is presented in figures 3 and 4, pages F-11 through F-13.

Public Law 94-171 Data—This data file presents the counts designed and formatted for use in legislative redistricting. These counts also are available on CD-ROM and paper listings. Excerpts are available on CENDATA™. The counts, for areas as small as blocks, census tracts, and voting districts, include totals for population, race groups, persons of Hispanic origin, population 18 years and over, and housing units. (See figure 4.)

Summary Tape Files (STF's)— These computer tape files provide statistics with greater subject-matter detail than printed reports. They also present statistics for some types of areas, such as block groups and blocks, that are not included in the reports. (See figure 3.)

Here are some important features of STF's:

- Each STF presents a particular set of data tables for specific types of geographic areas.
- Each STF has three or more file types (indicated by a letter suffix attached to the STF number) that differ in the geographic levels reported, but contain the same data detail.
- STF's 1 and 2 contain 100-percent data, and STF's 3 and 4 offer sample data.
- STF's 1 and 3 report on smaller areas and offer less data detail than STF's 2 and 4.
- STF's 1 through 4 offer greater data detail than the 1980 STF's 1 through 4.

Subject Summary Tape Files (SSTF's)—These files are the source of the subject reports and provide greater subject-matter detail than the STF's. They present data for the United States, regions, and divisions, and, in some cases, also for States, counties, and large cities. (See figure 4.)

Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files—These computer tape files (see figure 4) contain data from samples of long-form housing-unit records ("microdata") for large geographic areas. Each sample housing-unit record includes essentially all the 1990 census data collected about each person in a sample household and the characteristics of the housing unit. Information that could be used to identify an individual or a housing unit is not included in the file.

Microdata files enable users to prepare customized tabulations and cross-tabulations of most items on the census questionnaire. There are two PUMS files:

- A file presenting a 5-percent sample of housing units in which each household record includes codes to let the user know in what area, such as a group of counties, a single county, or a place, the household is located. Each area identified must have a population of at least 100,000 and boundaries that do not cross State lines.
- A file presenting a 1-percent sample of housing units. Its household records include codes associating them with MA's and other large areas, the boundaries of which may cross State lines. (For the 1980 census, there were two files with 1-percent samples. The 1-percent sample showing data for selected urbanized areas and other large areas will not be produced for the 1990 census.)

Other Special Computer Tape Files—Other files include the Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File and the County-to-County Migration File. (See figure 4.) The Census Bureau may prepare additional special files.

Microfiche

Block statistics are available on microfiche as they were for the 1980 census. The microfiche present, in table format, a subset of the tabulations for census blocks found in STF 1B (see figure 3). In the 1990 census, for the first time, the entire land area of the Nation and its possessions was block-numbered. This increased the number of blocks for which the Census Bureau provides data from 2.5 million in 1980 to 7 million for 1990. The cost and storage of block data of this magnitude would be prohibitive if the data were published in printed reports.

STF's 1A and 3A are available on microfiche, as well. As noted in figure 3, they provide data for a variety of geographic areas. Also, all printed reports are offered on microfiche from Customer Services soon after they are published.

Compact Disc—Read-Only Memory (CD-ROM)

For the 1990 census, the Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 file; an extract of STF 1B that presents selected statistics for blocks; and STF's 1A, 1C, 3A, 3B, and 3C are also available on CD-ROM. (One 4 3/4-inch CD-ROM, a type of optical or laser disc, can hold the contents of approximately 1,600 flexible diskettes, or three or four high-density computer tapes.)

Online Information Systems

The Census Bureau began CENDATA™, its online information service, in 1984. CENDATA™ is accessible through two information vendors, CompuServe and DIALOG. A number of Census Bureau reports, in whole or in part, are offered online. For the 1990 census, CENDATA™ provides up-to-date information about the availability of data products and carries selections of State, county, MA, and place data from the P.L. 94-171 tape file and STF's 1 and 3.

Custom Data Products

These products are for users who require unique tabulations that are not included in standard products; for example, information for locally defined geographic areas. Users also can order special microdata files.

The cost of preparing custom products must be paid by the users who request them. Any data that the Census Bureau provides in these products are subject to the same standards applied to other data to ensure that confidential individual information is not revealed.

User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) Tabulations— UDAP can provide a set of predefined data tables for locally defined areas that do not correspond to standard 1990 census geographic areas. Users identify the geographic areas of interest to them by delineating boundaries around groupings of census blocks on 1990 census County

Block Maps or by electronically submitting the geographic components of their area of interest. (A contact for more information is given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

Special Tabulations—The Census Bureau can prepare special data tabulations for any specific geographic or subject-matter area. Users should rely on standard reports, tapes, microfiche, or user-defined area tabulations whenever possible, since special tabulations tend to be substantially more expensive and take time to arrange and produce. (Contacts for more information are given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

Maps

Census Bureau maps are necessary for virtually all uses of small-area 1990 census data. They are needed to locate the specific geographic areas for which the census provides data and to study the spatial relationship of the data for analytic purposes. The Census Bureau prepares a variety of 1990 census maps. Among the most useful are these four series:

County Block Maps—These maps show census blocks and their numbers; boundaries for statistical and governmental entities, such as census tracts and places; and physical features. The P.L. 94-171 version of these maps also shows voting district boundaries in those States that furnished them. The maps are prepared on electrostatic plotters by county (or equivalent entity) with one or more map sheets each, depending on the size and shape of the area and the density of the block pattern. An average county requires 20 map sheets. The maps may be purchased from Customer Services.

County Subdivision Outline Maps—Maps in this State-based series present the boundaries of the counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas (including off-reservation trust lands), tribal designated statistical areas, and tribal jurisdiction statistical areas. Electrostatic-plotter copies are available for purchase from Customer Services. Also, they appear on multiple page-size sheets in the State reports of these series: 1990 CPH-1, 1990 CPH-2, 1990 CPH-5, 1990 CP-1, 1990 CP-2, 1990 CH-1, and 1990 CH-2.

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict census tract or BNA boundaries and numbers, and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental units in relation to the census tracts/BNA's. Customer Services sells electrostatic-plotter copies, and the Superintendent of Documents sells printed copies.

Voting District Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict voting district boundaries (for those counties for which States furnished boundary information) and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental unit boundaries in relation to the voting districts. They are prepared on electrostatic plotters and sold by Customer Services.

Geographic Publications

The *Geographic Identification Code Scheme* report in the 1990 CPH-R series shows the 1990 census geographic area codes and Federal information processing standards (FIPS) codes, as appropriate, for States, metropolitan areas, counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and other entities, along with some descriptive information about the codes. The code scheme also is offered on computer tape.

Machine-Readable Geographic Files

All 1990 census summary tape files include 1990 census geographic area codes, FIPS codes, certain area names, land and inland water area in square kilometers, geographic coordinates for an internal point for each entity, and other geographic information.

The Census Bureau developed an automated geographic data base, known as the TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing) System, to produce the geographic products for the 1990 census. TIGER provides coordinate-based digital map information for the entire United States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories over which the United States has jurisdiction.

The TIGER System has significantly improved the utility of 1990 census maps and geographic reference products. Extract files generated from the TIGER System permit users, with appropriate software, to perform such tasks as linking the statistical data in the P.L. 94-171 file or the STF's and displaying selected characteristics on maps or a video display screen at different scales and with whatever boundaries they select for any geographic area of the country. For example, a map for a particular county could show the distribution of the voting age population by city block.

The first extract of selected geographic and cartographic information intended for computer applications, such as plotting maps and building geographic information systems, is called the TIGER/Line™ files. TIGER/Line™ files contain attributes for the segments of each boundary and feature (for example, roads, railroads, and rivers), including 1990 census geographic codes for adjacent areas, latitude/longitude coordinates of segment end points and the curvature of segments, the name and type of the feature, and the relevant census feature class code identifying the feature segment by category. TIGER/Line™ files also furnish address ranges and associated ZIP

Codes for each side of street segments in major urban areas; provide the names of landmarks, such as lakes and golf courses; and include other information.

TIGER/Line™ files and other TIGER System extracts, such as TIGER/Boundary™ and TIGER/DataBase™, are released on computer tape and, in some cases, CD-ROM. For information on TIGER extract files, contact Customer Services.

REFERENCE MATERIALS

The Census Bureau issues several reference publications for data users. Some are sold by the Superintendent of Documents; others are distributed free by Customer Services. Addresses and phone numbers for the Superintendent of Documents and Customer Services are given in the following section.

- *1990 Census of Population and Housing, Guide.* This guide, in the 1990 CPH-R report series, provides detailed information about all aspects of the census and a comprehensive glossary of census terms. Sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

- *1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program.* A free report describing 1990 census products, comparing 1990 products with those of 1980, and more. Request from Customer Services.

- *Census '90 Basics.* A free booklet covering how the 1990 census data were collected and processed, the full range of data products, the maps and geographic files, and more, but with less detail than the Guide (above). Request from Customer Services.

- *Census ABC's—Applications in Business and Community.* A free booklet that highlights key information about the 1990 census and illustrates a variety of ways the data can be used. Request from Customer Services.

- *Strength in Numbers.* A free, tabloid-size booklet designed to assist people in using 1990 census data in redistricting. Among other features, it includes illustrations of maps and Public Law 94-171 counts. Request from Customer Services.

- *TIGER: The Coast-to-Coast Digital Map Data Base.* A free booklet describing the structure and uses of the Census Bureau's TIGER System. Request from Customer Services.

- *Census and You.* The Census Bureau's monthly newsletter for data users. It reports on the latest 1990 census developments, selected new publications and computer tape files, other censuses and surveys, developments in services to users, and upcoming conferences and training courses. Subscriptions are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

- *Monthly Product Announcement.* A free monthly listing of all new Census Bureau publications; microfiche; maps; data files on tape, diskettes, or CD-ROM; and technical documentation. To subscribe, contact Customer Services.

- *Census Catalog and Guide.* A comprehensive annual description of data products, statistical programs, and services of the Census Bureau. It provides abstracts of the publications, data files, microfiche, maps, and items online. In addition, the Catalog/Guide offers such features as information about censuses and surveys and telephone contact lists of data specialists at the Census Bureau, the State Data Centers, and other data processing service centers. It is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

Users also can get listings of new Census Bureau products, updated daily, by subscribing to the *Daily List.* This information and selected statistics are available online through CENDATA™, the Census Bureau's online information service. For more information, contact Customer Services.

SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

U.S. Bureau of the Census

The Census Bureau's Customer Services sells most of the machine-readable data products, microfiche, and maps described earlier. (The 1990 census printed reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, as noted below.) Also, users may consult with specialists at the Census Bureau's Washington headquarters and its 12 regional offices. From time to time, the specialists also conduct workshops, seminars, and training courses.

Washington, DC, Contacts—To order products, for a telephone contacts list of Census Bureau specialists, and for general information: Customer Services, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4100 (fax number, 301-763-4794).

For User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) information: UDAP Staff, Decennial Planning Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4282.

For special tabulation information: Population—Rosemarie Cowan, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-5476; Housing—William Downs, Housing and Household Economic Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-8553.

Regional Office Contacts—

Atlanta, GA	404-347-2274
Boston, MA	617-565-7078
Charlotte, NC	704-371-6144
Chicago, IL	312-353-0980
Dallas, TX	214-767-7105
Denver, CO	303-969-7750
Detroit, MI	313-354-4654
Kansas City, KS	913-236-3711
Los Angeles, CA	818-904-6339
New York, NY	212-264-4730
Philadelphia, PA	215-597-8313
Seattle, WA	206-728-5314

Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office

The Superintendent of Documents handles the sale of most of the Federal Government's publications, including 1990 census reports. To order reports and for information: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, telephone 202-783-3238.

Other Sources of Products and Services

State Data Centers—The Census Bureau furnishes data products, training in data access and use, technical assistance, and consultation to all States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. State Data Centers, in turn, offer publications for reference, printouts from computer tape, specially prepared reports, maps, and other products and assistance to data users. For a list of the State Data Centers, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services. The list also notes organizations in States participating in the Census Bureau's Business/Industry Data Center (BIDC) Program. The BIDC's help business people, economic development planners, and other data users obtain and use data.

National Services Program—The National Services Program (NSP) provides data-related services for nationally based nonprofit organizations that represent minorities or other segments of the population who have been historically undercounted in decennial censuses. The participants include social service, business, professional, civil rights, educational, and religious groups. Through a pilot project, the National Services Information Center (NSIC) Initiative, three of these nonprofit groups now offer their clientele reports, computer tape printouts, and other information from the Census Bureau. To learn more about the NSP and the NSIC, write to the National Services Program, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, or call 301-763-1384.

National Clearinghouse—The National Clearinghouse for Census Data Services is a listing of private companies and other organizations that offer assistance in obtaining and using data released by the Census Bureau. For a list of participants in the National Clearinghouse, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services.

Depository Libraries—There are 1,400 libraries that receive (from the Government Printing Office) Federal publications that they think their patrons will need. Often some of these publications are Census Bureau reports. The Census Bureau provides free reports to an additional 120 census depository libraries. Also, many libraries purchase census reports and maps for their areas. The *Census Catalog and Guide* includes a list of all depository libraries.

OTHER CENSUS BUREAU RESOURCES

The Census Bureau has more to offer than just the results of the census of population and housing. Through other censuses, surveys, and estimates programs, it compiles and issues (in reports, computer tape, and other media) data on subjects as diverse as appliance sales, neighborhood conditions, and exports to other countries. Here are examples of the information published about—

- *People:* Age, race, sex, income, poverty, child care, child support, fertility, noncash benefits, education, commuting habits, pension coverage, unemployment, ancestry.
- *Business and industry:* Number of employees, total payroll, sales and receipts, products manufactured or sold.
- *Housing and construction:* Value of new construction, numbers of owners and renters, property value or rent paid, housing starts, fuels used, mortgage costs.
- *Farms:* Number, acreage, livestock, crop sales.
- *Governments:* Revenues and expenditures, taxes, employment, pension funds.
- *Foreign trade:* Exports and imports, origin and destination, units shipped.
- *Other nations:* Population, birth rates, death rates, literacy, fertility.

The other censuses, such as agriculture, retail trade, manufactures, and governments, are collected for years ending in "2" and "7." Surveys and estimates programs generate results as often as every month.

Many of the monthly "economic indicators" that measure how the Nation is doing come directly or indirectly from the Census Bureau. Examples: employment and unemployment; housing starts; wholesale and retail trade; manufacturers' shipments, inventories, and orders; export and import trade; and sales of single-family homes.

The other statistical activities of the Census Bureau are described below. Data users will find more information about them and descriptions of their data products in the

annual *Census Catalog and Guide*. Also, special guides and brochures are prepared for most of them. Contact the Census Bureau's Customer Services for more information.

Current Demographic and Housing Programs

Two types of current programs complement the 10-year census: population estimates and surveys. The total population of the United States is estimated monthly; the population of States, counties, and metropolitan areas is estimated annually; and the population of places and other governmental units is estimated every 2 years. Projections of future population are made at the national and State levels.

The Census Bureau's many household surveys update population and housing characteristics at the national level and sometimes for States and metropolitan areas, as well. These surveys also obtain many characteristics not included in the 10-year census. The Current Population Survey is taken monthly; the American Housing Survey national sample is taken biennially; the American Housing Survey metropolitan sample is taken in 44 areas, 11 per year in a 4-year cycle; most other surveys are annual or less frequent.

Economic Censuses and Surveys

The economic censuses provide statistics about business establishments once every 5 years, covering years ending in "2" and "7." The 1987 Economic Censuses include the censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, transportation, manufactures, mineral industries, and construction industries. Also included are related programs, such as statistics on minority- and women-owned businesses, enterprise statistics, and censuses of economic activity in Puerto Rico and some of the outlying areas under U.S. jurisdiction.

Several key statistics are tabulated for all industries covered in the censuses. They are number of establishments, number of employees, payroll, and measure of output (sales or receipts, and value of shipments or of work done). Other items vary from sector to sector.

The Census Bureau also has programs that provide current statistics on such measures as total sales of particular kinds of businesses or production of particular products. These programs include monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys, the results of which appear in publication series such as *Current Business Reports* and *Current Industrial Reports*. The County Business Patterns program offers annual statistics based on data compiled primarily from administrative records.

Agriculture Census and Surveys

The agriculture census is conducted concurrently with the economic censuses. It is the only source of uniform agriculture data at the county level. It provides data on such subjects as the number and size of farms; land use and ownership; livestock, poultry, and crops; and value of products sold.

Results of three surveys—the 1988 Farm and Ranch Irrigation Survey, 1988 Census of Horticulture Specialties, and 1988 Agricultural Economics and Land Ownership Survey—are published in conjunction with the 1987 Census of Agriculture. Also, the Census Bureau regularly issues reports from a survey on cotton ginnings.

Governments Census and Surveys

The census of governments, also for years ending in "2" and "7," covers all types of governments: Federal, State, county, municipal (place), township (county subdivision), school district, and special district. It provides data on such subjects as number of public employees, payrolls, revenue, and expenditures.

Annual and quarterly surveys cover the same principal subjects but generate data only for States and the largest local governments.

Foreign Trade Statistics

Monthly U.S. merchandise trade data compiled by the Census Bureau summarize export and import transactions and are based on the official documents filed by shippers and receivers. These figures reflect the flow of merchandise but not intangibles like services and financial commitments. The trade figures trace commodity movements out of and into the U.S. Customs jurisdiction, which includes Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands as well as the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data are published separately on trade between the United States and Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions.

Other Statistical Activities

The Census Bureau also offers international data. It maintains an international data base which is available to the public on computer tape and is used to produce the biennial *World Population Profile* report. It prepares studies dealing with the demographic and economic characteristics of other countries and world regions.

Statistical compendia are another important data product. These publications (sometimes also offered in machine-readable form) draw data from many sources and reorganize them for convenient use. The most widely used compendia are the annual *Statistical Abstract of the United States,* the *County and City Data Book* (published every 5 years), and the *State and Metropolitan Area Data Book* (published approximately every 4 years).

Figure 1. **1990 Census Content**

100-PERCENT COMPONENT

Population

Household relationship
Sex
Race
Age
Marital status
Hispanic origin

Housing

Number of units in structure
Number of rooms in unit
Tenure—owned or rented
Value of home or monthly rent
Congregate housing (meals included in rent)
Vacancy characteristics

SAMPLE COMPONENT

Population

Social characteristics:
Education—enrollment and attainment
Place of birth, citizenship, and year of entry into U.S.
Ancestry
Language spoken at home
Migration (residence in 1985)
Disability
Fertility
Veteran status

Economic characteristics:
Labor force
Occupation, industry, and class of worker
Place of work and journey to work
Work experience in 1989
Income in 1989
Year last worked

Housing

Year moved into residence
Number of bedrooms
Plumbing and kitchen facilities
Telephone in unit
Vehicles available
Heating fuel
Source of water and method of sewage disposal
Year structure built
Condominium status
Farm residence
Shelter costs, including utilities

NOTE: Questions dealing with the subjects covered in the 100-percent component were asked of all persons and housing units. Those covered by the sample component were asked of a sample of the population and housing units.

Figure 2. **1990 Census Printed Reports**

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
		1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING (1990 CPH)		
		100-Percent Data		
1990 CPH-1	**Summary Population and Housing Characteristics**	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Population and housing unit counts, and summary statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, household relationship, units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CPH-2	**Population and Housing Unit Counts**	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Total population and housing unit counts for 1990 and previous censuses	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, State component parts of metropolitan areas (MA's) and urbanized areas (UA's), and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural)
		100-Percent and Sample Data		
1990 CPH-3	**Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas**	MA's, and the nonmetropolitan balance of each State, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	In MA's: census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and counties. In the remainder of each State: census tracts/BNA's, places of 10,000 or more, and counties
1990 CPH-4	**Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress**	States and DC	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	Congressional districts (CD's) and, within CD's, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
		Sample Data		
1990 CPH-5	**Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics**	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population and housing subjects	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
		1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)		
		100-Percent Data		
1990 CP-1	**General Population Characteristics**	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural

Figure 2. **1990 Census Printed Reports**—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
		1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)—Con.		
		100-Percent Data—Con.		
1990 CP-1-1A	**General Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas**	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CP-1-1B	**General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas**	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CP-1-1C	**General Population Characteristics for Urbanized Areas**	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
		Sample Data		
1990 CP-2	**Social and Economic Characteristics**	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and the State portion of American Indian areas
1990 CP-2-1A	**Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas**	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as for CP-1-1A
1990 CP-2-1B	**Social and Economic Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas**	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual MA's, as for CP-1-1B
1990 CP-2-1C	**Social and Economic Characteristics for Urbanized Areas**	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual UA's, as for CP-1-1C
1990 CP-3	**Population Subject Reports**	Selected subjects	Approximately 30 reports on population census subjects such as migration, education, income, the older population, and racial and ethnic groups	Generally limited to the U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 2. **1990 Census Printed Reports**—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
		1990 CENSUS OF HOUSING (1990 CH)		
		100-Percent Data		
1990 CH-1	**General Housing Characteristics**	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural
1990 CH-1-1A	**General Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas**	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CH-1-1B	**General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas**	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CH-1-1C	**General Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas**	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
		Sample Data		
1990 CH-2	**Detailed Housing Characteristics**	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and State parts of American Indian areas
1990 CH-2-1A	**Detailed Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas**	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as in 1990 CH-1-1A
1990 CH-2-1B	**Detailed Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas**	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual MA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1B
1990 CH-2-1C	**Detailed Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas**	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual UA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1C
1990 CH-3	**Housing Subject Reports**	Selected subjects	Approximately 10 reports on housing census subjects such as structural characteristics and space utilization	Generally limited to U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 3. **1990 Census Summary Tape Files**

Summary Tape File (STF 1A, 1B, etc.) and data type (100 percent or sample)[1]		Geographic areas	Description
STF 1 (100 percent)	A[2 3]	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's). Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	Over 900 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area
	B[2 3]	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's, blocks. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	
	C[3]	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), American Indian and Alaska Native areas	
	D	Congressional districts (CD's) of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and American Indian areas	
STF 2 (100 percent)	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's	Over 2,100 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 2 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin
	B	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	
STF 3 (Sample)	A[2 3]	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	Over 3,300 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area
	B[3]	Five-digit ZIP Codes within each State	
	C[3]	U.S., regions, divisions, States, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	
	D	CD's of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States	

Figure 3. **1990 Census Summary Tape Files**—Con.

Summary Tape File (STF 1A, 1B, etc.) and data type (100 percent or sample)[1]		Geographic areas	Description
	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's	
STF 4 (Sample)	B	State (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	Over 8,500 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 4 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin.
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including urban and rural and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan components), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	

[1]Similar STF's will be prepared for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.
[2]Also available on microfiche. STF 1B microfiche provides only part of the data for blocks and other areas in the tape file.
[3]Also available on laser disc (CD-ROM). STF 1B CD-ROM presents the same file extract as STF 1B microfiche.

Figure 4. **Other 1990 Census Data Products**

Title	Description	Geographic areas
Subject Summary Tape Files	About 20 computer tape files used to produce the subject reports (1990 CP-3 and 1990 CH-3 series). On the average, a file is the source of two subject reports	U.S., regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), and large counties and places
Public Law 94-171 Data File (redistricting data)	Counts by total, race, and Hispanic origin for the total population and population 18 years old and over, and counts of housing units. Available on tape, CD-ROM, and paper listings	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's), and blocks; voting districts where States have identified them for the Census Bureau; and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File	Sample tabulations showing detailed occupations and educational attainment data by age; cross tabulated by sex, Hispanic origin, and race	Counties, MA's, places of 50,000 or more inhabitants
County-to-County Migration File	Summary statistics for all intra-state county-to-county migration streams and significant inter-state county-to-county migration streams. Each record will include codes for the geographic area of destination, and selected characteristics of the persons who made up the migration stream	States, counties
Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files	Machine-readable files containing a sample of individual long-form census records showing most population and housing characteristics but with identifying information removed	
5 Percent—PUMS Areas		County groups, counties, county subdivisions, and places with 100,000 or more inhabitants
1 Percent—Metropolitan Areas (1990)		MA's and other large areas with 100,000 or more inhabitants
User-Defined Areas Tabulations	A set of standard tabulations provided on printouts, tapes, or other products with maps and narrative (if requested)	User-defined areas created by aggregating census blocks
Special Tabulations	User-defined tabulations for specified geographic areas provided on printouts, tapes, or other products	User-defined areas or standard areas

APPENDIX G.
Maps

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area Outline Maps—These are county-based maps that depict the boundaries and codes of census tracts or block numbering areas, the features and feature names underlying the boundaries and names of counties, county subdivisions, places, and American Indian/Alaska Native areas. Map scales vary to minimize the number of sheets. Printed versions of these maps are available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office (GPO).

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